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TO THE

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS



OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FOR THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,

1878-'79.

IN 18 VOLUMES.

VOLUME XL—No. 1, Parts 6 and 7, and Nos. 7 to 31, inclusive.

WASHINGTON:
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1879.

INDEX TO HOUSE EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1878.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1878.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 26, 1878.

To the PRESIDENT :

Selected by you to be Commissioners under the act of Congress providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, approved June 11, 1878, we entered on our duties on July 1 last, and organized immediately as a board by the election of a president. It now becomes our further duty, under said act, to present to you for transmission to Congress our first report.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, appointed under the act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, made four annual reports, bringing down the record of their transactions, however, only to November 1, 1877. The reports of the heads of the several departments of the District government, submitted herewith, exhibit the transactions from November 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, and complete the record of the former commission government.

It is proposed hereafter to submit both reports and estimates to correspond with the fiscal year observed by the United States.

The condition of the streets and sewers of the city presents the most serious question the Commissioners have had to consider, embracing outlays of an imperative character, which the present revenue of the District is inadequate to meet, otherwise than by extending the work through several years of time, while health, convenience, progress, and the maintenance of property values are dependent upon its being promptly done. Under ordinary circumstances the treasury of the District, on the present basis of taxation, would be able to meet all reasonable demands for improvements; but the extent of rotten wood pavements and the evil of overflow from the sewers have grown to proportions beyond the scope of current revenues.

The Commissioners, in obedience to the requirement of the act of June 11, 1878, submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and June 30, 1880. For the former of these years the estimated expenditures were made to fall within the estimated receipts; but for the latter year the estimated expenditures, including a supplemental estimate, exceed the estimated receipts by \$1,339,886.84. Great embarrassment has been caused by the necessity to present such estimates, and they have been submitted only in the expectation that some way might be devised by Congress, through a tem-

porary advance or otherwise, to enable the District to remove the rotten pavements, and to construct a system of auxiliary sewers. The work included in these estimates would place the present paved streets and the sewers in a thoroughly good and substantial condition, rendering the scale of expenditures thereafter much less than that embraced in the estimates for these two years, and would place the finances of the District in such condition that on the present basis of revenue \$500,000 per year could be set apart, if necessary, to repay the advance suggested as a way out of this difficulty.

In this connection we venture to refer to the exhibit which has been prepared under the direction of the Treasury Department, showing all the expenditures made from the national Treasury for national and District purposes within the District of Columbia from 1790 to 1876. From this exhibit it appears that the total expenditure by the United States Government within the District since the foundation of the capital city to the year of 1876 had been \$92,112,395.87. Of this amount, \$29,311,950.66 was expended for local government purposes and for purposes in which the people of the District had joint interest with the United States; but the general government realized about \$2,000,000, as far as we can learn, from the sale of lots in Washington. Making this deduction, it appears that the whole expenditures paid directly from the United States Treasury amount to \$27,311,950.66. This sum embraces, besides the usual aid to police, health, and fire departments, expenditures for improving the public grounds—Capitol and Presidential included, the Botanical Garden, together with their keepers, watchmen, laborers, and all other current expenses; the construction and maintenance of hospitals, infirmaries, and jails; the support of prisoners at penitentiaries; the cost of courts; the whole expenditure of the Washington aqueduct; all appropriations for bridges, improvement of streets and avenues; for the Washington Canal and filling up of the same, the jail and court-house at Alexandria, the city-hall in Washington, Freedmen's Hospital, and numerous other purposes. The only expenditure for public institutions not included, in which the people of the District have any interest, is the hospital for the insane, and the reason for this omission is, that the District has paid for the maintenance of its patients.

A statement of the amount of tax assessed upon property in Washington from the year 1800 to 1876 has been prepared by the officers of the District, as follows:

Aggregate amount as reported	\$32, 007, 255 70
Add collections for licenses, rents, &c	4, 078, 626 12
Add water department rents	626, 838 92
Add expenditures by Georgetown	3, 500, 000 00
Add expenditures by county	2, 000, 000 00
Add expenditures by Alexandria prior to 1846, date of retrocession to Virginia	1, 250, 000 00
Add outstanding District funded debt	8, 363, 400 00
Add outstanding 3.65 bonds	13, 743, 250 00

Total expended by the people of the District..... 65, 569, 370 74

Deducting the amount of the bonded debt above stated from \$65,569,370.74, there still remains an absolute *paid-up expenditure*, as follows:

By the people of the District of.....	\$43, 462, 720 74
Expended by the United States	27, 311, 950 00

If an equal division of the expenditures for the local government between the United States and the District of Columbia is a just one, as is

now admitted, then the United States is in equity a debtor to the District of Columbia as above shown.

Our purpose in displaying these figures is to invite attention to the claim the District now has to be assisted by the general government, and to urge this claim upon the attention of Congress in connection with the plan of relief from the burden of public debt which we present here, as well as to the need for an advance of money to put the cities of the District in proper order. The debt once placed upon the footing referred to, the streets repaired, and sewers enlarged as contemplated in the estimates submitted, the proportionate yearly appropriation by the United States would be thereafter diminished.

THE DEBT.

The burden of the public debt weighs heavily. Payment of interest alone absorbs about one-third of receipts from all sources, including the 50 per centum contributed by the United States. To this sum must be added a large amount for sinking fund to pay the principal. Thus more than one-third of the revenue of the District, year after year, goes to the public debt as now funded. Three hundred and forty thousand dollars per annum are required to pay off the District debt within the time of the maturity of the larger portion, and a further sum of \$100,000 per annum to pay off the 3.65 bonds, payable more than forty-six years hence; in all, a payment of \$440,000 per year on the sinking-fund account. It is not practicable, in view of other current requirements, to set apart such an amount from the present revenues. Renewal of bonds must therefore follow when those outstanding mature.

The 3.65 bonds form nearly two-thirds of the indebtedness for which the District revenues are made to provide. These are obligations of the United States.

The act of June 11, 1878, commits the United States to the payment of 50 per centum of the expenses of the District government. Interest and sinking fund for the 3.65 bonds and the funded indebtedness of the District form a large part of the expenses. Any measure that relieves the District of a portion of the burden of this debt relieves the United States to the same extent. This consideration has led us to submit herewith a plan of relief, which lessens the yearly requirement on account of the debt, while securing its extinguishment within a fixed period, and in no way adds to the responsibility of the United States. This plan contemplates a loan by the United States to the District of fifty-year 4 per centum bonds, to be used in refunding all said outstanding indebtedness, the District securities taken in the exchange to be held as collateral by the United States until this special issue to the District shall have been redeemed and canceled, as proposed herein. These securities, held as collateral by the United States, would exceed in amount the bonds so loaned to the District. It is proper to add that the power of Congress being absolute in the District, it can fully protect the national interest in any measure adopted.

The present debt of the District is	\$8,363,400 00
Deduct water-stock bonds included in the above, and paid from a special fund	423,000 00
District debt proper	7,940,400 00
Add all outstanding 3.65 bonds	13,743,250 00
Total debt proposed to be funded in United States 4 per cent. bonds...	<u>21,683,650 00</u>

6 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

District debt payable at pleasure	\$993,900 00
District debt due January 1, 1879	279,000 00
District debt due March 1, 1879	2,500 00
Total payable as above.....	1,275,400 00
District debt due at future dates.....	6,665,000 00
Add 5 per cent. premium for purchase of said bonds not yet due, which are now at a premium of 2 to 3 per cent.....	333,250 00
Total 4 per cent. United States bonds estimated to fund District debt proper	8,273,650 00
Annual interest on present District debt.....	484,529 80
Annual interest on estimated 4 per cents to fund said debt.....	330,946 00
Interest annually saved by proposed funding said debt.....	153,583 80
Total outstanding 3.65 bonds	13,743,250 00
Amount of 4 per cent. bonds to fund the same at 87 cents, assumed as the maximum value of said bonds.....	11,956,627 50
Saving in principal of said debt, to be paid at maturity by funding as proposed	1,786,622 50
Annual interest now paid on 3.65 bonds	501,628 62
Annual interest on 4 per cent. bonds estimated to fund the same at 87 cents.....	478,265 10
Annual interest saved by funding said 3.65 bonds, as proposed.....	23,363 52
Annual interest saved on District debt proper	153,583 80
Annual interest saved on 3.65 bonds.....	23,363 52
Annual interest saved on total debt	176,947 32

Recapitulation.

Total of securities now outstanding, to be funded as above proposed...	\$21,683,630 00
Amount of 4 per cent. bonds estimated to fund District debt proper	\$8,273,650 00
Amount of 4 per cent. bonds estimated to fund the 3.65 bonds.....	11,956,627 50
Total amount of 4 per cent. bonds to fund both said debts, as proposed.	20,230,277 50
Total saving in principal of these two classes of bonds finally to be paid	1,453,372 50
Annual interest now paid on District debt proper	484,529 80
Annual interest now paid on 3.65 bonds	501,628 62
Total annual interest now paid.....	986,158 42
Annual interest on the 4 per cent. bonds estimated to fund said debt as proposed.....	809,211 10
Total annual saving of interest on the above basis of estimate.....	176,947 32

The sum of \$127,410, yearly invested in these 4 per centum bonds at par, will pay off the total amount of the proposed issue, viz, \$20,230,277.50, in fifty years.

Thus it appears that by funding the debt as proposed there will be a saving of principal to be paid at maturity amounting to \$1,453,372.50; and in payment of annual interest, a saving of \$176,947.32. This saving of interest invested yearly in the 4 per cent. bonds at par would pay off the entire debt in forty-four years. Larger premiums may have to be paid in funding some of the District debt than is assumed in the foregoing estimate, and the 4 per cent. bonds purchased may also be at a

premium in the market before maturity. But, in any event, it may be confidently and safely asserted that the entire existing indebtedness of \$21,683,650, principal and interest, can be paid off in the time and manner here suggested, by the annual appropriation to that purpose of the amount *now paid* for interest alone, viz, \$986,158.42 per annum.

The relief arising from such a disposition of this burden would reach all classes, and the gain to the revenues of the District would amount in a few years to millions of dollars. The apportionment otherwise going to the sinking fund would then be available for repairing streets, construction of sewers, and other necessary public works; and the saving thus effected would be converted to permanent benefits to the United States and the District of Columbia.

The first suggestion in connection with refunding the District debt was a further issue of the 3.65 bonds, to fund the entire debt in bonds of that class, made available, however, for all the purposes for which the 4 per cent. United States bonds can be used, and enjoying like immunity from all dues. A 3.65 bond of this character would now be worth 91.25, plus the increased value due to approach to maturity, and could be used at about that rate in the exchange for District bonds. The annual interest upon the whole required to fund the District debt would be the same as if 4 per cent. bonds were used. The statement then would be:

District debt to be funded	\$7,940,400
Five per cent. premium, as before, on part not payable	333,250

Total	8,273,650
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This amount, funded at 91 $\frac{1}{2}$, would become \$9,067,013.69, and the interest, at 3.65, would be \$330,946, or the same as computed for the 4 per cent. bonds.

The amount for final payment would be:

3.65 bonds to fund old debt	\$9,067,013 69
3.65 bonds now outstanding	13,743,250 00

Total to be paid at maturity	22,810,263 69
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Total estimated for funding in 4 per cents	20,230,277 50
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Excess in payment of 3.65's at maturity as compared with estimate for 4 per cent. bonds	2,579,986 19
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Interest payable on 3.65 bonds to refund District debt	330,946 00
Interest now paid on outstanding 3.65 bonds	501,628 62

Total interest	832,574 62
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Estimated interest if 4 per cent. bonds were used	809,211 10
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Annual loss in interest by using 3.65 bonds	23,363 52
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Thus there would be a loss in final payment of \$2,579,986.19, and in yearly interest of \$23,363.52. This loss in interest, annually invested in 4 per cent. bonds at par as a sinking fund, would amount in fifty years to over \$3,700,000. In other words, the additional cost of funding the debt in 3.65's would be \$2,579,986 + \$3,700,000, or a total of \$6,279,986.19. For these reasons we abandon that idea.

The act approved June 20, 1878, making appropriation for sundry civil expenses of the government, contained a provision authorizing us to issue bonds to redeem indebtedness falling due January 1 and March 1, 1879. As engrossed, the rate of interest was left blank; but the bill passed Congress limiting the rate to 5 per cent. Our inquiries led us to believe that 5 per cent. bonds of the District, issued in accordance with

the provisions of the act, could not be sold at par, and we ventured to delay action, to ask further legislation by Congress. In the mean time, and until further provision be made, we ask that authority be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to pay these bonds at maturity upon our requisition.

By an act of Congress approved June 19, 1878, the Commissioners were directed to revise unpaid assessments for special improvements. The work has been pushed forward with all practicable dispatch. Its completion has been materially retarded by the sudden death of Mr. B. Oertly, the late able computing engineer, who was in charge of it.

SECRETARY.

The secretary to the Commissioners, in his report, states the orders made by the Commissioners from the 31st of October, 1877, to the 30th of June, 1878.

AUDITOR AND COMPTROLLER.

The report of the auditor and comptroller exhibits the transactions of his office from the 1st of November, 1877, to the 30th of June, 1878, inclusive of both dates, from which it appears the revenues of the District for said period were (including balance on hand November 1, 1877, \$87,426.22) \$1; 654, 302 75
And the expenditures for same period 1, 594, 158 38

Leaving a balance on hand subject to check on the 1st	
day of July, 1878, of.....	60, 144 37

SINKING FUND.

The sinking-fund commissioner reports the sum necessary to pay to the sinking-fund the amount required by law for the District debt proper, and the amount necessary to pay off the 3.65 bonds at maturity, which amount is not fixed by law—the whole amounting to \$271,221.25. This sum, together with the interest, makes about 38 per cent. of the entire estimated revenues for the year.

This amount we consider too large to be deducted from them under existing circumstances, and suggest that not more than \$200,000 be appropriated annually for the present to that fund, say \$130,000 to be applied to the District debt and \$70,000 to the 3.65 bonds.

COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

The collector makes a detailed report of the receipts of his office and transfer of stock of the late corporations of Washington and Georgetown. The former Commissioners, recognizing the necessity for a delinquent tax-book, none ever having been kept by any of the other governments of the District, entered into a contract with experts for the preparation of one that should embrace all the unpaid taxes as far back as 1860. The collector reports this as being in rapid progress toward completion. He refers to the arrearages of tax upon which penalties, interest, and other costs have accrued to such a degree as to render efforts to enforce collection for the most part futile, and recommends that the privilege be granted to pay these taxes free of penalty and with 6 per centum interest per annum from the time they were due and payable, if paid within six months from and after the passage of a law

granting such privilege. Between \$4,000 and \$5,000 would have to be paid from the District treasury to holders of tax-lien certificates on account of the difference between 6 per cent. interest and the rate of interest the certificates bear. The loss in interest and penalties would make up a further sum, estimated to be nearly \$100,000. We commend this suggestion of the collector to the consideration of Congress, and recommend the passage of such a measure, to include all taxes delinquent prior to June 30, 1877. Those delinquent June 30, 1878, have already enjoyed the privilege of paying in this manner.

In the same connection we deem it proper to suggest a similar legislation for the unpaid special assessments, granting the privilege within a like period to pay the corrected amount, with 6 per cent. interest from the date of the assessment.

The collector reports his collections from November 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, inclusive, to have been \$1,488,237.04.

SUPERINTENDENT OF ASSESSMENTS AND TAXES.

The superintendent of assessments reports the assessed value of real property in the District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, as follows, viz:

Washington City.....	\$75,555,801
Georgetown.....	5,242,224
County.....	6,693,417
	<hr/>
	87,491,442

The assessed value for the year ending June 30, 1878, was:

Washington City.....	83,101,484
Georgetown.....	6,028,041
County.....	8,480,365
	<hr/>
	97,609,890

Added for improvements made:

Washington City.....	\$1,224,950
Georgetown.....	41,900
County.....	60,960
	<hr/>
	1,327,810
	<hr/>
	98,937,700

Showing the reduction arising from the reassessment of real property to be—

Washington City.....	8,770,633
Georgetown.....	827,717
County.....	1,847,908
	<hr/>
Total.....	11,446,258

He reports the personal assessment not completed, the amount assessed at date of his report being \$9,639,332.

ASSESSORS.

The assessors report having completed a valuation of all taxable property in the District, made in accordance with the act of Congress approved April 3, 1878; also the completion of the census required to be taken by the same act. The returns of personal property at the date of their report amount to \$9,754,321. The assessors are now engaged in assessing those who failed to report their personal property.

A resurvey of portions of Georgetown became necessary, in order to enable them to make a correct assessment and to prepare a numerical and plat-book for that city. They recommend the abolition of tax on merchandise held for sale and the substitution of an annual license tax. We commend their statement in reference to this matter to the attention of Congress. They also recommend the abolition of tax on stocks and securities of the District of Columbia, and give their reasons therefor. The census shows a total population of 160,051 persons, of whom 53,624 are colored and 15,261 are foreign born. This does not accurately represent the annual number of residents, since many officials of the United States decline to be included in the census of the District because included in that of their proper places of citizenship.

The number of children between the ages of six and seventeen years, inclusive—i. e., the school age—amount to 38,800, of whom 12,374 are colored.

INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS.

The inspector of buildings reports having issued one thousand and one permits for the erection and alteration of buildings, at a stated cost of \$1,125,763; and gives the number of buildings in the cities of Washington and Georgetown as 27,563, exclusive of those owned by the United States.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The board of fire commissioners report interesting details of the transactions of the fire department, and recommend that provisions be made for disabled firemen. They urge the propriety of an appropriation of one thousand dollars for the entertainment of the delegates to a firemen's convention to be held in this city in September, 1879. The efficiency of this department is well appreciated by the General Government and the people of the District of Columbia.

Two new buildings are in process of erection for the accomodation of the two hook and ladder companies, and a former hook and ladder company's premises will be fitted for use of an engine company. Two new engines and one hook and ladder apparatus have been ordered

ATTORNEY.

The attorney for the District gives a synopsis of the cases pending in the courts of the District. He recommends a change in the statute of March 3, 1877, relating to the final sale of property to satisfy delinquent tax. He estimates that to execute the provisions of the present statute would require the institution of 3,000 suits and an advance for costs of from \$30,000 to \$40,000; a large increase of the clerical force of the courts would become necessary, and the final result would be sweeping ruin to many property-holders in the District.

He also recommends, as does the collector, that owners of property be permitted to pay the original tax, with 6 per cent. interest, free from all penalties and forfeitures.

He reports 51 cases tried in the criminal court; 3,739 cases tried in the police court; and the commencement of 37 new civil cases for and against the District; and that 370 cases are now pending in the various courts of the District.

He reports that a draught of a bill intended to cover the whole field of municipal law of the District, made in obedience to the law of June 11, 1878, is in satisfactory progress, and he expects to have it ready to present to Congress immediately after the holidays.

He makes certain recommendations in reference to his office, to which we invite the attention of Congress.

CORONER.

The coroner reports the number of deaths certified by him from October 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, and makes several recommendations; among them, one relating to coroner's juries, and suggesting that six citizens be made to constitute a legal jury of inquest. This recommendation merits the attention of Congress as a measure of economy.

HEALTH OFFICER.

The health officer, in his report, systematically reviews the general measures adopted and pursued by the health department of the District since its establishment, and refers to the reorganization of the department under his own supervision, pursuant to the act of June 11, 1878, by which the board of health was abolished, and under which he was appointed on the 9th of July last. He submits some valuable recommendations, suggested by a general and professional knowledge of sanitary concerns, and confirmed by his experience as health officer. He makes important comments on the subject of the ventilation and other sanitary requirements of our public-school buildings; urges the immediate necessity for the improvement of the malarial flats on the river front; refers to the yellow-fever epidemic prevailing in parts of the country last summer, and the energetic measures taken to prevent its introduction and development here; and discusses numerous other matters within his official purview in a manner indicating an intelligent conception of the requirements of his responsible position.

TREASURER.

The treasurer reports the receipts of the District from November 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, to have been \$1,566,876.53. Of this amount, there were collected for licenses \$88,163.53.

He makes a suggestion that a policeman shall be employed as inspector of licenses, which we have deemed of much practical value, and directed that an officer be assigned to that duty.

POLICE.

The act of Congress making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government, approved June 20, 1878, authorized the Commissioners of the District to fix the salaries to be paid the officers and privates of the police force. Congress, for the two previous years, had itself limited the expenditures for that department to \$300,000; a sum not sufficient to maintain at the former rate of pay the full number of two hundred privates authorized by law—a force too small to perform properly the police service of the District. We concluded to so regulate the salaries as to admit maintaining the full complement of men and of improving the efficiency of the force by increasing the number of mounted men to one-fourth the entire number of privates, and yet confine the expenditure within the Congressional limit of \$300,000. To accomplish these results we reduced materially the pay of the new members, and graduated the pay of those older in the service in such manner that the oldest members enjoy the pay they received before.

The rates now paid are as follows :

	Per month.	Formerly.
Major and superintendent	\$210 00	\$210 00
Captain and inspector	150 00	150 00
Detectives	110 00	135 00
Lieutenants	100 00	105 00
Sergeants	95 00	97 50
Station-keepers	43 00	43 00
Police surgeons	37 50	37 50
Privates for the first year of service	70 00	90 00
Privates for the second, third, fourth, and fifth years	79 00	90 00
Privates for the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth years	83 00	90 00
Privates for the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth years	88 00	90 00
All over fifteen years	90 00	90 00

One messenger is provided for at \$75 and one at \$30, and laborers at \$35 per month.

The major of police, in his report, which we herewith transmit, recommends an increase of the police force; the erection, by the District, of station-houses to be used in lieu of those now rented at a large expense; the making of provision for members of the force who, through the vicissitudes of the service or age, are unfitted for duty; and submits other valuable suggestions on matters directly and indirectly connected with the branch of the service under his superintendence; all of which we commend to the attention of Congress.

POLICE COURT.

The judge of the police court, in submitting his estimates, refers as follows to the transfer of his court to the building it now occupies: "The removal of the court from the building formerly occupied, long felt by every one to be a nuisance, to the present comfortable and healthful quarters, is a source of gratification to all—officers, attorneys, and citizens. I am glad to avail myself of this opportunity, in behalf of myself, the officers of the court, and all who do business there, to convey to you our appreciation of the efforts you have made in securing for us a suitable building."

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We invite the careful attention of the President and of Congress to the condition of the public schools of this District, as exhibited in the reports of the board of trustees and of the health officer. While the number of pupils is augmenting yearly at the rate of 8 per cent., there is no permanent provision for a corresponding increase of school room; and the current resources of the District are overburdened to supply the means necessary for the support of the schools; so much so, that we feel constrained to limit our estimate on this account for the year ending 30th June, 1879, to a sum considerably less than is estimated by the school board. In this connection we beg leave to quote here a statement of facts presented in a memorial of representative citizens of the District to Congress at its last session :

Official reports show that while the rate of taxation in this District for the support of public schools is nearly *double* that in most of the large cities of the Union, the means of education are wholly inadequate to the wants of our population. We have expended for this object, in the last six years, nearly \$2,400,000. * * *

While all the Territories and most of the States of the Union have received from Congress munificent grants of the public lands in aid of education, not an acre has been granted to the District of Columbia, the nation's capital, and the appropriations of money by Congress for this object are insignificant.

This injustice to the District seems the greater when we consider the fact that one-third of our school revenue is devoted to the education of colored children, invited here from the surrounding States by recent action of Congress, and whose parents, as a rule, pay no taxes; and that thirty per cent. of the white pupils in our schools are the children of persons connected with the public service, and who, for the most part, are mere sojourners and non-taxpayers. Thus, while the States furnish 60 per cent. of the beneficiaries of our schools, they throw the entire burden of their support on the 40 per cent. of tax-paying citizens.

We concur fully in this statement. Nothing comparatively has been done by Congress for the cause of education at its own capital, and our schools have no endowment fund either of land or money. Of the 354 school-rooms now used, 117, or about one-third, are *rented* at an annual cost of about \$30,000; and, as reported by the health officer, these rented rooms are, for the most part, wholly unsuited for the purpose, and menacing to the health of the pupils. The great want of our schools at present is additional and suitable school accommodations. For the supply of this imperative need they must look to Congress alone; for with the oppressive debt which now burdens the taxpayers of this District, and the present overwhelming demand on its revenues for street and sewer improvements, this want can be met in no other way.

In view of these facts, the board of school trustees, selected from the body of our citizens for their worth and intelligence, and who gratuitously devote themselves to this all-important interest, appeal for aid to Congress.

They ask that the Commissioners may be authorized to appropriate to the use of the public schools certain lots in square 446, purchased by the District for a market; and that Congress will grant, for the same uses, certain other eligible lots in square 158, owned by the United States, together with an appropriation of money sufficient to place the District of Columbia on an equal footing, in this respect, with the States and Territories whose schools and colleges are already richly endowed by the bounty of Congress. The Commissioners feel that this request is just and reasonable, and cannot therefore refuse to commend it to the favorable consideration of Congress. It is generally admitted that in dealing with social and moral problems, no less than physical, true economy points to preventive, rather than remedial, measures as the best reliance for permanent and beneficial results. We know of no agency of such pervading and radical influence on the varied interests of society as popular education; the basis of all national progress, material, political, and moral. The people of the United States have a right to look to their capital for the development of the highest forms of intelligence and virtue, and to their representatives here for the creation and maintenance of the most perfect and efficient agencies for this development. The Constitution has invested Congress with ample power for this purpose within the limits of this District, and the work has already been initiated by the establishment of a Bureau of Education, which only needs to be developed into broader and more practical application to secure results, both local and national, of the greatest value. And as, under the Constitution, the wants and interests of this District are committed to the special and exclusive jurisdiction and care of Congress, it seems eminently just and wise that public education in the District should be generously fostered by Federal legislation.

WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

The institution known as the Washington Asylum embraces an almshouse, free hospital, and workhouse. Heretofore a portion of the

almshouse has been used for the confinement of petty offenders, convicted and sentenced by the police court, thus degrading the honest poor by immediate and constrained contact with criminals. This injustice is about to end by the transfer of all such convicts to the new workhouse, constructed at a cost of about \$22,000, which will be ready for occupancy about 1st February, and will accommodate about 100 inmates. Additional room, however, will still be needed. This asylum, combining the features of local charity and correction, is of great social interest and importance to the people of this District. Involving, as it does, a necessary burden on their property, it is our duty to make the institution as far as practicable self-sustaining. This, we believe, can be accomplished in a much larger measure than is the case at present, by utilizing the pauper and criminal labor at our disposal in the cultivation of land; thus furnishing to this unfortunate class wholesome and profitable employment without impairing the discipline of the institution. We therefore invite the earnest attention of Congress to the suggestions on this and other subjects contained in the very interesting and important report of the commissioner of the asylum, herewith transmitted. He directs especial attention to the constant menace to life and property involved in the present location of the United States magazine within the limits of the city and adjoining the grounds of the asylum. The reservation on which this magazine is now located, besides being wholly unsuited, for the reasons mentioned, for such an establishment, would be a most valuable addition to the accommodations of the asylum and of the United States jail. The improvements now on the reservation would be immediately available for workshops for the profitable employment of the skilled labor of both institutions, and furnish facilities for the acquisition of useful trades by the unskilled laborers, who would then be qualified and encouraged, when released from confinement, for a life of honest industry. Such a system of penal administration could not fail to be highly reformatory in its influence; while, at the same time, it would greatly diminish the cost of support both to the United States and the District of Columbia.

We again commend to the liberality of Congress the Industrial Home School of Georgetown. This charity, founded and chiefly sustained thus far by private benevolence, now occupies, by permission, the Georgetown almshouse, where a small number of District paupers are provided for by an arrangement between the commissioner of the Washington Asylum and the managers of the Home School. The benevolent ladies who have charge of this deserving charity have collected within the walls of this dilapidated building about fifty indigent children of both sexes, whom they are educating in various industries, and for whom they provide homes so soon as they have attained sufficient age and qualifications. The workshop connected with the institution contributes largely to its maintenance, and experience thus far has demonstrated the wisdom and beneficence of its plan.

PAVEMENTS.

The board present herewith a schedule of various improvements which have been undertaken since the date of the last report.

Although not strictly within the limit of the present report, the contracts entered into between the 1st of July and the 1st of October, 1878, have been added. Large additional contracts, amounting in the aggregate to about \$170,000, have also been given out since the latter date. The total amount of the paving contracts entered into since July 1, 1878,

is \$289,000. This sum was fixed by the Commissioners as the limit of their operations during the present season, and has been distributed uniformly through the several months, beginning with the 1st of August. In the arrangement of this work the board was at first obliged to proceed with caution, as the amount of the assessment of taxable property, and consequently the total revenues of the District for the current year, could not be ascertained. The Commissioners have also held that, by a judicious arrangement of the expenditures of the District, the actual resident laboring population may be constantly employed, and thus much suffering among the poorer classes be avoided. The expenditure of excessively large sums at any one time must, of necessity, attract to this city a large floating laboring population, which, upon the completion of the work on hand, would be left as a helpless and hopeless burden on the community at large.

In determining the class of pavements to be hereafter laid, the Commissioners have held themselves entirely aloof from all controversies among interested parties, and, without advancing any theories of their own, they maintain that each class of pavement must prove its qualities under the test of actual traffic before being extensively laid upon the streets of this city.

As the standard stone pavement, the granite block, of rather smaller dimensions than is usually used in other cities in this country, has been selected. These blocks, where subjected to heavy traffic, must be based on a firm foundation of hydraulic cement. Where the traffic is lighter, and especially where the slopes are such as to give rapid drainage, the base may be prepared with broken stone or gravel.

An example of this pavement may be found upon Seventh street northwest.

As the standard asphaltum pavement, the Commissioners have adopted a hydraulic concrete base, six inches in thickness, with a surface of 2½ inches of asphaltic composition in which no product of the distillation of coal tar is admitted.

The Nenchatel they condemn as being too slippery for practical use.

As an experimental pavement, a small distance upon E street has been laid with the compressed asphalt block.

While some of the later and better class of coal-tar pavements show good surfaces and give fair promise of a reasonable durability, yet the general condition of this class of pavement in the city is such as to lead to their condemnation as faulty in principle and deficient in vitality. The use of bituminous bases has also given rise to many perplexing problems in the grades of the streets upon which they have been used and as, when properly laid, their cost is as great if not greater than the hydraulic concrete, they have been definitely abandoned.

The Commissioners do not place an unreserved confidence in any form of asphalt pavement as yet invented. They are, however, of the opinion that with the present prices of such pavements they may be considered as luxuries not too extravagant for the public purse. They promise at least a much less cost of maintenance than any other form of smooth pavement, and they are certainly well adapted to the light and uniformly distributed traffic of this city. It will require several years more of actual trial to determine finally the precise cost of the maintenance of such pavements. Until the test of time has been put upon them it is idle to advance theories upon the subject. It is, however, assumed from the trials thus far made that the cost will be very far within that of the coal-tar pavements heretofore laid.

There still remain about 630,000 square yards of more or less rotten

wooden surface to be replaced, a schedule of which is presented with this report. The expense of repaving is estimated at \$2.25 per yard, including all costs of grading, resetting curbs, and minor items of extra work, but not including the relaying of footwalks. The total sum thus calculated exceeds by a large amount the possible surplus revenues of the District within the next two years. The aggregate is, however, presented in this report, and is included in the supplemental estimates for the year ending June 30, 1880, in order that the present condition of the streets of the city may be understood and some means of relief may, if possible, be devised.

In determining the kind of pavement to be used in each special locality, the Commissioners adopt as a general rule that purely business streets, over which a heavy traffic is passing, shall be paved with granite blocks; also all slopes of which the inclination exceeds 1 in 50; also the roadways between the curbs of the footwalks and the rails of the street-railways where the space is so narrow as to cause the surface to be cut in ruts. All streets which are not used exclusively for business purposes, and upon which the traffic is light and diffused over large surfaces, are to be paved with asphalt; suburban streets to be gravelled or macadamized. These general rules are not intended as a final and dogmatic ruling under which all new pavements are to be summarily condemned, but are intended to represent the basis upon which the present estimates of the board are made. In laying a small amount of the compressed asphaltum block, the Commissioners have been influenced by favorable reports of its durability in Philadelphia and Providence, and by the opinions of many distinguished engineers, as well as by the evident advantage which it presents over all continuous surface road coverings, in that it can readily be taken up and relaid when required by the water, gas, or sewer service of the streets. There can be little reasonable doubt of its durability under the light traffic of this city, but it is held to be the more prudent policy to accept only the proof of actual trial, and to make its extension, year by year, keep pace with this test. It is not probable that this pavement can compete in point of price with the asphaltum roadways as now laid.

SEWERS.



The unprecedented storms of the past summer have brought very prominently into view the deficiencies in the main sewerage system of the city. The necessary examinations have been made, and approximate estimates are presented of the cost of relieving the low-lying portions of the city from the floods of water poured upon them from the upper areas and the surrounding country. The two drainage basins which present the most serious difficulties are those which discharge their waters through the old course of the Tiber and the bed of the canal along B street northwest. The accumulated waters of the immense basin drained by the Tiber now pass through the single arch under the Botanical Gardens. Its capacity is entirely inadequate to perform the service required of it, and, as a result, each heavy rain-fall floods the surface to a depth of from two to three feet. A portion of the city narrowly escaped a serious disaster from the bursting of the arch in the Gardens. The lifting of that vast mass of masonry and its settlement again in place, instead of falling in a mass of ruins, choking the entire water-way and pouring upon the surface a volume of water equal to that of some navigable streams, is a source of wonder and a subject for congratulation. The condition of the low-lying grounds in the vicinity of

the Gardens and along the B-street sewer is simply intolerable. An approximate estimate for its relief is presented, amounting in the total to \$413,000. The details of the proposed intercepting sewers and their connections, with final estimates, are being rapidly prepared, and will be presented when complete. The revenues of the District will not meet this necessary expenditure, and the Commissioners are compelled to present this case as well as the replacement of the rotten pavements of the city for the favorable consideration of Congress.

WATER SUPPLY.

The subject of the water supply of the city is one which has for some time past given much cause for complaint among those living upon the high grounds. Year by year, as the city increases, the demand for a greater supply of water will become more and more imperative. The Commissioners are not at this time prepared to present a plan for remedying the present difficulty. Heretofore, as the wants of the city have demanded, new mains have been laid to the lower reservoir. It would seem that the time is near at hand when it will be necessary to take a more comprehensive view of this subject, looking to economy in the future, and to the health and comfort of an increasing population.

The resources of the water department are at present barely able to support the current expenses, and it will not be possible to lay the new mains necessary for the proper service of the present system without a slight increase in the water-rates. As under the existing laws the department is supposed to be self-supporting, any increase in the rates must of necessity be limited by the actual need of the water service.

RAILROAD STATIONS.

We feel it to be our duty to refer to the presence of the two railway depots in the city of Washington, both of which are serious obstacles to the improvement of the localities where they are established, besides being sources of unnecessary danger to the public in the streets along which the tracks pass.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot, with its tracks for approach, prevents grading the streets upon the north side in the intermediate vicinity of the Capitol grounds. Its tracks from Baltimore and to the West occupy a considerable portion of the northeastern part of the city in such a manner as to impair the value of property and impede the progress of improvements, while they cross Massachusetts avenue, practically severing the finest street in the city. It is entirely practicable to unite these two lines outside the city and bring them in upon one line of street, to a station somewhere north of Massachusetts avenue, and thus remove much of the objection to and damage arising from the location of the depot in that portion of the city.

The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad depot and tracks are equally injurious to the improvement and welfare of the part of the city they occupy. Crossing the Mall, they divide and disfigure this beautiful park, extending from the Capitol to the President's house, besides greatly injuring the streets on the south side of it on account of the circuitous manner of approach, and obstructing improvements on the south side of the Capitol. The depot of the company should be removed across the Mall and to the vicinity of reservation No. 17.

It is not to be expected that the surroundings of the Capitol can become what they ought to be while these two railway stations occupy their present sites.

HARBOR.

In our allusion to the report of the health officer of the District, we have referred to his recommendation for the improvement of the river flats and their effect upon the sanitary condition of this city. In an engineering and commercial point of view their improvement is of equal importance to the welfare of the District. We urgently recommend to Congress the adoption of some plan for the reclamation of these marshes, which would then become a valuable property of the United States, and a desirable addition to the city, instead of, as now, sources of disease, and of damage to the substantial interests of the District from their interference with the navigation of the river.

Some of the provisions of the act of 11th June, 1878, are somewhat indefinite, and have given rise to differences of opinion as to their proper construction. This is especially the case with those which are intended to regulate our relations to the Treasury Department of the United States, and which have caused us some embarrassment. We think it very desirable that said act should be so amended as to remove all occasion for conflicting constructions of this and other provisions.

Very respectfully,

S. L. PHELPS,
J. DENT,
W. J. TWINING,
Major of Engineers,
Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

A.—REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 2, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith copy of orders passed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia from the 31st day of last October to the 30th day of June.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM TINDALL,
Secretary.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 14, 1877.

Ordered, That so much of section 18 of the building regulations of the District of Columbia, made January 1, 1877, as relates to sheds, is hereby temporarily suspended, and that, until such suspension shall have been revoked, the following shall be in force:

Sheds for fuel or water-closets, and for no other purpose, not to exceed 11 feet in height at the highest point thereof, 20 feet in width, and 12 feet in depth, may be erected on the rear of lots.

NOVEMBER 28, 1877.

Ordered, Pursuant to the proclamation of the President of the United States, designating Thursday, the 29th instant, for public thanksgiving, the offices of the government of the District of Columbia will be closed on that day.

DECEMBER 13, 1877.

Ordered, That the offices of the District government be closed at 12 o'clock m. to-morrow, as a mark of respect to the memory of Col. Timothy Lubey, water registrar.

DECEMBER, 13, 1877.

Ordered, That the secretary to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia act as commissioner of the Washington Asylum until otherwise ordered.

DECEMBER 15, 1877.

Ordered, That hereafter the collector of taxes in and for the District of Columbia shall make collections of all moneys due for rents, taxes, permits, and every other account heretofore payable at the water registrar's office.

DECEMBER 18, 1877.

Ordered, That the auditor and comptroller, the treasurer, and the superintendent of assessments and taxes, in and for the District of Columbia, are hereby appointed a commission to examine the books, papers, and accounts of the water registrar's office, embracing the period from June 3, 1871, to the 17th instant, and report the result of their examination to this office as soon as practicable; including such recommendations as they may deem proper for making more efficient and economical that department of the public service.

DECEMBER 19, 1877.

Ordered, That the offices of the District Government be closed at 12 o'clock m. on the 24th and 31st instant.

Apportionment by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of the revenue collectible under the tax levied for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

DECEMBER 24, 1877.

In exercise of the authority and duty devolved upon us by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1877, entitled "An act for the support of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and for other purposes," the undersigned, Commissioners of the District of Columbia, make the following apportionment for the distribution of the revenue which shall be collected under the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid, to wit:

Every one dollar and fifty cents collected pursuant to the tax levied

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by said act of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, shall be distributed as follows:

For salaries and other necessary expenses of the Metropolitan police for the District of Columbia, act of Congress approved March 3, 1877, eighteen cents	18. 0
For salaries and other expenses of the board of health and for salaries of the inspector and of the assistant inspector of gas, act of Congress approved March 3, 1877, two cents and two mills	2. 2
For support of the boys sent to the reform school, act of Congress approved May 3, 1876, and of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia in the Government Hospital for the Insane, act of Congress approved March 3, 1877, two cents and nine mills	2. 9
For the interest on the bonded debt of the District of Columbia, including bonds of the corporations of Washington and Georgetown, sixty-two cents and two mills	62. 2
For sinking fund of the bonded debt of the District of Columbia, including bonds of the corporations of Washington and Georgetown (see various acts and ordinances in force), four cents and seven mills	4. 7
For general fund of the District of Columbia, sixty cents	60. 0
Total	\$1. 50. 0

JANUARY 2, 1878.

Ordered, That entertainment permits shall only be issued on written application therefor, approved by the chief of police, or by the lieutenants in charge of the police precincts in which the proposed entertainments are to be given.

JANUARY 29, 1878.

Ordered, That no person be allowed to examine or handle the books in any office in this building after office hours, unless having authority to do so from the head of such office or the District Commissioners.

FEBRUARY 11, 1878.

Ordered, That officers and employes of the District government are prohibited from ordering any article whatever from contractors or other persons for account of the District. Requisitions must be submitted to the Commissioners for all articles required in every department of the government, which, when approved, will be sent to the superintendent of property, who alone is authorized to order purchases to fill such approved requisition.

Contractors will not deliver any article whatever to the order of any person but the superintendent of property, and will not be paid for anything delivered contrary to this order.

FEBRUARY 12, 1878.

Ordered, A reward of \$200 is hereby offered for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer of an unknown female infant found dead, with its throat cut, on or about the 9th of February, 1878, and taken to the eight precinct police station, where the coroner's inquest was held on the following day.

FEBRUARY 21, 1878.

Ordered, Pursuant to the proclamation of the President of the United States, directing the observance of the 22d instant as a public holiday,

the offices of the government of the District of Columbia will be closed on that day.

MARCH 25, 1878.

Ordered, That awnings extending to the inside line of foot pavements may be erected in front of business property on parked streets, provided no awnings so erected shall exceed fifteen feet in width.

APRIL 11, 1878.

Ordered, That henceforth employes of the District government are forbidden to assign or give powers of attorney to brokers to collect their salaries or wages; and such assignments or powers of attorney will not be recognized. On special application to the Commissioners, semi-monthly payments will be made.

APRIL 15, 1878.

Ordered, That steps projecting *twelve* feet from building-line may be constructed on all avenues and streets having a width of parking of *twenty-four* feet and upwards.

MAY 15, 1878.

Ordered, That the offices of the District government be closed at 3 o'clock p. m., to-day, in respect to the memory of the late Prof. Joseph Henry, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

MAY 29, 1878.

Ordered, That the offices of the District of Columbia be closed on "Decoration Day," Thursday, the 30th instant.

B.—REPORT OF THE AUDITOR AND COMPTROLLER.

AUDITOR AND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, D. C.,
Washington, November 1, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office, and of the receipts and expenditures of the District government from November 1, 1877 (the date of my last report), to the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1878:

Revenue of the District from all sources during this period, including balance cash on hand November 1, 1877, \$1,654,302.75, received as follows:

From taxes, licenses, permits, rents, &c.....	\$1,521,876 53
From appropriation, act of Congress March 3, 1877, for the support of the fire department.....	25,000 00
From appropriation, act of Congress April 4, 1878, improving the grounds south of the Capitol, \$15,000, and medicines and medical attendance to the sick and indigent poor, \$5,000.....	20,000 00
From balance cash on hand November 1, 1877.....	87,426 22

Total receipts..... \$1,654,302 75

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Brought forward \$1,654,302 75

Expenditures during the same time, \$1,594,158.38, as follows:

For Commissioners' office	\$16,725 10
For auditor and comptroller's office	12,653 66
For attorney's office	5,278 55
For assessors' office	16,528 83
For collector's office	8,782 73
For sinking-fund office	3,691 64
For coroner's office	1,264 46
For engineer's office	24,730 70
For inspector of buildings' office	3,797 62
For superintendent of assessment and taxes' office	4,737 86
For treasurer's office	3,150 96
For water registrar's office, and water department	62,624 22
For Metropolitan police	101,834 53
For board of health	18,993 86
For public schools	268,425 23
For fire department and fire-alarm telegraph	56,352 06
For Washington Asylum	29,373 54
For Georgetown almshouse	1,093 05
For Reform School	11,618 54
For charitable institutions, transportation of paupers and conveying prisoners to the workhouse	4,804 50
For medicines, medical attendance, and food to the sick and infirm poor, act of Congress, April 4, 1878	1,677 63
For treatment of poor at the Government Hospital for the Insane	9,052 68
For police court	14,005 88
For interest on funded debt of the District of Columbia and of the late corporations of Washington and Georgetown	262,097 75
For interest on Linthicum loan	2,600 00
For redemption of bonds and water-stock	15,300 00
For markets, Washington and Georgetown	9,290 43
For street-lamps and gas	110,692 44
For improvements and repair	161,291 12
For erection and improvement of new workhouse	3,176 19
For employes late board of public works	5 00
For sundry expenses District offices, including rent, fuel, repairs, general advertising, judicial expenses, surveyors' fees, &c.	9,101 20
For inspector of gas and meters' office	1,000 00
For sealers of weights and measures	146 66
For harbor-master of Georgetown	80 00
For miscellaneous: printing checks on United States Treasury, repairs to hay-scales, transfers of real estate, books of register of wills, payment of damages, &c.	566 05
For redemption of tax-lien certificates, special-tax scrip, tax-sale certificates, and refunding erroneously-paid taxes, &c.	12,613 71
For refunding to the United States amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury to pay interest on funded debt, &c., act of March 3, 1877, less amount of \$75,000 authorized to be retained for public schools, act of April 30, 1878.	325,000 00
Total expenditures	1,594,158 38
Balance cash on hand subject to check, July 1, 1878.	60,144 37

The accompanying statements, marked Appendix B 1 and B 2 will show more in detail the above receipts and expenditures.

These detailed statements include the money's collected by the collector of the District of Columbia, under the fourth section of the act of July 19, 1876, entitled "An act authorizing the repavement of Pennsylvania avenue," and paid into the Treasury as required by said act; but inasmuch as they constitute no part of the actual receipts and disburse-

ments of the District government, they are not included in the above statement either of receipts or expenditures.

The amount collected under this act remaining on hand deposited, but not covered into the Treasury, on the 1st of July, 1878, was \$998.47.

The money advanced to the Commissioners of the District by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the act of March 3, 1877, to pay interest on the funded debt, &c., was reimbursed the United States Treasury within the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, as required by said act.

All claims arising under the late temporary commission government which were presented to this office for audit and settlement, and which on examination were found correct, were audited and paid, and the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Commissioners on the expiration of said temporary government, on the 1st of July, 1878, was more than sufficient to meet all of their outstanding obligations.

An examination of the accounts of the treasurer of the District shows that he deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as required by law, all moneys received by him officially and has faithfully accounted for the same.

I respectfully suggest that the attention of Congress be again called to the necessity of providing some means of payment of the outstanding certificates of the board of audit, and of claims of like character and validity for which certificates were not issued by said board, by reason of its discontinuance, amounting to \$1,035,242.03; and also for the examination for audit and settlement of those claims which were either presented to the board of audit and were not acted on by them, or being authorized by the sixth section of the act of June 20, 1874, to be presented to said board, were not presented within the time required by said act. An early settlement and payment of these claims will afford great relief to this community.

I recommend that authority be asked of Congress to refund the license taxes paid on carts, wagons, and drays for the year commencing July 1, 1876, to the parties who paid them; Congress by the act of July 12, 1876, entitled "An act for the support of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and for other purposes," having repealed the law imposing said taxes. Most of the owners of carts, wagons, and drays had not paid their licenses at the time of the repeal of the law, and thus escaped their payment, and it is but just that those who had promptly paid should have the amount refunded them. It will require about \$4,000 to refund these licenses.

By the act of the legislative assembly approved June 25, 1873, the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia was required, on or about the 1st day of July, 1873, to issue, and did issue, certificates of all taxes on real estate which were then unpaid and in arrears, in which said certificates was set forth the amount of taxes in arrears, the number of the square and lot, in whose name assessed, and that the amount bears interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. These certificates were by said act made payable to the order of the comptroller of the District, and constituted and declared a preferred lien on the said properties for the amount thereof, and the governor of the District was authorized to anticipate the collection of the taxes represented in said certificates by sale of the same or by a temporary loan based upon them. By virtue of this power many of these certificates were sold, and the money received therefrom paid into the treasury of the District, and others of them were paid out as money in satisfaction of legal claims against the District. The owners of these certificates had the privilege to demand in writing, by indorsement thereon, of the collector an enforcement of

the payment of the lien after the expiration of one year from their date, and it was made the duty of the collector by said act to comply with the demand by selling the property against which the certificates were issued. The collector of the District has been called on by the owners of some of these certificates to enforce the payment of the lien as required by said act, and has been unable to comply with their demand, because, on examination, he found the taxes had either been paid, or the property was exempt from taxation by the laws of the District at the time the certificates were issued. The District of Columbia having received from the owners of said certificates their value in money or its equivalent, under a pledge that the taxes were due, that the certificates were a lien on the property against which they were issued, and would be enforced on application to the collector, ought, in justice and fair dealing, now when it is discovered that said certificates were erroneously issued, and the supposed lien cannot be enforced, to pay to their owners the amount of the said erroneously issued certificates. I therefore recommend that some provision by law be made for their payment.

The number of audits made from November 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, is 2,974; and of warrants drawn in payment of said claims, 11,533.

The estimated expenses of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, are \$19,500, as will appear in detail by reference to Appendix B 3, accompanying.

Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN T. VINSON,
Auditor and Comptroller District Columbia.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX B 1.

Statement by the auditor and comptroller of the receipts of the District of Columbia, as reported by the treasurer, from November 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.

From whom and on what account received.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
John F. Cook, collector, general receipts.....	\$1,299,534 58		
John F. Cook, collector, license-tax.....	88,163 64		
John F. Cook, collector, water rents and tax.....	96,961 33		
		\$1,484,659 55	
T. Lubey, water registrar, water rents and tax.....		1,791 01	
Northern Market.....	4,217 00		
Eastern Market.....	1,974 87		
Northeastern Market.....	46 00		
Western Market.....	3,742 42		
Western Market (note account).....	2,179 66		
Georgetown Market.....	1,128 88		
		13,288 83	
Fines police court.....		10,745 47	
Washington Market Company, franchise rental (poor fund).....		3,750 00	
Interest on bonds belonging to Washington school fund.....		1,811 54	
Sale of lot 1, square 59, belonging to Washington school fund.....		663 73	
Linthicum Institute and Peabody Library Association (fuel).....		140 13	
Refunded on account of transportation of paupers.....		43 72	
Refunded on account of erroneous payment for photograph.....		7 00	
Refunded by commissioners of sinking-fund on account of 8 per cent. water certificates.....		656 69	
Building-permit fees received by inspector of buildings.....		2,008 00	
Permits to produce-dealers in lieu of licenses.....		1,650 00	
Forfeiture of license.....		6 25	
Street excavations, payments by sundry persons.....		50 00	
Sale of old material (fire department, &c.).....	213 10		
Sale of old material (Washington Asylum).....	50 41		
		272 51	
Rent of streets, Georgetown Town-house, &c.....		332 10	
Total amount received from taxes and revenue.....			\$1,521,876

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 25

Statement by the auditor and comptroller of the receipts, &c.—Continued.

From whom and on what account received.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
Repaying Pennsylvania avenue, special deposit with collector District of Columbia, act Congress July 19, 1876.			\$3,877 49
From Congressional appropriations:			
Act of March 3, 1877, support of the fire department, year ending June 30, 1878	\$25,000 00		
Act of April 4, 1878, for employment and medicines, &c., for the poor of the District.	20,000 00		45,000 00
Grand total of receipts as reported by treasurer			1,570,554 02

JOHN T. VINSON,
Auditor and Comptroller District of Columbia.

AUDITOR AND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, October 23, 1878.

APPENDIX B 2.

Statement showing the amount expended on account of the government of the District of Columbia from November 1, 1877 (the date of last report), to June 30, 1878, a period of eight months.

Title of account.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.	Grand aggregate.
DISTRICT OFFICERS.				
Commissioners' office:				
Compensation of Commissioners	\$10,000 02			
Compensation of employes	4,581 00			
Contingent expenses	2,144 08			
Total for Commissioners' office		\$16,725 10		
Auditor and comptroller's office:				
Compensation of employes	12,337 02			
Contingent expenses	316 64			
Total for auditor and comptroller's office		12,653 66		
Attorney's office:				
Compensation of employes	4,674 65			
Contingent expenses	603 90			
Total for attorney's office		5,278 55		
Board of assessors' office:				
Compensation of employes	15,963 49			
Contingent expenses	532 96			
Advertising for	32 38			
Total for board of assessors' office		16,528 83		
Collector's office:				
Compensation of employes	7,173 74			
Contingent expenses	1,608 99			
Total for collector's office		8,782 73		
Commissioners of the sinking fund office:				
Compensation of employes	2,266 64			
Contingent expenses	1,000 00			
Rent of office	425 00			
Total for commissioners sinking-fund office		3,691 64		
Coroner's office:				
Compensation of coroner	1,200 00			
Contingent expenses	64 46			
Total for coroner's office		1,264 46		
Engineer's office:				
Compensation of employes	21,906 58			
Contingent expenses	2,613 12			
Advertising for	150 50			
Total for engineer's office		24,730 20		
Inspector of buildings' office:				
Compensation of employes	3,743 33			
Contingent expenses	54 29			
Total for inspector of buildings' office		3,797 62		

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Statement showing the amount expended, &c.—Continued.

Title of account.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.	Grand aggregate.
DISTRICT OFFICES—Continued.				
Superintendent of assessments and taxes' office:				
Compensation of employes	\$3,901 52			
Contingent expenses	836 34			
Total for superintendent of assessments, &c		\$4,737 86		
Treasurer's office:				
Compensation of employes	3,000 00			
Contingent expenses	150 96			
Total for treasurer's office		3,150 96		
Sundries:				
Compensation of inspector of gas and meters, and assistant	1,000 00			
Compensation of sealer of weights and measures	146 66			
Compensation of harbor-master	80 00			
Books for register of wills' office	20 00			
Fuel for District office	92 40			
Ice for District office	94 09			
Gas for District office	508 97			
Repairs for District office	1,109 73			
Rent of District office	4,000 00			
General advertising	431 00			
Judicial expenses	1,303 51			
Total for sundries		8,786 36		
Aggregate for District offices			\$110,127 97	
WATER DEPARTMENT.				
Water-registrar's office:				
Compensation of employes	5,056 77			
Contingent expenses	1,272 28			
Advertising for	115 82			
Total for water-registrar's office		6,444 87		
Water department:				
Compensation of inspectors, laborers, &c	33,427 43			
Contingent expenses	22,563 32			
Refunding erroneously paid rents, &c	188 60			
Total for water department		56,179 35		
Aggregate for water department, &c			62,624 22	
METROPOLITAN POLICE.				
Pay and other expenses	97,100 87			
Fuel for station-houses	727 10			
Rent of station-houses	3,920 00			
Repairs to station-houses	86 56			
Aggregate for Metropolitan police			101,834 53	
BOARD OF HEALTH.				
Sanitary expenses	11,129 86			
Collecting and removing garbage	7,864 00			
Aggregate for board of health			18,993 86	
PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT.				
Washington schools:				
Compensation of superintendent, teachers, and janitors	114,455 17			
Contingent expenses	8,486 81			
Fuel	1,495 96			
Repairs to buildings	5,656 42			
Furniture for	4,568 80			
Insurance on buildings, &c	100 00			
Rent of buildings	14,061 36			
Erection of	1,592 00			
Total for Washington schools		150,416 52		
Georgetown schools:				
Compensation of superintendent, teachers, and janitors	13,093 53			
Contingent expenses	890 82			
Fuel	100 20			
Repairs to buildings	196 77			
Insurance	155 00			
Furniture	296 00			
Total for Georgetown schools		14,732 34		

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 27

Statement showing the amount expended, &c.—Continued.

Title of account.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.	Grand aggregate.
PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT—Continued.				
County schools:				
Compensation of superintendent, teachers, and janitors	\$24,582 97			
Contingent expenses	2,211 54			
Repairs to buildings	1,201 35			
Rent of buildings	375 00			
Insurance	12 75			
Fuel	146 38			
Furniture	926 25			
Total for county schools		\$20,456 24		
Colored schools:				
Compensation of superintendent, teachers, and janitors	61,887 46			
Contingent expenses	5,787 02			
Fuel	583 38			
Furniture	3,214 37			
Insurance	390 00			
Rent	1,710 00			
Erection of John F. Cook building	247 90			
Total for colored schools		73,820 13		
Aggregate for schools			\$268,425 23	
FIRE DEPARTMENT AND ALARM.				
Department:				
Compensation of members, &c.	30,733 78			
Contingent expenses	11,883 72			
Repairs to engine-houses	2,292 05			
Fuel	556 06			
Purchase of horses	1,075 00			
Total for department		52,540 61		
Alarm:				
Compensation of employés	2,680 83			
Contingent expenses	1,150 62			
Total for alarm		3,811 45		
Aggregate for department, &c.			56,352 06	
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.				
Washington Asylum:				
Compensation of employés	6,955 50			
Contingent expenses	22,181 51			
Fuel	256 53			
Total for Washington Asylum		29,393 54		
Police court:				
Compensation of employés	6,564 99			
Contingent expenses	642 73			
Rent of building	1,741 66			
Marshal's fees	1,350 50			
Remodeling building corner Sixth and D streets	3,706 00			
Total for police court		14,005 88		
Support of paupers at Georgetown almshouse ..				
	1,093 05			
Sundries:				
Treatment of insane poor at government hospital	9,052 68			
Transportation of paupers	1,079 50			
Payments to charitable institutions	3,700 00			
Support of inmates of reform school	11,618 54			
Conveying prisoners to workhouse	25 00			
Medicines and medical attendance to poor, act of Congress April 4, 1878	1,677 63			
Total for almshouse and sundries		28,246 40		
Aggregate for charities, &c.			71,625 82	
INTEREST AND REDEMPTION.				
Interest on District bonds	217,442 38			
Interest on bonds of the late corporation of Washington	36,970 50			
Interest on bonds of the late corporation of Georgetown	7,684 87			
Total interest		262,097 75		

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Statement showing the amount expended, &c.—Continued.

Title of account.	Date.	Total.	Aggregate.	Grand aggregate.
INTEREST AND REDEMPTION—Continued.				
Redemption of Emery 7½ certificates	\$300 00			
Redemption of water stock, District of Columbia ..	15, 000 00			
Total redemption		\$15, 300 00		
Aggregate interest and redemption			\$277, 397 75	
MARKETS.				
Eastern market:				
Compensation of market-master	1, 195 59			
Contingent expenses	413 49			
Total for Eastern market		1, 609 08		
Northern market:				
Compensation of market-master	1, 319 57			
Contingent expenses	888 59			
Total for Northern market		2, 208 16		
Western market:				
Compensation of market-master	752 30			
Contingent expenses	471 85			
Total for Western market		1, 224 15		
Georgetown market:				
Compensation of market-master	778 13			
Contingent expenses	259 38			
Total for Georgetown market		1, 037 51		
Sundries:				
Rent of Northeastern market site	764 71			
Erection of new Western market	2, 446 82			
Total for sundries		3, 211 53		
Aggregate for markets			9, 290 43	
STREET-LAMPS AND GAS.				
Washington:				
Lighting, extinguishing, and gas	96, 187 63			
Repairs to street-lamps	117 30			
Erection of street-lamps	2, 159 22			
Total for Washington		98, 464 15		
Georgetown:				
Gas used in street-lamps	10, 414 33			
Repairs to street-lamps	192 42			
Erection of street-lamps	235 04			
Contingent expenses	26 50			
Compensation of lamp-lighters	1, 360 00			
Total for Georgetown		12, 228 29		
Aggregate for street-lamps and gas			110, 692 44	
IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.				
Compensation of laborers, &c., in engineer's department	40, 553 12			
Compensation of supervisors of roads and employes ..	14, 864 42			
Payments to contractors and for materials	37, 648 36			
Repairs to pumps	2, 856 05			
Expenses of the parking commission	5, 038 49			
Payments to contractors under act of Congress of March 3, 1878, for general purposes	9, 828 20			
North Capitol street sewer	6, 597 68			
Filling grounds south of the Capitol, act of Congress, April 4, 1878	14, 705 00			
Cleaning streets and alleys	29, 199 80			
Aggregate for improvements, &c.			161, 291 12	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Erection of new workhouse	3, 176 19			
Expenses of hay-scales	59 18			
Interest on Linthicum Institute loan	2, 600 00			
Payment of laborers, &c., late board of public works ..	5 00			
Damages for opening alleys	24 09			
Damages to real estate	97 90			
Surveyor's fees	1, 361 50			
Rent of property yards	200 00			

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 29

Statement showing the amount expended, &c.—Continued.

Title of account.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.	Grand aggregate.
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.				
Transfers of real estate	\$211 28			
Printing checks on United States Treasury	153 60			
Refunding amount advanced by the United States, under act of Congress approved March 3, 1877 ..	325,000 00			
Aggregate for miscellaneous			\$332,888 74	
SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.				
Redemption of tax-lien certificates	3,728 13			
Redemption of special tax scrip	4,676 67			
Redemption of tax-sale certificates	1,397 00			
Refunding erroneously paid taxes, &c	2,541 91			
Refunding amount deposited for purchase of instruments	270 00			
Total for above		\$12,613 71		
Redemption of Pennsylvania avenue scrip, issued under act of Congress approved July 19, 1876 ..	535 30			
Payments from special-tax fund for repaving Pennsylvania avenue, under act of Congress approved July 19, 1876	5,339 30			
Total		5,874 60		
Aggregate for special accounts			18,488 31	
Grand aggregate of expenditures				\$1,600,032 48

AUDITOR'S AND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, October 23, 1878.

JOHN T. VINSON,
Auditor and Comptroller, District of Columbia.

APPENDIX B 3.

Estimated expenses of the auditor and comptroller's office District of Columbia, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

Salary of auditor and comptroller	\$3,000 00
Salary of one bookkeeper	1,800 00
Salary of one clerk	1,500 00
Salary of three clerks, at \$1,400 each	4,200 00
Salary of one clerk	1,200 00
Salary of one clerk in charge of special assessments	2,160 00
Salary of two clerks, at \$1,200 each, on special assessments	2,400 00
Salary of two clerks, at \$1.50 per day each, on assessments	940 00
Salary of one clerk, at \$3 per day, on assessments	940 00
Contingent expenses, including furniture, books, stationery, &c	1,360 00
Total	19,500 00

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN T. VINSON,
Auditor and Comptroller of the District of Columbia.

C.—REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE SINKING FUND.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE SINKING FUND,
Washington, D. C., November 8, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to inclose herewith estimates of amounts required to pay interest on and create a sinking fund for the payment of the funded debt of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, amounting to \$1,284,145.37.

30 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The first two items of \$15,000 each in the estimate for sinking fund purposes are required by law to be set apart annually for the gradual redemption of the market and water-stock bonds; the remaining items are the annual amounts required under existing laws to redeem the bonds at maturity, and are estimated as if the sinking fund had been originally created and invested in the bonds.

Very respectfully,

JAS. GILFILLAN,
Treasurer of the United States.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX C 1.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE SINKING FUND.

Washington, D. C., November, 19, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith an estimate of the amount required under existing laws for the sinking fund for certain bonds of the District of Columbia for the service of the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1879.

Very respectfully,

JAS. GILFILLAN,
Treasurer of the United States.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, by the commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.
<i>General expenses District of Columbia (sinking fund).</i>		
Market-stock bonds (for gradual redemption), per act of assembly of the District of Columbia, August 23, 1871, and June 19, 1872.	\$15,000 00	
Water-stock bonds (for gradual redemption), per act of assembly of the District of Columbia, July 20, 1871, and June 28, 1873.	15,000 00	
Permanent-improvement six per cent. bonds (for redemption at maturity), per act of assembly of the District of Columbia, July 10, 1871.	101,509 00	
First issue of permanent-improvement seven per cent. bonds (for redemption at maturity), per act of assembly of the District of Columbia, June 23, 1873.	7,055 28	
Twenty-year six per cent. funding bonds (for redemption at maturity), per act of Congress, May 8, 1872; 17 Stat. at L., p. 86, sec. 2.	29,183 84	
Thirty-year six per cent. funding bonds (for redemption at maturity), per act of assembly of the District of Columbia, June 20, 1872.	7,772 27	
Fifty-year 3.65 bonds (for redemption at maturity), per act of Congress, June 20, 1874; 18 Stat. at L., p. 120.	95,700 86	
		\$271,221 25

JAS. GILFILLAN,
Treasurer of the United States.

APPENDIX C 2.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, by the commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.
<i>General expenses District of Columbia (interest on funded debt).</i>		
\$3,995,000, permanent improvement 6 per cent. bonds, per act of assembly District of Columbia, July 10 and December 16, 1871.	\$239,700 00	
\$1,150,000, funding loan 6 per cent. bonds, per act of Congress, May 8, 1872; 17 Stat. at L., p. 86, sec. 2	69,000 00	
\$660,000, funding loan 6 per cent. bonds, per act of assembly District of Columbia, June 20, 1872	39,600 00	
\$670,000, permanent improvement 7 per cent. bonds, per act of assembly District of Columbia, June 23 and 25, 1873.	46,900 00	
\$150,000, market-stock 7 per cent. bonds, per act of assembly District of Columbia, August 23, 1871, and June 19, 1872	10,500 00	
\$423,000, water-stock 7 per cent. bonds, per act of assembly District of Columbia, July 20, 1871, and June 26, 1873	29,610 00	
\$53,000, general stock 5 per cent., per act of corporation of Washington, August 19, 1828	2,650 00	
\$685,000, general stock 6 per cent., per act of corporation of Washington, October 25, 1843	41,100 00	
\$47,500, canal-stock 6 per cent., per act of corporation of Washington, April 14, 1847	2,850 00	
\$178,3000, general stock 6 per cent., per act of corporation of Georgetown, appropriated	10,698 00	
\$20,000, general stock 8 per cent., per act of corporation of Georgetown, May 12, 1871	1,600 00	
\$20,000, bounty-stock 6 per cent., per act of corporation of Georgetown, September 24, 1864	1,200 00	
\$30,000, market-stock 6 per cent., per act of corporation of Georgetown, January 9, 1864	1,800 00	
\$241,750, funding loan 5 per cent. bonds, per act of Congress, June 20, 1878, Session Laws 1877 and 1878, p. 206	14,087 50	
\$13,743,250, funding loan 3.65 per cent. bonds, per act of Congress, June 20, 1874, and February 20, 1875; 18 Stat. at L., p. 120	501,628 62	\$1,012,924 12
<i>Sinking fund.</i>		
Market-stock bonds (for gradual redemption), per act of assembly District of Columbia, August 23, 1871, and June 19, 1872	15,000 00	
Water-stock bonds (for gradual redemption), per act of assembly District of Columbia, July 20, 1871, and June 26, 1873	15,000 00	
Permanent improvement 6 per cent. bonds (for redemption at maturity), per act of assembly District of Columbia, July 10, 1871	101,509 00	
First issue of permanent improvement 7 per cent. bonds (for redemption at maturity), per act of assembly District of Columbia, June 23, 1873	7,055 28	
Twenty-year 6 per cent. funding bonds (for redemption at maturity), per act of Congress, May 8, 1872; 17 Stat. at L., p. 86, sec. 2	29,183 84	
Thirty-year 6 per cent. funding bonds (for redemption at maturity), per act of assembly District of Columbia, June 20, 1872	7,772 27	
Fifty-year 3.65 bonds (for redemption at maturity), per act of Congress, June 20, 1874; 18 Stat. at L., p. 120	95,700 86	
		271,221 25
		1,284,145 37

JAS. GILFILLAN, *Treasurer of the United States.*

APPENDIX C 3.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE SINKING FUND,
Washington, D. C., November 11, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to state that there will be required for the expenses of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, for clerical services, \$2,400; for contingent expenses no estimate is made, there being a balance on hand sufficient for that purpose.

Very respectfully,

JAS. GILFILLAN,
Treasurer of the United States.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

D.—REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 1, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the accompanying report showing in detail the transactions of this office, transfers of stock of the late corporations of Washington and Georgetown, and collections of tax since date of last report (November 1, 1877) to July 1, 1878, together with estimate of amount required to defray the expenses of the collector's office for fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

RECEIPTS.

General taxes for Washington City for year ending June 30, 1878	\$369, 177 22	
General taxes for Georgetown for year ending June 30, 1878	61, 879 63	
General taxes for Washington County for year ending June 30, 1878	57, 861 82	\$988, 918 67
Personal taxes for Washington City for year ending June 30, 1878	103, 175 08	
Personal taxes for Georgetown for year ending June 30, 1878	11, 867 51	
Personal taxes for Washington County for year ending June 30, 1878	3, 508 10	118, 560 69
General taxes for Washington City for year ending June 30, 1877	53, 790 27	
General taxes for Georgetown for year ending June 30, 1877	7, 027 04	
General taxes for Washington County for year ending June 30, 1877	8, 237 85	69, 065 16
Personal taxes for Washington City for year ending June 30, 1877	779 48	
Personal taxes for Georgetown for year ending June 30, 1877	293 82	
Personal taxes for Washington County for year ending June 30, 1877	82 22	1, 155 52
General tax for Washington City for year ending June 30, 1876	20, 175 36	
General tax for Georgetown for year ending June 30, 1876	5, 578 93	
General tax for Washington County for year ending June 30, 1876	2, 947 66	28, 701 96
General tax for Washington City for year ending June 30, 1875	32, 512 29	
General tax for Georgetown for year ending June 30, 1875	2, 132 39	
General tax for Washington County for year ending June 30, 1875	9, 060 59	43, 695 27
General tax for Washington City for year ending June 30, 1874	13, 330 65	
General tax for Georgetown for year ending June 30, 1874	1, 629 68	
General tax for Washington County for year ending June 30, 1874	7, 947 16	22, 907 49
Redemption of tax-lien certificates for year ending June 30, 1873	10, 993 08	
Redemption of tax-lien certificates for year ending June 30, 1872	1, 536 50	12, 529 58

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 33

License	\$22, 163 64
Arrears, Washington City	4, 714 73
Levy court	72 25
Advertisements, 1877	719 77
1876	504 46
1875	1, 661 42
Special tax, corporation of Washington	4, 344 66
District of Columbia	65 32
Repaving Pennsylvania avenue	3, 077 49
Water fund, water-main taxes, advertised	6, 971 25
water tax, water main, &c	89, 990 08
Permit-fees	847 42
Redemptions, sale June 13, 1876	365 11
August 14, 1877	104 17
tax-lien sales	164 76
Auctioneers' returns	205 00
A. G. Riddle, attorney, District of Columbia, costs, District of Columbia vs. A. Bregazzi	12 00
North O Street and South Washington Railway Company, repairing concrete	242 18
Total amount received	1, 488, 337 04

Transfers of the registered stock of the late corporations, Washington and Georgetown, D. C., made in accordance with act of the legislative assembly approved August 23, 1871, are as follows:

WASHINGTON STOCK.

Six per centum.

1877.	
Nov. 6.	W. S. Cox and R. P. Dodge, trust Jennie E. Fowler, from Stephen P. Hill and P. Campbell, by H. E. Offley, attorney..... \$1, 000 00
9.	Edw. T. Palmer, of Baltimore, Md., in trust for Mary A. Beall, Montgomery County, Maryland, from Robert W. McPherson... 1, 000 00
	Holmes E. Offley & Co., from Stephen Guista, by attorney 400 00
	Miss Elizabeth E. Tyson, Montgomery County, Maryland, from Stephen Guista, by attorney 1, 000 00
12.	Miss Elizabeth E. Tyson, Montgomery County, Maryland, from Stephen P. Hill, by attorney..... 300 00
	Holmes E. Offley & Co., from Stephen P. Hill, by attorney..... 200 00
21.	Hester T. Stiles, in trust, from Elizabeth Rowland, to J. S. Anderson, attorney..... 800 00
Dec. 5.	Lewis Johnson & Co., from Susan B. Stevens, by Riggs & Co... 2, 100 00
	Riggs & Co., from Susan B. Stevens, by attorney..... 400 00
	6. Edw. T. Palmer, of Baltimore, in trust, from Riggs & Co., by attorney..... 400 00
	8. Mary N. Whitall, from Susan B. Stevens, by Riggs & Co..... 1, 100 00
11.	George A. Bohrer, in trust Mary L. Clib, from George A. Bohrer, guardian 3, 280 00
	Sarah Ellen Otterback, from George A. Bohrer, guardian 4, 238 00
	Herman W. Davis, guardian of Emma Jane Davis, from George A. Bohrer, guardian 4, 238 00
17.	W. S. Cox, C. S. English, and R. P. Dodge, in trust estate of D. English, from Lewis Johnson & Co., by attorney 2, 000 00
	Thomas K. Scheller, from Lewis Johnson & Co., by attorney.... 100 00
1878.	
Jan. 2.	Watson Freeman, from H. E. Offley & Co., by attorney 600 00
	Peter Campbell, from estate of E. Anderson, by J. J. Wingud... 100 00
	9. D. W. Middleton, jr., from Peter Campbell 100 00
	11. Mary E. Pancoast, from Peter Campbell..... 100 00
	14. D. W. Middleton, jr., from Caroline Newman, by attorney 100 00
	17. Susannah Carrico, from Mrs. James Carrico 200 00
	25. Susanna R. Green, from estate of M. Green, by executrix 700 00
	28. Amelia M. L. Egan, from S. M. Massoletta 500 00
Feb. 5.	Elizabeth A. Koonas, from Lewis Johnson & Co., assignees..... 100 00
	Miss Elizabeth S. B. K. Koonas, from Lewis Johnson & Co., assignees 200 00

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1878.		
Feb.	5. Lewis Johnson & Co., from Lewis Johnson & Co., assignees	\$1,000 00
	Thomas K. Scheller, from Lewis Johnson & Co., assignees	200 00
	13. Mary Blakeley, from Lewis Johnson & Co., assignees	1,000 00
	19. Lewis Johnson & Co., from estate of Adam Gaddis, by administrator	4,000 00
March	1. Miss M. E. Pancoast, from Lewis Johnson & Co.	350 00
	Lewis Johnson & Co., from Mary K. Lewis	100 00
	2. Miss M. E. Pancoast, from Lewis Johnson & Co.	50 00
	22. Thomas K. Scheller, from Lewis Johnson & Co.	1,700 00
April	3. Miss Jessie M. Carter, from Lewis Johnson & Co.	1,000 00
	6. Miss Jessie M. Carter, from Lewis Johnson & Co.	1,000 00
	30. Elizabeth E. Tyson, of Montgomery County, Maryland, from Adam L. Rose, treasurer Harmony Lodge No. 9, I. O. O. F.	400 00
May	3. Celestine Eustis, from Sarah E. Fenwick, by Riggs & Co., attorneys	200 00
	4. Miss Alice Yoe, of Prince George's County, Maryland, from William M. Maddox, guardian	3,114 00
	8. Lewis Johnson & Co. from Miss Alice Yoe	200 00
	14. Riggs & Co., from Thomas Killiam, by attorneys	500 00
June	3. H. Bowyer McDonald, from W. J. McDonald, by attorney	2,500 00
	12. William Laird, jr., trustee, from estate of Mary Miner, by executor.	1,340 00
	14. Laura M. Jones, from John H. Elliott, by Riggs & Co., attorney.	200 00
	Riggs & Co. from John H. Elliott, by attorney	200 00
	18. Ellen Janney, from Riggs & Co., by attorney	500 00
	20. Kate D. Angur, of Louisiana, from Riggs & Co., by attorney	200 00
	Kate D. Angur, of Louisiana, from Lewis Johnson & Co., by attorney	100 00
	H. E. Offley, trustee, from Lewis Johnson & Co., by attorney	114 00
	21. A. M. & A. B. Leggett, of New York, from Riggs & Co., attorneys, administrator S. E. Jackson	2,000 00

Five per centum.

1877.		
Dec.	11. Sarah Ellen Otterback, from George A. Bohrer, guardian	345 00
	Herman W. Davis, guardian Emma Jane Davis, from George A. Bohrer, guardian	345 00
1878.		
Jan.	25. Susanna R. Green, from estate of M. Green, by the executor	1,330 00

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal stock.

1878.		
Feb.	8. Harriet J. Bennett, from Stephen Guista, by attorneys	750 00
May	3. Celestine Enstes, from S. E. Fenwick, by Riggs & Co., attorneys	300 00
June	10. George W. Featherstonhaugh, of New York, from John D. McPherson, trustee, by attorney	100 00
	Thomas R. Featherstonhaugh, of New York, from John D. McPherson, trustee, by attorney	100 00
	James D. Featherstonhaugh, of New York, from John D. McPherson, trustee, by attorney	100 00

GEORGETOWN STOCK.

Six per centum.

1877.		
Dec.	10. Mary Ida Lutz, from executors estate of D. English	132 00
1878.		
Jan.	2. Lewis Johnson & Co., from H. L. Offutt	760 00
	4. David Auld, from S. C. Sidney, of Philadelphia, Pa., by attorney	1,000 00
	17. John D. McPherson, from Lewis Johnson & Co., by attorney	760 00
	24. Miss H. J. Bennett, from Sarah E. Prior, by attorney	1,073 93
	27. Anne Eliza Laub, from C. H. Laub, by administratrix	397 60
	Anne Eliza Laub, guardian of Neenah Tipton, from C. H. Laub, by administratrix	552 40
March	4. H. E. Offley & Co., from Jane Shillinglaw, by L. S. Frey, attorney	2,000 00
	9. Charles Whelan, from Charles A. Burke, trustee	57 03
	11. Peter Campbell, from Charles Whelan	57 03
	12. John C. and Mary A. Riley, executors, from H. E. Offley & Co., by attorney	2,000 00
April	1. John Rose Magruder, from Mary E. Magruder	2,000 00

1878.

April	2.	John A. Campbell, from Peter Campbell.....	\$57 03
	9.	Lewis Johnson & Co., from David Auld, by L. S. Frey, attorney.....	1,000 00
	15.	John A. Campbell, from Franklin Whelan.....	57 03
	16.	Johnston Brothers & Co., of Maryland, from John Rose Magruder, by H. D. Cooke, attorney.....	2,000 00
	26.	Margaret Kenny, from Johnston Brothers & Co., Maryland, by H. D. Cooke, attorney.....	300 00
		H. D. Cooke & Co., from Johnston Brothers & Co., Maryland, by H. D. Cooke, attorney.....	1,700 00
May	2.	H. E. Offley, trustee, from H. D. Cooke & Co.....	1,000 00
June	10.	Ellen Janney, of Philadelphia, Pa., from Lewis Johnson & Co., by attorney.....	1,000 00
	12.	Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, Georgetown, D. C., from Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, of Georgetown, D. C., W. Laird, jr., cashier.....	3,500 00
	13.	H. H. John, jr., and William Marbury, executors of John Marbury, from H. E. Offley, trustee, by attorney.....	1,000 00
	14.	Peter Campbell, from John A. Campbell.....	114 06
	18.	Lewis Johnson & Co., from Peter Campbell.....	114 06

Market-house—six per centum.

1878.

Feb.	27.	Anne Eliza Laub, from estate of C. H. Laub, by administratrix. Margaret W. Davidson, from estate of C. H. Laub, by administratrix.....	283 40
		Clara W. Noyes, from estate of C. H. Laub, by administratrix.....	552 40
July	27.	Louise L. Welch, from the estate of C. H. Laub, by the administratrix.....	552 40
		Nannie Walsh, from the estate of C. H. Laub, by the administratrix.....	552 40
March	8.	Nannie Walsh, from Louise L. Welch, by J. W. Walsh, attorney.....	552 40
April	1.	John Rose Magruder, from Mary E. Magruder.....	2,002 26
	16.	Johnston Brothers & Co., of Maryland, from John Rose Magruder, by H. D. Cooke, jr., attorney.....	2,002 26
June	12.	Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, Georgetown, D. C., from Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Georgetown, D. C., W. Laird, cashier.....	87 00
	19.	Ellen H. Cummings, from Johnston Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md., by H. D. Cooke, attorney.....	400 00
		Harriet B. Cummings, from Johnston Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md., by H. D. Cooke, attorney.....	400 00
		H. B. Cummings, guardian, from Johnston Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md., by H. D. Cooke, attorney.....	800 00
		H. S. Cummings, from Johnston Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md., by H. D. Cooke, attorney.....	402 26

Bounty stock—six per centum.

1878.

Feb.	27.	Anne Eliza Laub, from the estate of C. H. Laub, by administratrix.....	700 00
April	9.	Lewis Johnson & Co., from David Auld, by L. S. Frey, attorney.....	1,000 00
	19.	Jessie M. Carter, from Lewis Johnson & Co.....	1,000 00

Eight per centum.

1878.

June	12.	The Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Georgetown, D. C., from Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, D. C., by W. Laird, jr., cashier.....	15,000 00
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RECAPITULATION.

Washington City.

Six per cent., quarterly.....	\$47,224 00
Five per cent., quarterly.....	2,020 00
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal 6 per cent., semi-annual.....	1,350 00
	<hr/> 50,594 00

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Georgetown.

Six per cent., quarterly	\$22, 632 17	
Market-house, quarterly	9, 139 18	
Bounty, quarterly	2, 700 00	
Eight per cent., quarterly	15, 000 00	
		<u>\$49, 471 35</u>
Total	100, 065 35	

Of the amount of \$1,488,337.04 collected by the District of Columbia through this office, the following items of amounts were received on account of trust funds, and are subject to the demands of the parties or commissions interested:

Redemption of tax-lien certificates, as per account of auditor	\$4, 272 14	
Arrears of tax, corporation of Washington (subject to sinking-fund commission)	4, 714 73	
Arrears of tax, levy court of Washington County (subject to sinking-fund commission)	72 25	
Special tax, corporation of Washington, payable to holders of scrip	4, 344 66	
Repairing Pennsylvania avenue, payable to holders of scrip	3, 677 49	
Redemptions from tax sales	631 04	
		<u>17, 712 31</u>

Leaving a balance available to the District of Columbia of \$1,470,624.73.

Estimate of amount required for support of office for fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

Salaries:

Collector	\$4, 000	
One clerk	1, 700	
One clerk	1, 200	
One clerk	1, 000	
One clerk	960	
One clerk, 307 days, at \$3	921	
One messenger	480	
Temporary employees	500	
		<u>\$10, 761</u>

Other expenses:

Stationery	2, 000	
Contingent	1, 000	
		<u>3, 000</u>
Total	13, 761	

The assessment valuation of real estate for year ending June 30, 1878, for the city of Washington, as per report of assessors, November 10, 1877, was \$83,101,484; the tax levy of \$1.50 on each \$100 of valuation, the amount derivable therefrom \$1,246,522.26; on account of which there has been collected to date \$1,020,881.72. The assessment valuation of real estate in Georgetown, as per report above referred to, was \$6,028,041; the tax levy of \$1.50, the amount derivable therefrom was \$90,420.61; on account of which there has been collected to date \$73,090.03. The assessment (outside of the two cities) Washington County amounts, as per above referred to report, to \$8,480,365.80 per cent. of which being estimated as subject to levy of \$1.25 on each \$100 of valuation being held for agricultural purposes, yields \$84,803.65; the residue, \$1,696,077, subject to the levy of \$1.50, will yield \$25,441.15, aggregating the sum of \$110,244.75; on account of which there has been collected to date \$72,964.10, leaving a balance on account of this levy of \$280,251.77, being 19 per centum; this balance to be discounted by errors in assessments as per certificates of superintendent of assessments on file.

The assessors reported November 20, 1877, a personal tax valuation:

Washington City	\$18, 487, 967
Georgetown	2, 687, 432
Washington County	549, 607

Aggregating 21, 725, 006

On account of this return of personal tax there has been collected to date, \$150,853.47.

Quite a percentage of this tax, especially of that portion imposed by the board of assessors, has been modified, and that levied on capital of the national banks of this District suspended by processes of law, not yet decided.

On the 15th of December, 1877, the collection of all moneys due for water-rents, taxes, permit fees, and all other payments heretofore payable at the water-registrar's office, was ordered to be paid in this office. This order has been carried out with the endeavor to satisfy the tax-payer, which, coupled with the other duties belonging to this office, has very severely taxed the limited clerical force of this office, allowing no time for perfecting necessary office-work; for as soon as one strain of collection ends another commences, compelling much extraordinary clerical service.

The compendium of arrearage account is being pushed to completion as fast as time will permit, and when completed will be advantageous alike for the use of the office and tax-payer.

Much of this arrearage of tax is now overburdened with accrued penalty, interest, and other costs attendant on attempts to enforce collections thereof. A privilege to pay the same with six per centum per annum interest from the respective times said taxes were made due and payable, granted for a period of six months, would afford opportunity and encouragement to clear up properties so embarrassed, and the District would have sooner the avails of much of this delinquent tax.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. COOK,
Collector of the District of Columbia.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

E.—REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ASSESSMENTS AND TAXES.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF
ASSESSMENTS AND TAXES,
Washington, D. C., November 5, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your communication of the 18th ultimo, I have the honor to submit a detailed statement of the transactions of this office since my last annual report.

All transfers of real property in the District of Columbia, made during the calendar year ending December 31, 1877, have been entered on the tax-books.

A general assessment of all real property in this District was completed by the board of assessors, and finally returned to this office September 19, 1878, and the general-assessment book for the city, which had been in preparation in this office since April 19, 1878, showing all the recent subdivisions and divisions by deed of all lots and parts of

lots, together with the front and square feet of each, and the rate of assessment, was completed and ready for use September 30, 1878.

The general tax-books for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, were then commenced and were completed in time for the collector to receive taxes November 1, 1878.

The assessed value of real property in the District as returned to the collector for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, was in—

Washington City	\$75,555,801 00
Georgetown	5,242,224 00
County	6,693,417 00
Total	87,491,442 00

The assessed value of real property in the District, as returned to the collector for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, was—

In Washington City	\$83,101,484 00
In Georgetown	6,028,041 00
In county	8,480,365 00
	\$97,609,890 00

To this add improvements made since last assessment—

In Washington City	1,224,950 00
In Georgetown	41,900 00
In county	60,960 00
	1,327,810 00
Total	98,937,700 00

Showing the reduction of the assessed value of real property to be—

In Washington City	\$8,770,633 00
In Georgetown	827,717 00
In county	1,847,908 00
Total	11,446,258 00

The personal assessment, as reported by the board of assessors, although not yet completed, amounts, up to the 3d of November, to \$9,639,332.

Amount returned on account of personal tax to November 9, inclusive—

Washington	\$8,403,306 00
Georgetown	1,156,244 00
County	195,771 00
Total	9,754,321 00

There have been examined in this office upwards of (400) four hundred applications for licenses and transfer of licenses to sell liquor by retail.

Certificates showing the amount of real property assessed in the names of parties presenting themselves as bondsmen, &c., are daily issued.

The applications for licenses and transfers of the same and for certificates are increasing every year, and impose a vast deal of labor on this office.

I submit herewith the estimate of the amounts necessary for the support of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM MORGAN,
Superintendent of Assessments and Taxes.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX E 1.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF
ASSESSMENTS AND TAXES,
Washington, November 19, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of submitting the following estimate of receipts of the District government for the year ending June 30, 1880:

Tax on real property for 1879.....	\$1,290,612	
New buildings \$2,000,000, tax \$1.50.....	30,000	
	<hr/>	
	1,320,612	
Deduct 19 per cent.....	250,916	
	<hr/>	\$1,069,696
Tax on personal property.....	270,000	
Deduct 20 per cent.....	54,000	
	<hr/>	216,000
Delinquent taxes: Real estate, \$170,000; personal, \$75,000.....		245,000
Licenses.....		100,000
Markets, \$23,500; building permits, \$3,000.....		26,500
Interest on Washington school fund bonds.....		3,623
Fines police and criminal court, \$25,000; dog tax, \$6,000.....		31,000
Rent of wharves, hay-scales, &c.....		3,000
	<hr/>	
Total.....		1,694,819

Respectfully,

WILLIAM MORGAN,
Superintendent of Assessments and Taxes.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX E 2.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF
ASSESSMENTS AND TAXES,
Washington, D. C., November 5, 1878.

Estimate of the amounts that will be required for the support of the office of the superintendent of assessments and taxes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

SALARIES.

Superintendent	\$2,400 00
Three clerks.....	3,600 00
One messenger.....	720 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	6,720 00
	<hr/>

Twelve tax-books, 1879-'80.....	300 00
Stationery, &c.....	200 00
Incidentals	100 00
Repairing and binding record-books.....	300 00
	<hr/>
	900 00

F.—REPORT OF THE ASSESSORS.

ASSESSORS' OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 8, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your communication of the 18th ultimo, requesting a detailed statement of the transactions of this department since our last report up to the first of last July, we have to inform you that since the date of said report we have completed the assessment of personal property for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, of which we advised you in a communication dated March 14, 1878.

In making said assessment we were unable, in many cases, to obtain such information as would insure its accuracy, and as a result many of the accounts were erroneous and have since been corrected.

On the 6th of April, 1878, in compliance with section 1 of the act of Congress approved April 3, 1878, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for the support of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and for other purposes,'" we proceeded to assess the value of all the real property in the District of Columbia, which assessment has been completed and reported to the superintendent of assessments and taxes.

Section 2 of said act of April 3 authorized the assessors to take an accurate census of the inhabitants of the District of Columbia while engaged in making the assessment. We have to inform you that the additional duty imposed by said act has been completed, as shown by the accompanying report.

In compliance with our request, Mr. H. W. Brewer was appointed on the 27th day of March last to make surveys of the wharf lots in Georgetown. These surveys were found to be necessary to the completion of the Numerical and Plat Book now in course of preparation in this office. But little progress had been made with this book before it became apparent that other surveys were necessary. To meet that necessity permission was asked and granted for Mr. Brewer to extend his operations to other portions of Georgetown.

The work of preparing the Georgetown Numerical and Plat Book is being vigorously prosecuted, and we expect to furnish, for the next annual assessment, a more complete record of the real property of Georgetown than has ever before existed.

We renew the recommendation made in our last report for the abolition of the tax on goods and merchandise held for sale, and the substitution thereof of an annual license law. This latter will, in our judgment, be a more equal distribution of the tax on this class of property. This method of imposing a tax on business is, we think, by far less objectionable than the present, both to the officers whose duty it is to levy the tax, and also to the person taxed. It will also do away with the most unpopular feature of our personal-tax law, which requires the merchant to make an annual exhibit of his business affairs, often to his great detriment.

We also renew our recommendation for the abolition of the tax on the stock issued by the late corporations of Washington and Georgetown, and on all bonds, stocks, and certificates of indebtedness issued by the District of Columbia. This tax by the District on its own indebtedness is regarded by many as unjust and oppressive, a partial repudiation of the debt, and a violation of the understanding had at the time of the issue of these securities. It also tends to injure the credit of the District,

depreciating its own securities at home, and driving our own citizens who hold them, because of their loss of the one and a half per cent. tax, to dispose of them at a discount to alien creditors, who, because of their exemption from such tax, save a corresponding amount; hence to tax them is, we think, a discrimination against our own citizens.

We respectfully ask that authority be given to begin the annual assessment on the first of April instead of the first of July, as formerly. More time will thus be given for the examination of property, and the assessments can be made with greater accuracy. Greater facilities will be afforded for the preparation of the tax-books in the office of the superintendent of assessments and taxes, and many errors, the result of undue haste, will be avoided.

We believe the Commissioners have full authority under act of June 11, 1878, to give such authority.

The estimate of expenses of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, are—

For three assessors	\$6,000
For three clerks	4,200
For assessments on annual assessment and personal tax	2,196
For books, blanks, stationery, &c.	600
For one messenger	600
Total	13,596

Very respectfully,

WM. DIXON,
G. A. BOHRER,
B. D. CARPENTER,
Assessors District of Columbia.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX F 1.

ASSESSORS' OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 5, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: We transmit herewith tables exhibiting in detail the results of the census taken this year:

Table No. 1.—Population of the District.

Table No. 2.—Foreign-born and citizen with parents of foreign birth, in District of Columbia.

Table No. 3.—Number of blind, insane, &c.

Table No. 4.—School population, children between the ages of 6 and 17 years, inclusive.

Table No. 5.—Educational table.

Table No. 6.—Ages by decades.

Table No. 7.—Nativities, American-born.

Table No. 8.—Nativities, foreign-born.

Very respectfully,

WM. DIXON,
G. A. BOHRER,
B. D. CARPENTER,
Assessors District Columbia.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

42 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

CENSUS OF 1878.

TABLE No. 1.

Population of the District of Columbia.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Washington	42,282	46,753	18,741	24,171	131,947
Georgetown	3,843	4,184	1,567	1,977	11,571
County	5,228	4,137	3,587	3,581	16,533
Total	51,353	55,074	23,895	29,729	160,051

TABLE No. 2.

Foreign-born and citizen with parents of foreign birth.

	Foreign-born.		Parents foreign-born.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Washington	6,229	6,417	26,865	25,950
Georgetown	352	346	1,636	1,551
County	912	747	3,113	2,985
Total	7,493	7,510	31,614	30,486

TABLE No. 3.

Showing number of blind, insane, &c.

	Blind.	Insane.	Deaf.	Dumb.	Idiotic.
Washington	56	22	53	36	20
Georgetown	6		7		2
County	11	635	51	48	5
Total	73	657	111	84	27

TABLE No. 4.

School population, children between the ages of 6 and 17 years, inclusive.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Washington	22,087	9,593	31,680
Georgetown	2,158	794	2,948
County	2,185	1,987	4,172
Total	26,426	12,374	38,800

TABLE No. 5.

Educational table of the population.

	Attending school.	Cannot read.		Cannot write.	
		Under 20.	Over 20.	Under 20.	Over 20.
Washington	20,841	4,564	16,977	7,092	20,482
Georgetown	1,921	213	1,210	321	1,583
County	3,080	600	3,071	668	3,092
Total	25,842	5,377	21,268	8,081	25,107

TABLE No. 6.

Age of population by decades.

	Under 10 years.	Between 10 and 20.	Between 20 and 30.	Between 30 and 40.	Between 40 and 50.	Between 50 and 60.	Between 60 and 70.	Between 70 and 80.	Between 80 and 90.	Between 90 and 100.	100 and over.
Washington	30,866	25,726	25,692	20,599	14,806	8,180	4,187	1,485	328	58	20
Georgetown	3,046	2,469	2,125	1,573	1,145	629	408	145	23	7	1
County	4,566	3,128	2,751	2,538	1,785	981	481	240	57	5	1
Total	38,478	31,323	30,568	24,710	17,736	9,790	5,076	1,870	408	70	

TABLE No. 7.

Table showing the nativities (American born) of the population of the District of Columbia.

	District of Columbia.	Maryland.	Virginia.	Alabama.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Connecticut.	Delaware.	Florida.	Georgia.
Washington	57,560	20,705	21,330	194	45	87	10	496	293	80	284
Georgetown	6,766	1,633	1,692	11	1	7	.....	15	20	9	12
County	7,265	2,855	2,792	13	1	5	1	49	18	10	34
Total	71,591	25,193	25,814	218	47	99	11	562	331	99	330

	Illinois.	Indiana.	Iowa.	Kansas.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.
Washington	376	340	234	86	336	220	675	1,272	237	69	179	197
Georgetown	8	4	4	1	14	7	18	45	10	3	16	6
County	36	29	19	3	32	12	59	146	29	5	13	21
Total	420	373	257	90	382	239	752	1,463	276	77	208	224

44 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TABLE No. 7.—Table showing the nativities, &c.—Continued.

	Nebraaka.	Nevada.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New York.	North Carolina.	Ohio.	Oregon.	Pennsylvania.	Rhode Island.	South Carolina.	Tennessee.
Washington.....	26	2	398	789	5,041	465	1,415	12	4,270	143	356	224
Georgetown.....	2		13	28	202	18	54		165	5	16	7
County.....	2		42	58	391	86	104	3	321	16	34	39
Total.....	28	2	453	876	5,634	569	1,573	15	4,756	164	409	280

	Texas.	Vermont.	West Virginia.	Wisconsin.	Alaska.	Arizona.	Dakota.	Indian.	New Mexico.	Utah.	Washington.	Wyoming.
Washington.....	74	376	250	148	6	2	6	10	2	7	5	3
Georgetown.....	5	3	5	3								
County.....	9	35	1	3				1	6			
Total.....	88	414	265	156	6	2	6	11	8	7	5	2

Total American born, 144,790.

TABLE No. 8.

Table showing the nativities (foreign-born) of the population of the District of Columbia.

	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Wales.	Canada.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	West Indies.	France.	Germany.	Austria.	Russia.	Poland.
Washington.....	1,220	5,916	348	30	262	11	18	62	233	3,843	29	30	91
Georgetown.....	65	409	11	2	3	1	2	2	12	208			1
County.....	173	911	43	3	39	4	2	1	20	672	6	2	12
Total.....	1,458	7,236	402	35	309	16	22	65	265	4,723	35	32	104

	Belgium.	Italy.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Norway.	Switzerland.	Spain.	Turkey.	Liberia.	Cuba.	Mexico.	Japan.	South America.
Washington.....	12	160	21	24	9	100	26	2	2	34	8	3	10
Georgetown.....		1		1		3	3						3
County.....	1	5	5	2	4	24	1				1		
Total.....	13	166	26	27	13	127	29	2	2	34	9	3	13

TABLE No. 8.—Table showing the nativities, &c.—Continued.

	Australia.	China.	Hungary.	Bavaria.	Hanover.	Sandwich Islands.	Saxony.	Holland.	Portugal.	Java.	Iale of Man.	Honolulu.	Brazil.
Washington	7	3	8	11	4	4	1	11	5	1	2	1	2
Georgetown		1		1				1					
County			1	5			3	4	1				
Total	7	4	9	17	4	4	4	16	6	1	2	1	2

	Africa.	Demarara.	Porto Rico.	New Zealand.	Greece.	Bermuda.	Jamaica.	Egypt.	Finland.	Sicily.	Hayti.	Madeira.	Malta.	At sea.
Washington	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Georgetown														1
County	1										1	1		
Total	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	3

Total foreign-born, 15,261.

POPULATION.

American-born	144,790
Foreign-born	15,261
Total	160,051

APPENDIX F 2.

Statement of the revenue derived from general and special taxes, licenses, &c., for the city of Washington, D. C., from 1802 to April 30, 1878, inclusive.

Year.	Ward fund.	District fund.	Personal tax.	Special improve- ment tax.	General fund.	School fund.	Metropolitan police fund.	Tax for water. madna.	Total for each year.
1802 to 1811.	\$272,368 13			\$32,514 25					\$304,882 38
1812 to 1821.	505,055 02			68,360 72	\$11,887 38	\$3,340 38			573,445 74
1822.	39,625 21		\$1,575 22	3,810 15		4,153 91			60,238 34
1823.	41,075 80		1,720 10	5,207 09		12,561 72			64,808 62
1824.	37,333 73		1,611 00	14,861 25	9,337 20	3,112 18			66,045 36
1825.	42,364 77		1,671 50	15,182 66	10,198 78	3,366 26			72,783 97
1826.	38,889 67		1,648 00	26,912 52	9,829 16	3,276 18			80,555 53
1827.	41,778 63		1,816 00	27,002 00	11,250 00	3,751 20			86,197 83
1828.	42,624 08		1,633 00	26,598 38	10,416 33	3,475 44			84,737 81
1829.	44,418 40		1,633 00	27,276 60	14,546 15	3,892 16			92,011 26
1830.	50,403 50		1,475 07	38,861 90	18,544 23	5,922 30			124,237 09
1831.	42,246 45		1,602 50	40,428 39	10,745 82	3,628 10			94,651 26
1832.	80,666 59		1,863 56	42,316 37	21,445 92	4,361 45			156,673 89
1833.	85,173 97		1,339 00	31,222 88	20,345 81	4,128 13			142,209 79
1834.	78,446 29		1,575 00	42,477 18	22,618 19	5,215 75			150,332 41
1835.	79,011 96		1,456 00	50,944 03	20,976 20	4,968 50			157,276 59
1836.	56,235 62		1,253 00	42,562 53	19,226 44	5,876 39			125,184 18
1837.	72,599 06		1,526 00	55,681 28	17,354 19	6,713 31			153,874 36
1838.	77,875 60		1,639 25	72,573 10	24,813 18	5,482 13			182,383 35
1839.	79,765 08		1,978 50	68,159 24	29,218 60	4,779 99			183,901 41
1840.	67,540 64		1,326 10	87,300 10	22,661 99	3,506 87			182,335 70
1841.	70,590 80		1,411 25	66,482 55	25,431 10	5,492 11			172,417 61
1842.	77,085 93		1,728 18	106,210 83	26,585 02	5,346 78			216,975 04
1843.	70,859 99		1,492 90	102,110 15	28,043 76	5,840 00			208,446 80
1844.	85,925 24		3,810 00	119,372 21	27,272 00	5,070 38			241,449 83
1845.	82,513 55		3,500 50	152,962 80	31,238 50	4,748 13			275,033 48
1846.	74,007 02		1,610 25	170,122 28	27,193 15	4,906 58			277,839 28
1847.	87,370 00		4,920 10	178,315 16	37,515 86	6,086 23			314,207 65
1848.	98,713 00		5,100 00	171,555 99	37,279 78	7,750 33			320,399 10
1849.	98,953 23		4,225 60	180,610 29	35,635 43	8,719 78			322,144 32
1850.	120,914 77		6,330 80	184,760 50	42,421 10	6,232 10			360,678 77
1851.	140,164 98			206,683 33	48,702 62	6,506 40			408,366 13
1852.	167,196 91			206,290 10	90,104 44	12,612 50			478,183 95
1853.	163,815 01			262,111 94	60,196 16	3,650 00			450,773 11
1854.	140,074 94			208,296 18	68,778 75	5,678 50			422,828 37
1855.	217,539 24			228,020 00	68,569 22	5,619 00			520,637 46
1856.	141,294 30			181,110 28	73,457 82	6,459 08			412,711 46
1857.	137,298 34			185,258 15	64,020 33	4,636 38			401,211 20
1858.	175,327 50			182,667 59	73,166 80	6,918 80			438,080 09
1859.	232,114 85			258,034 14	120,606 47	27,974 00			639,119 40
1860.	225,089 94			182,954 53	97,180 92	28,611 74			534,417 03
1861.	150,382 42			141,858 80	90,871 38	30,587 07			413,699 17

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 47

1862	182,084 47	193,183 32	144,012 41	43,637 64	540,405 109
1863	178,272 75	164,158 86	140,306 82	47,664 97	533,988 22
1864	171,237 65	207,581 05	241,569 75	40,171 01	600,874 66
1865	280,660 16	276,028 43	247,170 13	41,887 93	854,146 65
1866	280,804 72	346,530 83	253,859 54	71,840 28	946,054 80
1867	284,231 77	263,063 97	267,511 21	54,001 16	914,732 27
1868	319,682 31	423,782 28	162,118 73	136,530 29	1,103,701 74
1869	362,717 38	522,006 66	179,815 91	156,121 25	1,190,909 49
1870	273,522 13	539,163 72	267,134 23	166,683 04	1,301,084 96
1871, to December 31	275,236 85	359,302 54	341,270 64	279,021 68	1,328,613 12
1872	8504,396 60	307,902 00	163,622 73	317,002 66	1,428,232 07
1873	788,171 65	218,431 71	290,382 14	269,044 99	1,601,418 23
1874	1,450,037 26	55,930 47	163,873 49		1,690,860 22
1875	2,200,552 08	90,878 80	182,580 81		2,576,329 04
1876	1,098,298 16	43,499 27	165,955 91		1,307,753 34
1877	1,059,568 43	17,404 06	117,345 74		1,328,735 15
1878, to April 30	517,714 83	7,154 86	87,361 35		691,986 12
		*2,544,975 46			2,544,975 46
					517,371 97
Totals	14,775,080 84	327,265 00	4,768,779 86	1,650,704 29	34,037,985 97

* Amount paid on account of improvements by late board of public works and District government.

Official copy.

WM. DIXON.
R. W. TOMPKINS.

G.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS,
Washington, D. C., October, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor herewith to transmit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1878, covering the transactions of this office since my last report, commencing on the 1st day of November, 1877, together with some few suggestions and recommendations for the coming year.

Tabular statement of permits issued for buildings, &c., from November 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, inclusive.

No.	Description.	Value.
344	New brick dwellings and stores	\$775, 880
228	Brick repairs, including back buildings	97, 251
22	Brick stables and carriage-houses (private)	8, 770
3	Brick livery-stables	64, 000
1	Brick school-house	100, 000
1	Brick church	700
17	Brick workshops	24, 830
2	Greenhouses	250
4	Brick office buildings	16, 375
2	Ice-houses	2, 500
172	Frame repairs, including back buildings	29, 267
73	Frame sheds	3, 429
30	Removals of frame houses	2, 325
3	Signs	36
1	Boiler	150
76	Awnings	
22	Vaults (being 265½ linear feet)	
1, 001	Permits at a total value of	1, 125, 763

The total revenues for the eight months amount to \$2,007.

By reference to the above statement it will be seen that the total number of new buildings erected during the eight months is 372, making a total number of buildings erected in the cities of Washington and Georgetown of 27,563. This is exclusive of buildings owned by the United States.

There have been entered 65 complaints of dangerous and unsafe buildings, all of which have been examined and acted upon by the inspector and his assistant.

In the absence of positive law, I have experienced considerable difficulty in enforcing the proper construction of buildings.

The building regulations being now authorized with power to enforce them will, in future greatly assist me and secure to the community a much better class of work.

In connection with this I would state that the outdoor duties are more than can be properly attended to by myself and one assistant, especially as he has to go afoot, which you will readily see when taking into consideration that we have to look after and examine, while in course of construction, all new buildings, all alterations and repairs to old buildings, in both of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, besides plan and supervise the construction and repairs of all the buildings belonging to the District; also examine into all cases of complaints made to this office.

While I am opposed to increasing the expenses of this office, if it could be avoided, I am compelled to ask you for an additional assistant for the outdoor work, or, which would be cheaper and I believe more efficient, to furnish the present outdoor assistant with a conveyance which would enable him to attend to the necessary work.

However arduous the duties have been, the work of the department, as well in as outside of the office, has been well attended to and well kept up. In this connection I would also respectfully submit for your consideration the increase of the salary of the second assistant, who is required to have a full knowledge of building construction as well as of materials, which I am pleased to state is the case with the present incumbent, and to retain him it will be necessary to make an advance upon his present pay.

District buildings.

STATION-HOUSES.

As recommended in my last report, the cells in the various station-houses have been very effectually ventilated, and the defective construction of the sewer in the fourth-precinct station remedied. A cell-building has been added to the first-precinct station-house by the owner of the property, under the supervision of this office, and it is now a very complete station-house.

The fifth-precinct station-house, situated on Tenth street, between D and E, northwest, is not adapted for the purpose, being hemmed in on both sides, and thereby very deficient in light and ventilation. I find it is under lease, at \$1,200 per annum, the lease expiring October 1, 1880. With a view to a change, I have examined the old Central Guard-House on Louisiana avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, and I find that by an expenditure of \$2,000 it can be put in good order, and make a first-class station-house, and be an economy to the District, as it does not bring in any revenue as it now stands.

I have examined all the other station-houses as to their present condition, and have estimated the cost of keeping them in repair during the fiscal year at \$1,700.

POLICE-COURT BUILDING.

Since my last report, the old Unitarian church, at the corner of Sixth and D streets, has been reconstructed for a police court, and is now occupied as such. It is well adapted for the purpose, and accommodates all the offices connected with the courts.

MARKET-HOUSES.

The market-houses are all in a fair state of repair; the cost of keeping up the same during the fiscal year will be about \$2,000.

I would respectfully call your attention again to the great necessity of building a suitable market-house on Seventh street, between N and O streets, northwest. The old sheds are fast becoming dilapidated and unsafe, and altogether unfit for the purpose. The cost of a new building would be repaid by the sale and rent of the stalls within the next five years. The situation is certainly the best in the northern section, being convenient to street railways and to a large and growing population, and be an ornament to that thriving portion of the city.

ENGINE-HOUSES.

As already stated in a detailed report upon the condition of the engine-houses, there is required an immediate appropriation of about \$1,000 to make necessary repairs to the engine-houses, and a further appropriation of \$1,000 for necessary repairs during the fiscal year.

As stated in my last report, the No. 5 engine-house in Georgetown is in a very inferior condition, the walls being sprung and the building altogether ill adapted for prompt working.

With a view to provide a proper house, near the same locality, plans and specifications have been prepared for remodeling the old town-house on Bridge street, and which I find would make a very superiorly arranged house, at a cost of about \$3,700. As this is District property, my opinion is that it would be more economical than to rebuild on the present site.

I would also impress upon you the necessity of immediate action upon the recommendation made in my report of September 9, to repair and make safe the No. 2 engine-house.

In conclusion, I would recommend an appropriation for one more engine-house in the northern section, as the money has already been appropriated for the apparatus. The cost of the building and ground would be about \$10,000.

NEW WORKHOUSE.

I would recommend that the two present wings of the new workhouse be fully completed and the heating apparatus put in out of the present appropriation, to do which will require \$5,500. It will require a further appropriation of \$8,500 to fully complete the south wing, now commenced.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

I am unable to state the condition or furnish estimates for school buildings, as they are almost entirely in the hands of the mechanical janitor employed by the school board, except in a few instances, where it has been referred to me.

I would here again remark that I am of the opinion that all the District buildings should be under the supervision of this office, which would enable the inspector more fully to report upon their condition and advise as to the necessity for repairs and make the necessary estimates.

RECAPITULATION OF ESTIMATES.

Repairs to station-houses	\$1,700
Altering Central guard-house	2,000
Repairs to market-houses	2,000
Repairs to engine-houses	2,060
Altering town-house to engine-house	3,700
New engine-house and lot	10,000
Completing south wing of workhouse	8,500
Total	29,960

The estimated expenses of this office for the year are as follows:

Salary of inspector	\$2,400
Salary of first assistant	1,700
Salary of second assistant	1,000
Salary of messenger	480
Contingencies, books and blanks	300
Total	5,880

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. B. ENTWISLE,
Inspector of Buildings.

Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

H.—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

OFFICE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS,
Washington, November 1, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the board and accompanying reports of the chief engineer of the fire department and the superintendent of the fire-alarm telegraph, as called for in your communication of October 18, 1878.

PETER F. BACON,
Secretary.

Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS,
Washington, November 1, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your request of October 18, 1878, we have the honor to submit herewith a report of the transactions of the fire department from November 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, with the recommendations and estimates for its support for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditures of the department during that period were as follows:

Fire department, salaries	\$36,733 78
Fire department, contingent, including hose, repairs to apparatus, feed, and supplies of all kinds	11,833 72
Repairs of engine-houses	2,292 05
Purchase of horses	1,075 00
Fuel	556 06
Fire-alarm telegraph, salaries	2,660 83
Contingent	1,150 62
	<hr/> 56,352 06

The above figures are from the books of the auditor of the District. It will be seen that the figures of Mr. Miles do not agree with them, as he claims an expenditure for that period of \$4,338.70. This discrepancy is an illustration of the necessity that all bills appertaining to the fire department and paid out of the funds for its support should be transmitted to this board for its approval, so that a correct record of the same can be kept by us. As it is now, bills for repairs of engine-houses and other bills appertaining to this department never come before us, so that we have no means of knowing what the expenses of the department are without going to other officers of the District government for the information. We deem it unnecessary to give all the reasons why, if we are to be held responsible for an economical administration of the fire department, we should at least know what expenditures are made on account of that department, as such reasons will no doubt suggest themselves to you as business men and experienced officials when the matter is called to your attention.

ESTIMATES.

The estimates for the ensuing year amount to \$117,130, as will be seen by the accompanying reports of the chief engineer and superintendent of the fire-alarm telegraph.

Since the date of our last report authority was obtained from Congress

for the erection of two new engine-houses and the equipment of three additional companies, and \$48,000 was appropriated therefor, none of which amount was expended prior to July 1, 1878.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings and rooms occupied by the department are as follows :
Offices for the board of commissioners and chief engineer, room 20, Columbia buildings.

Central office fire-alarm telegraph, No. 486 Louisiana avenue.

Fire-engine houses and one truck-house in the several sections of the city.

In this connection attention is called to the suggestions in the report of the chief engineer, relative to the necessity for the repair of some of the houses, which suggestions are approved.

APPARATUS.

The apparatus of the department has, as far as possible, been kept in the best order, as it is absolutely necessary that it should be kept ready for immediate use at any hour. Defects which in other services could be borne with or risked cannot in this service be permitted.

HORSES.

The number of horses now in service is 28, of which 8 are useless. It may be well to state here that the animals recently purchased for the department have not been up to the standard required. The work is heavy and arduous, which none but the best animals can stand, and we submit that it is not true economy to purchase low-priced horses, as they are liable to break down on the first hard run. Formerly it was not unusual for horses to remain in the service three or four years. Now (and the work is no heavier) the average will not reach one year.

FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

The fire-alarm telegraph continues to work in the most satisfactory manner, but to meet the needs of the service there should be at least forty-seven additional boxes erected in different sections of the cities of Washington and Georgetown. The cost would be small and the results great, as many sections are now comparatively unprotected by this valuable auxiliary of the department.

FIRE-PLUGS.

As shown by the report of the water registrar there are 757 fire-plugs in the District. This number should be increased at every opportunity, as it is entirely too small, and such of the old plugs as have 9-inch outlets should be altered to 10-inch, thus securing uniformity. Our predecessors have made similar recommendations several times, and the matter is a very important one and should not be neglected. Without a thorough water supply the fire department is valueless, and in this District the number of plugs is certainly not up to the requirements. The volume of water is ample; let the outlets be large enough to enable us to avail ourselves of it. In the neighborhood of some of the large buildings, particularly in the central parts of the city, the 9-inch plugs should at once be replaced with 10-inch plugs.

DISABLED FIREMEN.

We again call attention to the fact that no provision is made by law for members of the department who are unfit for active service by reason of disability incurred in the line of duty. We are compelled to carry these men on the rolls as active members, or else discharge them from the force broken in health and unable to make a living for themselves or families. We would recommend that provision be made for such men in other branches of the public service suited to their physical condition. Where men are so far broken in health or maimed by accident as to be totally unfit for any duty whatever, they should be retired upon pay sufficient to keep them comfortably during the continuance of their disability. There are several men now in the department who will never be able to perform active duty as firemen, and some provision should be made for them at once.

FIREMEN'S CONVENTION.

We beg leave to call your attention to the fact that the seventh annual convention of the national association of fire engineers of the United States will be held in this city in September, 1879. In the several cities in which previous conventions have been held especial efforts have been made for the care and entertainment of its members. It is desirable that this city should not prove an exception, and we urgently recommend that the sum of \$1,000 be set apart for that purpose. The importance of this organization is now so universally recognized that its annual sessions bring together the representatives of all the leading fire departments of the country, both paid and volunteer, and thus far their labors have produced good results, as was to be expected from their interchange of experiences and practical ideas.

THE OFFICERS AND MEN.

We cheerfully bear testimony to the general good conduct of the officers and men of the fire department. Their efficiency is best shown by the figures in the chief engineer's report, which demonstrate the results of prompt suppression of fires much better than any unsubstantiated statements could.

Knowing that their appointment to and retention in office does not depend upon political influence, but upon their fitness for duty as firemen, the members of the force, in these hard times, endeavor to perform their duties in a satisfactory manner. But they would accomplish little without thorough discipline, and to the intelligent supervision of Mr. Cronin, chief engineer, and his promptness and zeal in the performance of his duties, supported by the faithful service of his assistant, Col. W. O. Drew, must be ascribed the high standard attained by the force, its promptness, celerity of movement, reputation for good order, and acknowledged success in subduing fires and preventing large conflagrations. The superintendent of the fire-alarm telegraph, Mr. Miles, has proved himself a very efficient and useful officer, and he and his assistants have discharged their duties with such zeal and fidelity that the fire-alarm apparatus is kept in most excellent order, and prompt and certain alarms are given, enabling the engines and men to reach fires with but little delay. Time is a most important factor in the suppression of fires, and every minute gained represents many dollars' worth of property saved. Our community cannot claim exemption from the great

disasters to which all cities are subject, but the history of the District of Columbia fire department is a guarantee that our citizens have all the security against fire which a department of the size of ours can afford.

W. R. COLLINS,
PETER F. BACON,
THOMAS L. HUMÉ,

Fire Commissioners District Columbia.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX H 1.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER, FIRE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 1, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request of October 18, 1878, I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of the fire department from November 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, and estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, also a detailed statement of the number of fires, a roster of members, and an inventory of property of each company.

During the period named the number of alarms was 75, of which 61 were actual fires, 9 false alarms, 2 test alarms, and 3 caused by burning chimneys. The estimated losses were \$16,950, and the insurance \$13,400. As compared with the same time the preceding year this shows a large reduction, both in fires and losses.

APPARATUS.

The apparatus on hand consists of 6 engines, 7 hose-carriages, and 1 old and 1 new hook and ladder truck, the former so completely out of repair as to render it absolutely worthless, and it should be rebuilt. The remainder are in good working order.

HOUSES.

Since the last report the repairs to houses have been very slight and only of a temporary character. Those occupied by Nos. 1 and 4 companies need general repairs, including new roofs, and the truck-house, which is to be altered for an engine company, will also need considerable change and improvement. The house of No. 5 company, in Georgetown, was built over thirty years ago, and is not adapted to the purposes for which it is used, being entirely too small for the use of the company, affording no proper accommodations for the officers and men, having insufficient room for stabling purposes, and is scarcely of sufficient size to house the apparatus. To remedy this, I suggest that the old town-hall (now unoccupied) be altered and converted into an engine-house, which can be done for a reasonable cost, and will make one of the best engine-houses in the District.

HOSE.

In this particular the department is now amply provided, there being on hand 8,750 feet of canvas hose in good condition, 1,900 feet in fair condition, and 2,100 feet in bad condition. Of leather hose there are 600 feet in good and 700 feet in bad condition.

HORSES.

There were purchased during the period embraced in this report 5 horses; turned over to the property clerk, 5; now on hand, 28, of which only 20 are in good condition.

WATER SUPPLY.

Attention has heretofore been called to the fact that many fire-plugs, especially those that were first laid in the business portion of the city, have only 9-inch outlets. In order that a full supply of water may be had in case of need, these plugs should all be altered to 10-inch outlets, and a number of new ones erected.

FIRE-ESCAPES.

I deem it my duty to again call your attention to the necessity of fire-escapes in all large buildings where numbers of persons are congregated. I quote from my last report:

It is of course impossible to designate any class of apparatus to be used for this purpose, as in the multiplicity of designs no common standard has been agreed upon by the fire departments, but speedy legislation should compel all proprietors of hotels, public halls, and extensive business places to make the best arrangement possible in that direction, and a sense of duty should actuate the several chiefs of the government departments in the same manner.

In addition to fire-escapes I would ask that in all the government buildings in the city iron ladders reaching from the ground to the roof be constructed, and kept in position at all times, thus providing a mode of reaching the roof in time of fire, should one occur. This precaution should also be taken by the hotels. Such ladders could be placed against the inside or court-yard walls of the public buildings, and in the others suitable places could be found, so as to prevent their interfering with the appearance of the edifice.

ESTIMATES.

The estimates submitted are, for the cost of maintaining the two new companies from January 1 to July 1, 1879, \$13,280, and for maintaining the entire department for the fiscal year succeeding, \$109,280. This is in excess of previous years on account of the addition of one engine and one truck company to the department. If another new engine company is organized, and it is needed, the above estimate would be increased by \$12,120.

Experience has demonstrated that to properly manage a hook and ladder company, with the multitudinous duties imposed upon it on the fire-ground, a membership of at least twelve men is necessary, and I respectfully and urgently recommend that the truck company now in the service, and the new one to be organized, be placed upon that basis. With the necessity for such increased membership in view, I have made my estimates for the salaries for the two truck companies upon the basis of twelve men to each company.

MORALE OF THE FORCE.

It is a gratifying fact that during the time embraced in this report the conduct of the members has been so generally good that no dismissal has occurred, and the few breaches of our strict discipline were so slight as to merit only reprimands or other nominal punishment.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding, I beg leave to return sincere thanks to the honorable Commissioners of the District, the board of fire commissioners, the as-

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sistant chief engineer, and other officers and members of the department, and to the major and superintendent and officers of the Metropolitan police, all of whom, in their respective capacities, have rendered me ready, valuable, and intelligent assistance in the discharge of my duties.

MARTIN CRONIN, *Chief Engineer.*

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Fire Department estimates, year ending June 30, 1886.

For salaries of commissioners, chief, and assistant chief engineer, officers and men of six engine and two truck companies	\$69,680	
Contingent expenses of above	33,600	\$103,280
Hose (not included)		6,000
Salaries and contingent expenses additional company		12,120
		121,400

Estimates for two truck companies, twelve men each, from January 1, 1879, to June 30, 1879.

Salaries	\$9,080	
Contingent expenses	4,200	\$13,280
<i>Estimates for additional engine company for same period:</i>		
Salaries	3,960	
Contingent	2,100	6,060
		19,340

APPENDIX H 2.

No. 1 ENGINE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 22, 1878.

SIR: Please find inclosed inventory of stock, fixtures, &c., of No. 1 Company for year ending 30th June, 1878.

Respectfully, yours,

JOS. PARRIS, *Foreman.*

MARTIN CRONIN, Esq.,
Chief Engineer District of Columbia Fire Department.

Annual report of stock, fixtures, &c., of Engine Company No. 1, ending June 30, 1878.

Members of No. 1 Engine Company.

Names.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
Joseph Parris	42	Plasteror	1829 L street.
James Moriarity	38	Machinist	K, bet. 20th and 21st streets.
William B. Read	34	Plumber	23d, bet. G and H streets.
Augts. Dunbar	35	Laborer	2112 N street, n. w.
Frank Donnelly	35	Pattern-maker	1210 8th street.
William French	35	Laborer	1825 L street.
Robert La Bille	34	do	40 I street, n. e.
Daniel Williams	37	do	1212 24th street.
Calhoun Clark	39	do	1215 L street.
James F. Edwards (extra)	44	Carpenter	1806 16th street.

SITTING-ROOM.

1 writing-desk.	1 center-table and cover.
1 stove.	2 pictures.
1 carpet.	1 round table.
8 chairs.	1 checker-board.
1 looking-glass.	1 old sofa, in very bad order.
1 clock.	

BED-ROOM.

1 carpet.	1 alarm-gong.
10 iron bedsteads.	1 copy rules.
12 gum spittoons.	1 stair-carpet.
10 chairs.	1 oil-cloth, in bad condition.
10 yards old crash.	1 feather duster.
40 pillow-slips.	1 brush and dust-pan.
40 sheets.	1 coal-hod.
80 blankets.	1 soap-dish.
14 towels.	3 extra globes.
20 new white bed-spreads.	1 scrub-brush.
20 old spreads.	1 old stair-carpet.
20 mattresses, hair and shuck.	1 pope's head brush.
16 pillows.	1 looking-glass.
2 extra bedsteads.	1 comb and brush, in bad condition.

ENGINE-ROOM.

1 second-class Amoskeag engine, in good order, complete.	1 chisel.
4 extra wheels.	1 shovel.
2 monkey-wrenches.	1 poker.
1 jack-screw.	2 lamps.
1 extra pole.	1 old gas heater, and in bad order.
2 sponges.	1 old vise, in bad order.
2 chamois skins.	1 whip.
3 oil-cans.	5 gallons machine-oil.
6 assorted wrenches.	1 gum bucket.
8 old files.	2 old spittoons.
	50 feet small gum hose.

HOSE DEPARTMENT.

1 hose-carriage, complete.	4 hose jackets.
1,850 feet good hose.	1 whip.
1,100 feet in bad order.	2 cut-off nozzles.
200 feet life-line.	6 old pipes.
50 feet picket-ropes.	2 lamps, one a reflector.
1 compound hose-pipe.	1 hose-oiler.
1 smoke-cap.	1 extra pole.
1 brass pipe.	1 gum bucket.
2 Johnson pumps.	

HOSTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

4 horses, 2 in good and 2 only in fair condition.	1 clipping-machine, in bad order.
4 sets double harness, in good order.	1 pair shears and comb.
1 breast-collar, complete.	1 cutting-box.
2 extra sets of reins.	25 bushels oats.
4 extra collars.	300 pounds straw.
2 forks.	600 pounds hay.
2 currycombs and 2 brushes.	5 bushels mill feed.
1 shovel.	2 mane-brushes.
2 brooms.	4 horse-blankets.

ADJOINING ENGINE-ROOM.

1 carpet.	1 comb and brush.
8 arm-chairs.	1 soap-dish.
1 glass.	1 bad piece oil-cloth.
4 pictures.	1 zinc platform for stove.
1 stove.	1 old coal-hod.

MISCELLANEOUS.

4 tons splint coal.	1 old water-cooler.
12 tons hard coal.	1 old wheelbarrow.
$\frac{1}{2}$ cord sawed and split wood.	2 old shoes.
1 step-ladder.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels cement.
1 16-foot ladder.	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel plaster paris.
6 oil-cans.	3 wooden buckets.

STORE-ROOM.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bars castile soap.	6 extra traces.
6 papers tripoli.	6 papers stove-black.
6 sheets crocus cloth.	6 dozen boxes matches.
6 sheets emery-cloth.	20 pounds waste.
2 scrub-brushes.	4 papers lampblack.
2 whitewash-brushes.	3 pounds oxalic acid.
$\frac{1}{2}$ box brown soap.	6 balls wick.
12 chamois skins.	2 currycombs and 2 brushes.
5 pounds sponge.	1 shovel.
2 feather dusters.	1 pitchfork.
4 corn brooms.	2 steam-gauges, in bad order.
6 extra lamps.	1 stable-broom.
6 hame-straps.	

Inventory of stock and fixtures of Engine Company No. 2 up to July, 1878.

WASHINGTON, D. C., ———, 1878.

SIR: I most respectfully submit the following list of property of No. 2 Engine Company:

One two-story brick house, in a very dilapidated state, on D street near Twelfth street, northwest, with hose-tower attached.

ENGINE DEPARTMENT.

1 Clapp & Jones engine.	1 gallon axle-oil and can.
1 Gould heater.	2 flat files; 2 half-round.
1 Pruett relief-valve.	1 soldering-iron.
1 spring-bottom oiler.	1 pair of Key's pipe-tongs.
2 spanners.	1 screw-jack.
2 monkey-wrenches.	1 cord of pine wood.
1 screw socket-wrench.	3 tons of soft coal.
2 socket-wrenches.	2 pounds of engine-packing.
1 5-gallon machine-oil can.	1 pound of sheet-gum packing.
1 5-gallon coal-oil can.	12 pounds of cotton waste.
2 gallons machine-oil.	5 pounds of whiting.
1 1-gallon machine-oil can.	1 pound of oxalic acid.
12 sheets emery-cloth.	6 papers of tripoli.
2 pair wire pliers.	1 extra engine-pole.
1 vise and bench.	2 hand-lanterns.
1 hammer.	1 clock.
2 cold-chisels.	

HOSE DEPARTMENT.

1 hose-carriage.	1 patent cut-off nozzle.
2 900 feet of canvas hose.	2 old brass pipes.
5 section-heads, repairing.	1 pair of shafts.
2 axes, long handles.	1 pipe-holder.
3 short-handle axes.	2 Johnson pumps.
2 ladder-straps.	1 smoke-cap.
2 Jones couplings.	4 hand-lanterns, two of them old.
2 reducers.	1 reflecting lantern.
1 Y-connection.	100 feet of picket-line rope.
3 leather pipes.	200 feet of cotton life-line.
6 nozzles.	2 gum buckets.
2 gum pipes.	1 extra carriage-pole.
2 patent spray-nozzles.	1 carriage-jack.

HOSTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

4 horses, not very serviceable.	700 pounds of straw.
2 sets of double harness, new.	6 bushels of mixed feed.
2 sets of double harness, old.	1 peck of flaxseed meal.
4 extra bits.	1 peck of salt.
3 old collars.	4 new horse-blankets and hoods.
4 extra traces.	4 very old blankets and hoods.
8 halter-straps.	1 cutting-box.
2 pad riding-saddles, one of them old.	1 feed-bin.
1 hand clipping-machine.	2 pitchforks.
1 pair of clipping-shears.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -peck measure.
2 currycombs.	2 knee-pads.
2 corn mane-brushes.	4 hitching-straps.
2 hair horse-brushes.	1 dozen assorted snaps.
2 whips.	1 set of lead bars.
1 old bridle.	2 water-buckets.
1 harness-punch.	4 snrcingles.
4 old collar-pads.	2 stable-brooms.
2 sets of pole-straps and improved snaps.	2 shovels.
2 old sets of pole-straps.	4 collar-pads.
2 old sets of breast-straps.	1 feed-sieve.
40 bushels of oats.	4 horse-troughs.
500 pounds of hay.	

HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

12 iron bedsteads.	12 yards of stair oil-cloth.
10 hair mattresses.	10 gum spittoons.
12 shuck mattresses, old.	12 cuspidores, spittoons.
11 feather pillows.	2 clocks.
6 old hair pillows.	21 arm-chairs.
30 bed-spreads.	2 stoves and pipes.
30 blankets.	1 stove in hose-tower.
24 pillow-slips.	2 coal-hods.
24 sheets.	1 center-table and cover.
2 good carpets.	1 secretary.
50 yards of linen crash.	7 window-shades.
12 yards of stair-carpet.	1 looking-glass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

40 feet garden-hose.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gross of parlor matches.
3 extra glass water-gauges.	2 scrub-brushes.
1 pair shears.	2 paint-brushes.
6 chamois skins.	6 lamp-wicks.
1 pound of sponge.	1 copper-bottom water-boiler.
6 bars of castile-soap.	1 coffee-boiler.
20 bars of brown soap.	4 tin cups.
6 bars of carbolic soap.	2 hickory brooms.
3 boxes of Young's detergent.	8 corn brooms.
3 papers of stove-polish.	1 cross cut-saw.

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1 hatchet.
1 jack-plane.
2 pounds of nails.
1 dozen window-lights.
1 backgammon-board.
4 tons of hard coal.
2 coal-hods.
2 pokers.
2 dust-pans.
2 dust-brushes.
2 stove-brushes.
2 feather dusters.
1 water-pot.

3 door-mats.
1 hair-brush.
1 comb.
2 stove-shovels.
2 wash-stands.
1 bath-tub.
1 Bible.
1 blank roll-book.
1 alarm and 1 day book.
1 requisition-book.
1 step-ladder.
Library containing 80 bound books and
179 unbound books.

List of members of No. 2 Engine Company.

Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
William A. Shedd, foreman	36	Machinist	317 Twelfth street, n. w.
Samuel Dawes, engineer	38	Carpenter	614 H street, n. w.
Thomas Martin, fireman	38	Blacksmith	316 Twelfth street, n. w.
Samuel Edwards, hostler	31	do	1806 Sixteenth street, n. w.
Charles Mead, private	36	Carpenter	451 I street, n. w.
Jos. Lenman, private	22	Blacksmith	503 Eleventh street, n. w.
John Broenan, private	24	Paver	110 L street, n. w.
Frank Snyder, private	34	Hostler	2318 M street, n. w.
John Maddox, private	39	Wheelwright	920 C street, n. w.
William Mahoney, extra man	30	Laborer	149 Fayette street, Georgetown.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. A. SHEDD,
Foreman.

MARTIN CRONIN, Esq.,
Chief Engineer of District of Columbia Fire Department.

Inventory of articles in No. 3 Engine-House.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

1 single pump upright-tank engine, in first-class order.	1 Walton heater.
7 wrenches, assorted.	3 extra wheels.
2 oil-cans.	1 small ax.
1 socket-wrench.	1 gallon coal-oil.
1 poker and shovel.	2 tons splint coal.
1 hammer.	1 cord sawed and split wood.
1 jack-screw.	1 gum bucket.
1 large spanner for air-vessel.	1 large coal-oil can.
1 thaw-cock.	1 feather duster.
10 feet of steam-hose.	1 chamois-skin.
2 lamps.	3 gallons machine-oil.

HOSE DEPARTMENT.

1 hose-carriage, complete.	200 feet life-line.
1900 feet of canvas hose, in bad condition.	200 feet of street-rope.
500 feet of leather hose, in bad condition.	2 fire-axes.
2 gum pipes.	2 lanterns.
2 leather pipes.	1 jack-screw.
2 Jones reducer.	1 pipe-holder.
2 Johnson pumps.	1 canvas apron.
2 Jones branch couplings.	1 plug-key.

HOSTLER DEPARTMENT.

4 horses, 1 in good condition, 3 in bad.	1 shovel.
2 sets of double harness, in good condition.	1 stable broom.
1 set of double harness, in bad condition.	1 horse-bucket.
5 old collars.	2 whips.
4 pole-straps.	1 large feed-bin.
2 riding-saddles.	15 bushels oats.
2 old bridles.	1 bushel bran.
2 curry-combs and brushes.	800 pounds hay.
2 pitchforks.	600 pounds straw.
4 horse-blankets, new.	100 pounds cut hay.
4 horse-blankets, old.	$\frac{1}{4}$ peck salt.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE.

24 chairs, condition good.	20 sheets, old.
3 center-tables, condition good.	6 towels, good.
2 table-covers, condition good.	40 yards linen crash, old.
2 rugs, condition good.	1 looking-glass, good.
2 carpets, worn.	12 spittoons, old.
2 stair carpets and rods, bad.	2 brooms, good.
20 mattresses, old.	2 mats, old.
12 bedsteads, good.	1 striking apparatus.
10 bed-spreads, new.	1 communicating instrument.
10 bed-spreads, old.	1 writing-desk.
20 pillow-slips, old.	2 folding chairs.

STORES ON HAND.

12 pounds Castile soap.	6 mops.
15 pounds brown soap.	1 saw, new.
6 chamois-skins.	4 bottles of King's oil.
2 dozen papers tripoli.	1 watering-pot, new.
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound acid.	100 feet of hemp rope.
4 lanterns.	2 shovels.
$\frac{1}{4}$ gallon castor-oil.	8 pounds waste.
2 long-handle brushes.	2 scrub-brushes.

List of members of Engine Company No. 3.

Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
George Spilman, foreman	33	Laborer	221 Third street, n. e.
William Leeman, engineer.....	41	Machinist	122 B street, n. e.
Frank Lewis, fireman.....	37	Painter	Fifth street between C and D streets, n. e.
Michael Kane, hostler.....	34	Hostler	317 B street, n. e.
Walter Cox, private.....	32	Carpenter	North Capitol street, between B and C sts.
James Frazier, private.....	38	Sailor	807 East Capitol street, n. e.
William Kirkpatrick, private.....	32	Carpenter	51 D st., between Delaware av. and First st.
Jerry O'Leary, private.....	29	Blacksmith	626 North Capitol street, n. w.
John Kane, private.....	29	Plasterer	19 Second street, n. e.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE SPILMAN,
Foreman.

MARTIN CRONIN,
Chief Engineer District of Columbia Fire Department.

Inventory of No. 4 Engine Company.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25, 1878.

SIR: I most respectfully submit the following list of property of No. 4 Engine Company up to July 1, 1878.

One two-story brick house, located on Virginia avenue, between Fourth-and-a-half and Sixth streets southwest, with stable and hose-tower attached.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

1 third-class Silsby engine.	1 three-gallon oil-can.
1 Gould heater.	7 spanner-wrenches.
1 goose-neck.	2 socket-wrenches.
2 blind caps.	1 tube-wrench.
2 extra wheels.	1 T wrench.
1 extra pole.	2 slip-joints.
2 monkey-wrenches.	1 pipe-wrench.
2 pole-straps.	1 shovel.
5 lamps.	1 slice-bar.
2 small oil-cans.	1 relief valve.
1 reducer.	1 vise.
1 ten-gallon oil-can.	2 pole-snaps.
3 files.	1 washer-cutter.
1 hammer.	1 wood-ax.
1 brace.	1 flue-wrench.
1 extra wrench.	1 whip.
1 pair plyers.	

HOSTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

4 horses, in good order.	2 old headstalls.
2 new sets harness.	2 curry-combs.
2 old sets harness.	2 horse-brushes.
4 hitching-straps.	3 collars.
2 old bridles.	1 mane-brush.
6 hame-straps.	2 pad-saddles.
2 pair clipping-machines.	3 collar-pads.
1 harness-punch.	7 snaps.
3 halter-chains.	4 old halters.
1 feather duster.	1 set single harness.
1 cutting-box.	2 pitchforks.
4 horse-hoods.	2 extra pole-snaps.
4 horse-blankets.	1 Dutch collar.
2 stable-buckets.	1 half-peck measure.

HOSE DEPARTMENT.

1 hose-carriage, complete.	4 fire-axes.
2, 400 feet canvas hose.	1 gum bucket.
200 feet old leather hose.	4 half traces.
3 branch-pipes.	2 pole-straps.
2 old branch-pipes.	1 foreman's lamp.
6 nozzles.	2 hose-carriage lamps.
1 relief-nozzle.	5 ladder-straps.
1 pipe-holder.	2 pole-snaps.
50 feet garden-hose.	2 Johnson's pumps.
pair shafts.	4 figure-8 rings.
jack-screws.	4 extra half traces.
1 pair shieve breeches.	1 carriage apron.
1 carriage-whip.	1 goose-neck.
200 feet street-line.	1 spray-nozzle.
1 reducer.	12 spanners.
50 feet life-line.	

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

12 iron bedsteads.	2 hair-combs.
22 mattresses.	2 hair-brushes.
55 sheets.	1 water-cooler.
42 pillow cases.	1 frame of rules.
34 blankets.	1 alarm gong.
20 towels.	2 old carpets.
30 chairs.	7 pieces old oil-cloth.
21 spittoons.	10 window-shades.
2 time clocks.	1 table-cover.
3 stoves.	3 pieces zinc.
3 looking-glasses.	1 wash-stand.
1 writing-desk.	3 coal-hods.
3 scrub brushes.	1 inkstand.
3 feather dusters.	4 pictures.
3 floor mops.	2 dust-brushes.
1 bath-tub.	1 dust-pan.
1 watering-pot.	5 gas globes.
1 wisp broom.	1 table.

STORES ON HAND.

20 pounds cotton waste.	4 tin cups.
24 sheets emery cloth.	11 lamp-wicks.
6 papers tripoli powder.	1 lamp-globe.
1 pound oxalic acid.	4 chamois-skins.
4 pieces sponge.	1 ton hard coal.
4 bars castile-soap.	1 cord sawed and split wood.
15 bushels oats.	$\frac{1}{2}$ ton splint coal.
500 pounds hay.	1 gallon lard-oil.
400 pounds straw.	40 bars brown soap.
$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon arnica.	$\frac{1}{2}$ peck salt.
30 pounds flaxseed meal.	10 pounds packing.

EXTRA APPARATUS.

1 second-class Amoskeag engine, complete.	1 fuel-cart, complete.
1 old truck, in bad order.	

List of members of No. 4 Engine Company.

Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
William T. Sorrell, foreman	43	Mariner	412 Twelfth street, s. w.
Thomas G. Good, engineer	36	Engineer	487 E street, s. w.
Levi Moling, fireman	34	Blacksmith	609 D street, s. w.
James Springman, hostler	42	Hostler	Corner Maryland avenue and Sixth st., s. w.
F. H. Myers, private	38	Carpenter	1218 Union street, s. w.
William White, private	36	Brickmaker	124 Willow Tree alley, s. w.
William Ricks, private	27	Engineer	923 Sixth street, s. w.
D. F. Craven, private	27	Mariner	229 Tenth street, s. e.
John H. Casteell, private	31	Machinist	711 Eighth street, s. e.
Thomas J. Coffey, private	23	Laborer	306 C street, s. w.
Charles Boss, private	27	Scroll sawer	503 G street, s. w.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. T. SORRELL,
Foreman No. 4 Engine Company.MARTIN CRONIN, Esq.,
Chief Engineer District of Columbia Fire Department.

Inventory of No. 5 Engine Company.

WASHINGTON, D. C., ———, 1878.

SIR: I most respectfully submit the following list of property of No. 5 Engine Company up to July, 1878.

One two-story brick house, High street, between Bridge and Grace streets, Georgetown, with large bell and hose tower attached.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

1 double-pump second-class Amoskeag engine, complete.	4 lanterns.
1 Baashor coil-heater.	2 old sets of crank-brasses.
1 Printye's relief-valve.	4 monkey-wrenches.
4 extra wheels.	4 chain half-traces.
2 squirt-cans.	2 pole-chains.
2 machine-oil cans	2 extra sets of grate-bars with extra centers.
4 gallons machine-oil.	1 grate pattern.
1 screw-jack.	8 new gum springs.
13 large files.	5 old gum springs.
11 small files.	2 extra glasses for water-gauge.
2 shovels.	1 gallon castor-oil.
1 slice-bar.	10 balls lamp-wick.
2 tube-scrapers.	1 pound Selden's packing.
2 sets of Jones's sleeve connections.	10 pounds waste.
1 reducer.	4 pounds gum packing.
1 plug-thawer.	1 cord sawed and split wood.
1 hand-ax.	1 ton splint coal.
3 old spring clamps.	3 seat-cushions.
1 lead-rope.	2 brass pipes and nozzles.
1 brass plug.	1 extra nozzle.
1 old blow-off cock.	1 clock.
6 tube irons.	1 gong.
4 air-chamber spanners.	1 extra steam-gauge.
1 small cut-off valve.	1 register-gauge.
1 feather duster.	1 plug-key.
1 vise and bench.	1 pound tallow.
30 feet rope.	1 gallon coal-oil.
1 plug-wrench.	2 coal-oil cans.
32 old valve-springs	4 extra axle-nuts.
3 extra pump-cups.	2 open spring links.
8 old pump-cups.	5 pulleys.
10 wrenches.	

HOSE DEPARTMENT.

1 4-wheel hose-carriage with 1,400 feet of cotton-rubber lined hose.	2 extra single-trees with half-leather traces.
950 feet of extra cotton hose.	50 feet rope for tower.
350 feet of cotton hose, in bad condition.	1 fire-ax.
5 leather hose-pipes and nozzles.	3 sets of Jones hose connections.
1 cut-off nozzle.	2 extra springs.
4 spray-nozzles.	1 large nut-wrench.
1 pipe-holder.	1 leather goose-neck.
1 well-wheel for hose-tower.	1 large hose oil-can.
25 wooden pegs for hose-tower.	1 feather duster.
5 ladder-straps.	3 pipe-racks.
2 jacks.	1 tap.
4 lanterns.	1 seat-cushion.
1 reflecting-lamp.	2 spool-straps.
2 Johnson force-pumps.	4 spanners.
1 plug-wrench.	5 hose-patches.
1 plug-key.	2 fenders for hose-tower.
1 reducer.	1 extra brake-block.
1 gum bucket.	4 gum bumpers.
1 pair shafts.	1 smoke cap and box.
4 extra wheels.	200 feet cotton rope.
1 extra pole.	3 small pick-axes and scabbards.

HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

1 fire-alarm gong.	2 brushes.
1 horse key and sounder, Schneider's improvement for releasing horses from their stalls by the stroke of the gong.	2 book-cases with 160 bound volumes.
12 iron bedsteads.	12 lockers.
22 mattresses.	1 water-cooler.
11 feather pillows.	3 buckets.
9 hair pillows.	2 stoves and pipe.
39 white double blankets.	2 coal-hods.
1 white single blanket.	4 stove-brushes.
3 gray blankets.	2 small shovels.
21 sheets.	1 large shovel.
3 pillow-slips.	8 tin cups.
19 towels.	8 spoons.
41 bed-spreads.	1 coffee-pot.
19 spittoons.	1 bucket for sugar.
12 chairs.	1 bucket for coffee.
1 bath-room oil-cloth.	5 pounds sugar.
2 stair-carpet.	3 pounds coffee.
1 stair oil-cloth.	1 feather duster.
16 brass stair-rods.	2 hair dust-brushes.
5 floor-mats.	1 washer-cutter.
1 clock.	1 copper boiler.
1 table.	1 hand-saw.
1 writing-desk.	1 hatchet.
16 window-shades and fixtures.	1 step-ladder.
1 looking-glass.	3 company books.
2 combs.	3 blank books.
2 pieces of zinc.	1 requisition-book.
2 squirt-cans.	2 tons hard coal.
1 bottle of ink.	7 floor-mop handles.
1 pair scissors.	1 sprinkling-can.
1 paper-cutter.	60 feet street hose and pipe.
7 scrubbing-brushes.	2 whitewash-brushes.
2 benches.	1 dust-pan.
3 fire-alarm keys.	2 door-ropes with rings and hooks.
2 inside keys.	1 pair wire plyers.
1 master key.	1 bath-tub.
1 floor-mop.	1 washstand.
	1 urinal.
	1 water-closet.

HOSTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

4 horses.	1 saddle.
4 sets double harness, complete.	4 extra bridles.
1 Dutch collar.	1 extra bit.
1 horse-blanket.	7 halter-stems.
1 horse-hood.	1 halter-chain.
1 clipping-machine.	4 hitching-straps.
2 buckets.	1 hay-cutter.
5 curry-combs.	4 cans harness-oil.
4 horse-brushes.	1 head-halter.
2 horse-scrapers.	1 neck-halter.
4 pitch-forks.	1 single and double block.
4 surcingle.	100 feet of rope.
1 fore bag.	1 harness-punch.
4 line chains.	4 whips.
1 extra collar.	1 pair clipping-shears and comb.
1 peck-measure.	1 pint oil origanum.
1 horse-boot.	1 bushel salt.
2 sets of improved pole-strap snaps and Fig. 8 rings.	1 pint arnica.
4 old Fig. 8 rings.	1 pint sweet spirits of niter.
2 old pole-strap snaps.	5 collar-pads.
1 watering-trough.	2 extra pole-straps.
1 old wagon.	2 feed-bins.
2 shovels.	1 box for mixing feed.
3 stable-brooms.	2 mane-combs.
	1 sifter.

FEED.

20 bushels of oats.
700 pounds hay.
400 pounds straw.

$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel meal.
1 bushel bran.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel flax-seed meal.

STOREHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

12 papers eagle Tripoli.
4 bars Castile soap.
3 pounds rotten-stone.
2 pounds stove-polish.
5 pounds oxalic acid.
5 pounds whiting.
6 lamp-wicks.
1 pound sponges.
8 papers sapollo.
6 lamp-burners.
10 pounds nails.
3 papers tacks.
4 sheets crocus cloth.

10 sheets emery cloth.
26 boxes matches.
3 boxes axle-grease.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ box brown soap.
4 corn brooms.
6 chamois.
8 lamp-globes.
2 extra lanterns.
3 papers copper rivets.
1 brass cock.
12 snap-hooks.
2 pounds copper wire.

ASSISTANT CHIEF ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

1 carriage.
2 horses.
1 extra pair shafts.
4 extra wheels.
1 lamp and globe.
1 lamp-rack.
1 reflecting lamp.
3 sets single harness, complete.
1 gum horse-cover.

2 lap-ropes.
1 extra bridle.
2 horse-boots.
1 whip.
2 extra breeching-straps.
1 old set leather half-traces.
4 extra shaft-tags.
1 gum bit.
1 extra bit.

List of members of Engine Company No. 5.

Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
Louis P. Lowe, foreman	29	Clerk	No. 133 Dunbarton street.
Edward Rhoads, engineer	39	Engineer	No. 13 Potomac street.
Jefferson D. Angell, fireman	31	do	No. 8 Potomac street.
James H. Mahomey, hostler	37	Carpenter	No. 14 Third street.
Albert Dodson, private	34	Laborer	No. 45 Fourth street.
James Cleaveland, private	36	Shoemaker	No. 168 Bridge street.
James T. Norris, private	34	Laborer	No. 245 Bridge street.
Churchill Hultt, private	31	do	No. 2408 Virginia avenue.
James T. Greaves, private	30	Engineer	No. 130 Bridge street.
John W. Walker, disabled, private	41	Bricklayer	Rosalyn, Va.
James Borroughs, extra man	27	Tinner	No. 27 Frederick street.

Respectfully submitted.

LOUIS P. LOWE,
Foreman No. 5 Engine Company.

MARTIN CRONIN, Esq.,
Chief Engineer District of Columbia Fire Department.

Inventory of No. 1 Truck Company.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1878.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following list of property in charge of No. 1 Truck Company. This company occupies a two-story brick house, the property of the District of Columbia, located on Massachusetts avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets, N. W.

TILLERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

1 hook and ladder truck, Babcock patent, of Chicago, Ill.	1 wheel-jack.
11 ladders of different lengths, including Chief Cronin's patent aerial ladder.	1 broken truck-pole.
1 platform to raise large ladder on.	8 Johnson pumps.
9 small fire-hooks.	1 pair pliers.
1 grapnel-hook with chain attached.	2 chamois skins.
3 hand-lanterns.	2 pieces sponge.
2 signal-lamps.	4 large ladder-straps.
4 crow-bars.	1 old hook and ladder truck, unfit for service.
4 pitchforks.	5 old ladders.
2 gas-keys.	1 shingle-bar.
3 street-ropes.	2 pitchforks.
1 16-inch gong.	6 small hooks.
2 life-lines.	1 one-horse hose-carriage.
1 shingle-spade.	600 feet leather hose.
2 ladder-poles.	2 leather hose-pipes.
4 patent smokes.	2 hose-straps.
3 monkey-wrenches.	1 pole for hose-carriage.
2 wheel-wrenches.	1 set single-trees.
	1 section old cotton hose.

HOSTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

3 horses.	4 good horse-blankets.
2 old sets double harness.	1 old horse-blanket.
2 sets harness, chief's wagon.	1 old gum horse-cover.
1 old set single harness (hose-carriage).	1 good horse-cover.
1 pad-saddle.	2 surcingle.
4 extra collars.	2 extra bridles with blinds.
4 currycombs.	5 halter-stems.
2 new horse-brushes.	1 revolving harness-punch.
5 extra driving-bits.	2 pieces castile soap
1 mane brush and comb.	2 pieces sponge.
1 extra pair double reins.	2 linen lap-cloths.
1 pair hames (carriage).	3 woolen lap-ropes.

BEDDING.

12 iron bedsteads.	12 bed-spreads, worthless.
23 mattresses.	32 double blankets.
13 feather pillows.	7 single blankets.
5 hair pillows.	27 cotton sheets.
12 old bed-spreads.	23 cotton pillow-cases.

FURNITURE.

1 old carpet for bunk-room.	1 looking-glass.
1 old carpet for bath-room.	2 stoves.
1 old carpet for foreman's room.	6 window-curtains.
1 old carpet for hall-way and stairs.	2 wooden benches.
50 yards old linen crash.	5 door-mats.
13 brass stair-rods.	26 globes for chandeliers.
15 arm-chairs.	1 chandelier.
16 gum spittoons.	2 stove-pokers.
9 china spittoons.	1 fire-shovel.
1 office-desk.	

STORES.

6 papers carpet-tacks.	1 quart arnica.
5 bottles liniment.	3 corn brooms.
6 papers tripoli.	6 chamois skins.
10 lamp-globes.	1 pound sponge.
3 hose-pipe nozzles.	5 ax-handles.
6 boxes matches.	8 brass lanterns.
5 papers horse-powders.	4 dust-brushes.
4 cans soda for fire-extinguishers.	3 scrub-brushes.
$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon castor-oil.	12 sheets emery paper.
3 bars castile soap.	2 axes.
3 stable-brooms.	2 pair hinges.
1 quart machine-oil.	2 gallons coal-oil.
1 squirt-can.	1 paper stove-blackening.
1 pound copper rivets and burrs.	

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

2 coal-hods.	2 feather dusters.
50 feet small gum hose.	2 single blocks.
1 step-ladder.	1 hand-saw.
2 water-coolers.	1 water-boiler.
2 coffee-buckets.	1 dust-pan.
1 coffee-boiler.	2 whitewash brushes.
3 tin oil-cans.	4 fire-alarm-box keys.
1 wall-duster.	2 master keys.
2 paint-brushes.	1 hatchet.
1 hand-ax.	3 files.
1 requisition-book.	2 dust-brushes.
3 plug-keys.	

List of members of Truck Company No. 1.

Names.	Occupation.	Residence.
Samuel D. Mackey, foreman.....	Clerk.....	313 I street, n. w.
Charles E. Merillat, tillerman.....	Plumber.....	740 Fourth street, n. w.
Alexander Savoy, hostler.....	Hostler.....	420 First street, s. w.
Henry F. Steele, private.....	Blacksmith.....	455 H street, n. w.
John Maker, private.....	Waiter.....	923 Eleventh street, n. w.
Thomas R. Newman, private.....	Blacksmith.....	1118 New Jersey avenue, s. e.
William Beynon, private.....	Mariner.....	2416 M street, n. w.
Joseph H. Daniels, private.....	Jeweller.....	216 K street, n. e.
John E. Melson, private.....	Laborer.....	325 B street, n. e.
John F. Waldron, private.....	Laborer.....	403 K street, n. w.
Robert Dickson, private.....	Laborer.....	304 K street, n. w.
James Sour, private.....	Carpenter.....	150 F street, n. e.

Respectfully submitted.

SAML D. MACKEY,
Foreman Truck Company No. 1.

MARTIN CRONIN, Esq.,
Chief Engineer District Columbia Fire Department.

APPENDIX II 3.—*Report of fires in District of Columbia from November 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.*

No. of fire	Date.	Hour.		Box.	Style of building.	Cause.	How occupied.	Owner or occupant.	Location.	Damage.	Insurance.
		a. m.	p. m.								
1	Nov. 4 1877.	2 15		315	3-story brick	Incendary	Unoccupied	Barrett estate	Twenty-third st. and Pennsylvania ave., n. w.	\$500	\$500
2	Nov. 4	6 10		124	do	Children with matches.	Dwelling	S. Cobb	E street between 6th and 7th, n. w.	150	150
3	Nov. 5	10 58		135	do	Incendary	do	E. C. Carrington	M street between 9th and 10th, n. w.	800	800
4	Nov. 7	8 40		212	3-story frame.	Lamp explosion	do	D. Brown	Corner 11th and M streets, n. w.	Slight	---
5	Nov. 8	1 10		521	2-story frame.	Incendary	do	B. Cole	South Carolina avenue between 12th and 13th streets, s. e.	200	200
6	Nov. 8	6 30		213	2-story brick	Lamp explosion	do	R. Brown	Twelfth street between P and Q, n. w.	50	---
7	Nov. 8	7 05		212	2-story frame.	do	do	M. Alexander	Twelfth street between O and P, n. w.	75	---
8	Nov. 10	1 54		14	2-story brick	False alarm	do	Adam Fisher	317 44 street, n. w.	25	---
9	Nov. 10	11 35		37	do	Chimney	do			---	---
10	Nov. 12	6 25		125	do	Incendary	do			---	---
11	Nov. 14	5 05		61	Sheds	Tar pot	Concrete works	M. P. Lerch	Corner Delaware avenue and C st., n. e.	Slight	500
12	Nov. 15	4 00		123	3-story brick	Incendary	Fancy store.		714 7th street, n. w.	---	---
13	Nov. 25	11 05		185	do	False alarm	do		Corner 2d and Frederick sts., Georgetown.	Slight	---
14	Nov. 26	10 05		712	3-story brick	Incendary	Dwelling	F. Libbey	2025 H street, n. w.	100	100
15	Nov. 27	8 51		312	do	Stove	do	S. Stover	Corner 21st and N streets, n. w.	200	200
16	Nov. 28	1 41		38	2-story frame.	Incendary	do	J. Hopkins		---	---
17	Nov. 30	2 35		131	do	do	do			---	---
18	Nov. 30	2 39		613	do	do	do			---	---
1	Dec. 1 1878.	1 57		25	2-story frame.	Stove	Restaurant	E. Dubant	Corner 7th and N streets, n. w.	200	200
2	Dec. 1	7 21		145	Brick church	Furnace	Church	Presbyterian	Fifteenth street between I and K, n. w.	200	200
3	Dec. 7	1 10		124	2-story frame.	Incendary	Barber shop	J. Dakeman	Eighth street near E, n. w.	100	100
4	Dec. 7	3 30		47	do	do	Stables	J. Diamond	G street between 2d and 3d, s. e.	100	100
5	Dec. 8	1 40		312	3-story brick	Furnace	Dwelling	J. Bowen	G street between 21st and 22d, n. w.	Slight	---
6	Dec. 8	4 15		52	2-story frame.	Unknown	Stable	E. Weizel	Second street e., near Pennsylvania ave	500	500
7	Dec. 8	6 05		72	do	Coal oil	Dwelling	E. Downs	Georgetown	Slight	---
8	Dec. 11	2 40		212	1-story frame	Incendary	Restaurant		Corner 10th street and Rhode Island ave	2,500	2,500
9	Dec. 13	5 15		125	do	Chimney	do			---	---
10	Dec. 17	3 12		315	do	Tar pot boiling over	do			---	---
11	Dec. 20	5 44		47	do	False alarm	Stable	J. O'Neal	B street between 14th and 15th, n. e.	300	---
12	Dec. 24	7 02		621	2-story frame	Incendary	Dwelling	R. Browning	B street between 6th and 7th, s. e.	Slight	---
13	Dec. 24	7 10		513	do	do	do			---	---
14	Dec. 25	8 20		63	do	Coal-oil lamp	do			---	---
15	Dec. 28	12 30		28	do	do	do			---	---
1	Jan. 2 1878.	9 15		315	2-story frame.	Unknown	Dwelling	M. Connors	Alley, 23d, I., and M streets, n. w.	100	100
2	Jan. 2	8 20		53	3-story brick	Stovepipe	do	E. Jones	Corner 2d and C streets, n. e.	150	150
3	Jan. 9	12 05		71	2-story frame.	Unknown	do	J. E. Cox	Georgetown	100	100
4	Jan. 9	10 44		47	2-story frame.	Incendary	do	George Mattingly	E street between 6th and 4th, s. w.	100	100
5	Jan. 11	2 40		25	do	Stovepipe	do	E. Jackson	L street between 6th and 7th, n. w.	150	---
6	Jan. 12	9 40		73	do	Lamp explosion	do			---	---

† Same fire in county.

* Fire in county.

APPENDIX H 3.—*Report of fires in District of Columbia from November 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878*—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.	Box.	Style of building.	Cause.	How occupied.	Owner or occupant.	Location.	Damage.	Insurance.
7	1878. Jan. 14	a. m. 2.35 p. m. 6.30	143	2-story frame	Chimney	Dwelling	J. Semmes	Alley between 13th and 14th, G and H streets, n. w.	\$250	
8	Jan. 17	8.15	137	do	Lamp explosion	do	Hy. Conover	1 street between 9th and 10th, n. w.	Slight	
9	Jan. 22	10.45	521	do	Candle	do		Eleventh street e, near Ridge	Slight	
10	Jan. 23	12.50	51	do	Stovepipe	do		Pennsylvania avenue near 2d street, s. e.	Slight	\$500
11	Jan. 27	6.45	52	do	Unknown	do	E. Jackson	Virginia ave. between 3d and 4th, s. w.	Slight	
12	Jan. 28	6.45	25	do	Lamp explosion	do		4 street between 4th and 5th, n. w.	Slight	
13	Feb. 5	3.17	315	2-story frame	Incendary	Unoccupied		2615 I street, n. w.	150	
14	Feb. 8	12.40	521	do	do	Dwelling	E. Hughes	2 street near South Carolina avenue	500	
15	Feb. 21	6.44	28	do	do	Provision store	S. Robinson	Fourth street e—boundary	700	
16	Feb. 25	2.15	14	4-story brick	Stove	Society hall	O. S. K. Wall	Fourth and a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue	500	
17	Feb. 28	3.25	12	2-story brick	Incendary	Feed store	Galleen Fisher	Indiana avenue and 1st street, n. w.	Slight	
18	Mar. 9	2.30	216	3-story brick	do	Unoccupied	W. M. Galt	Corner 17th and O streets, n. w.	600	
19	Mar. 15	2.30	132	do	do	False alarm	J. Lomax	Pennsylvania avenue between 23d and 24th streets n. w.	Slight	
20	Mar. 16	4.55	315	2-story frame	Stovepipe	Dwelling				
21	Mar. 16	11.10	47	do	Lamp explosion	do				
22	Apr. 2	1.45	315	2-story frame	Incendary	Dwelling		Hughes alley, 24th and 25th sts., n. w.	600	600
23	Apr. 2	9.15	28	do	Candle	do		Back of La-Droit Park	500	500
24	Apr. 4	10.15	61	do	Incendary	Stable	J. Gorman	A street between 1st and Delaware ave.	150	
25	Apr. 7	10.45	47	do	Chimney	do				
26	Apr. 18	8.00	28	3-story brick	False alarm	Dwelling		M street between 1st and 2d n. w.	Slight	
27	Apr. 20	12.40	521	Frame sheds	Unknown	Brick-kill	Washington Brick Company	Fourteenth street e. and Boundary	800	800
28	May 3	12.45	37	do	Accident	Shed	H. C. Fowler	Third street between K and L, s. e.	Slight	
29	May 6	11.48	54	Frame	Incendary	Stable		O street between 1st and North Carolina avenue, n. w.	50	
30	May 15	11.15	134	do	Incendary	do		Corner 7th and Pomeroy streets	1,000	500
31	May 22	2.10	34	Frame	do	Grocery	C. Mc-Kenny	Corner 8th and E streets, n. w.	100	100
32	May 24	2.10	28	1-story brick	Unknown	Bar-room		Corner 23th and K streets, n. w.	1,800	1,800
33	May 27	4.40	124	do	Incendary	Grocery		Corner 14th street and Boundary, n. e.	1,000	1,000
34	May 30	12.35	71	do	do	Brick-kill	Washington Brick Company			
35	June 7	10.00	613	Frame	Accident	do				
36	June 11	8.15	121	do	False alarm	Unoccupied		Sampson street	200	100
37	June 15	1.05	216	2-story frame	Incendary	do	P. Reagan	Cherry street, Georgetown	500	500
38	June 21	3.00	721	4-story brick	do	do	P. Berry			
39	June 21	8.45	73	do	do	do				
40	June 24	8.40	512	do	False alarm	do				

* Test run by president of the board.

! Girl badly burned.

; Test alarm by fire commissioner.

APPENDIX H 4.

OFFICE FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request of the 18th ultimo, I have the honor to present, through the board of fire commissioners, a detailed report of the transactions and expenditures of the fire-alarm telegraph from October 31, 1877, to July 1, 1878, together with an estimate of the amount required for its support for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. Also, some recommendations for increasing the efficiency of same.

The expenses of the telegraphic service for the eight months covered by this report have been as follows:

Salary paid one superintendent	\$1,000 00
Salary paid two operators, \$800 each	1,600 00
Battery chemicals	691 76
One electro-mechanical gong	250 00
New signal-box keys	33 75
Office rent	240 00
General and special repairs of lines, &c	334 43
Gas-light	62 35
Fuel	23 25
Repairing wagon	55 00
Washing for office	16 00
Blacksmithing	12 63
Stationery	9 65
Ice (for May and June)	3 05
Sundry supplies for office	6 83
Total	4,338 70

It is gratifying to be able to report that the current expenses of the department have been kept below the estimates for the same, and that during the time covered by this report, the telegraph performed its functions faithfully and well. Indeed, I might add in this connection, that since the introduction of our present system, to the closing date covered by this report, during which time 425 alarms were struck, not a single failure occurred.

During the eight months covered by this report 75 alarms of fire were transmitted by telegraph to the fire department, as follows: November, 18; December, 15; January, 12; February, 6; March, 4; April, 6; May, 7; June, 7; total, 75. Showing a decrease of 32 alarms for the corresponding months of last year.

There are 78 fire-alarm stations, at which automatic signal-boxes are located and in direct connection with the central office, and thence communicating automatically with all the engine-houses and truck companies of the fire department, and with the alarm-bells in some of the churches. The wires connecting these several instruments with the central office are mostly supported upon house-tops, running through and over a large portion of the populated parts of both Washington and Georgetown, and are not less than 125 miles in length, all charged and worked by a battery of some 400 cells.

There are also eight police stations which are designated as fire-alarm stations, but which are not connected telegraphically with, nor under the control of the fire-telegraph. When these are used for the purpose of transmitting alarms of fire, the dispatch is sent to police headquarters and thence communicated verbally through a speaking-tube to the operator in charge at the fire-alarm office, and then sent out through our central office instruments to the fire department, causing, under the

most favorable circumstances, more delay than is desirable, and, in comparison with the rapidity of our system, a ruinous waste of precious time.

The telegraph, in all its details, is in good working order, but the line of poles on which the several wires are supported known as the "Georgetown" circuits will, ere the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, have to be replaced with new poles. These poles are very small, and were set in the year 1872, and are rapidly decaying at the bottom, and are too short to admit of being reset; and hence in the estimates below will be found a sum specified for that purpose.

To defray the expenses of this department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, upon the basis of the present force, and as the lines now run, it will be necessary to provide:

Salary for one superintendent	\$1, 500
Salaries for two operators, at \$1,200 each	2, 400
Battery supplies	1, 500
General repairs	700
Office rent	360
Gas-light	160
Fuel	40
Ice	20
Washing	30
Blacksmithing	40
Contingent expenses	200
Rebuilding Georgetown circuits	900
Total	7, 850

To promote the general usefulness of the fire-alarm telegraph, and to increase the efficiency of the same, fire-alarm boxes should be located at or near each of the following-named places, to wit:

First street and Indiana avenue, Third and G streets, First and K streets, Fifth and S streets, Tenth and V streets, Tenth and M streets, Fourteenth street and Rhode Island avenue, Tenth street and Louisiana avenue, Fourteenth street and Ohio avenue, Twelfth and F streets, Tenth and E streets, Fifteenth and S streets, Seventeenth and T streets, Twentieth and P streets, Eighteenth and L streets, Twenty-fourth and M streets, Twenty-fifth and I streets, Virginia avenue and E street, Eighteenth and H streets, and Sixteenth-and-a-half and H streets, all in the northwestern section of the city; also at Maryland avenue, Eighth and D streets, northeast; Second and F streets, northeast; Fifth and B streets, southeast; Fifth street and Virginia avenue, southeast; Eleventh and N streets, southeast; Eighth and G streets, southeast; Thirteenth and E streets, southeast; South Capitol and N streets, south; the Agricultural Department; Twelfth-street wharf; L street between Fourth-and-a-half and Sixth streets, southwest; Abbott School building, southwest; Second and D streets, southwest; and one each for the first, second, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth police precinct stations; making forty additional signal-boxes for Washington; also, seven for Georgetown, to be located as follows: Corner of Green and Gay streets, corner of Congress and Dunbarton streets, corner of Eighth and Market streets, corner Second and Warren streets, corner of Bridge and Frederick streets, corner of Potomac and Water streets, and corner of Monroe and West streets. The greater part of the expense for an increase in the number of boxes would be the purchase of the boxes themselves, as but little additional wire would be necessary, from the fact that when the new telegraph was erected, some three years since, it was then well known that additional signal-stations were even then much needed, but, owing to the limited appropriation, could not at that time be sup-

plied; but the circuits were run with the idea in view of increasing the signal-stations at an early date, with but little outlay for wiring.

I therefore recommend the purchase of 47 signal-boxes at an early date, believing that property-owners in the several localities named are entitled to and should have the protection of our fire-alarm service.

In my annual reports for several years past I called the attention of your predecessors to the necessity of an increase in the working force of the fire-alarm service, but, owing probably to the fact that the commissioners were holding positions under a temporary form of government, no action was taken upon the subject. I respectfully call your attention to the following facts: Two operators are required, in keeping the office open day and night, to work *twelve hours* each, daily, every day in the year, including Sundays and holidays, and when not on duty in the office are often obliged to go with me to repair broken wires, so that, as a matter of fact, both they and myself often work *fifteen or sixteen hours per day each*. We do not complain of the excessive labor, but it is my duty to inform you that with the increasing age of the lines more and more labor is required each successive month to keep them in repair.

As already stated, we have about 125 miles of wire running mostly over the tops of houses, and in many places in near proximity to private telegraph and telephone lines, which often get in contact with ours, causing us much trouble and constant labor to see that our lines are in working order. Besides which, we have no less than 90 instruments of one kind and another outside of the central office scattered all over both cities, which must be watched over and kept in readiness for use at all times; also a battery of some 400 cells, which requires no little labor and much watching. All this and much more that I might mention has to be performed by three men.

It is true that, when extraordinary trouble ensues from storms and the like, requisitions are made for extra help to repair the damage; but I submit that it would be far better, and in the long run much cheaper, to put on a larger force. Hence I request the appointment of one additional operator and one repair-man to assist in this important service, believing it to be in accord with the best interests of the department to keep a force sufficient to keep the lines in perfect order all the while, and thus prevent premature deterioration.

Should these additional employes be furnished, a further sum of \$1,920 should be added to the above estimates for the ensuing year; \$1,200 for the operator, and \$720 for the repair-man, making the total estimate \$9,770 for the year.

In conclusion, I desire to express my hearty appreciation of the efficient services of the two operators, Messrs. Richards and Noyes, who have performed their part of the work with a true and unselfish devotion to the best interests of the District.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

HENRY R. MILES,

Superintendent Fire-Alarm Telegraph.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

I.—REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
November 1, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: Your circular requesting a report of the transactions of this office was duly received.

The partial report of July was made for the purpose of bringing to your notice some idea of the business of the office, in connection with the the question of compensation, in which very little was said as to the details of business necessary for the general information of the Commissioners. I will now take the subject up from the date of my entrance upon the duties of the office, November 1, 1877.

The last report of my predecessor brought the current of the business to that date. I will so far continue his report as to briefly note the further fortune of the cases spoken of by him as then undisposed of, in which further action has been had.

1. The first case is that of Campbell. This was restored to the calendar. The court held that it was a proper case for reference under the rule authorizing the court to refer cases *sua sponte*, and referred it. The case has since been argued, but the referee has not yet reported his finding.

2. The Murtagh case was not disposed of by the former trial. It was taken by plaintiff to the general term on his exceptions, argued and submitted, and not yet decided. There is in it one question of much gravity arising on the instructions of the court to the jury given as prayed for by the defendant.

3. The Strong cases. The evidence on both sides was printed, making some 800 pages. After full presentation, the special auditor reported in favor of the plaintiff the sum of \$32,958.41, with interest from December 1, 1874.

On coming in of the report both parties excepted, under an old Maryland statute. The issues thus formed were to be tried by a jury, and the case was continued from the 17th of July to September 10 for trial. On attempting to resume it grave difficulties arose, growing mainly out of the gross and continual intoxication of the judge holding the court. In this condition a written stipulation was made by parties and counsel, at the earnest request of the plaintiff and his counsel, in effect to withdraw from the trial, and that any order made by the court in the case thereafter should be set aside. At the last moment the plaintiff violated this contract, proceeded *ex parte*, and took a verdict for \$130,000. The proper steps were taken to secure a review of that trial, and to enforce the stipulation referred to. The undersigned feels no apprehension as to the result.

Of the cases pending in the general term, that of Dant, for injuries from a fall into an excavation, resulted in reversing the judgment against the District. At the present term of the circuit court, under instructions, a verdict was returned for the defendant *pro forma*.

The case of Young also, for a similar injury, the judgment was reversed, and the case is now set for trial at the present term.

The case of Schneider, for special damages to property, was stricken from the calendar.

In the case of Welch, to restrain the collection of water-tax, decision was for the District.

In Bartlett against the District, my predecessor's demurrer to the declaration was overruled, and I have filed pleas.

The case of Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company against the District stood on demurrer, and resulted as in the last case.

The cases of Chinn, Meredith, and Hine against the District were cases in which I was concerned for the plaintiffs. General Birney kindly continued to look after the cases for the District, and succeeded in them all.

In the case of Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company against Gallaher, Loane & Co. and the District, the decree of the court against the defendants was reversed.

The case of Downey against the District was decided in favor of the defendant.

In the case of Cluss against the District, the judgment of the circuit court against the defendant was affirmed by the general term, and case taken on error to the Supreme Court of the United States by me. Two important questions are involved in this case.

In the case of the District of Columbia against Lord, the appeal taken by defendant was dismissed.

In the case of District of Columbia against Gavin, decree reversed and bill dismissed.

The cases of Hibb and Elliot against the District were decided in favor of the defendant.

In the cases of District of Columbia against Keyes and Thompson the appeals were dismissed.

In the case of the property-owners of Sixth street against the District the decree of the court below reversed, and plaintiffs gave notice of their intention to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Of this matter it may be said that the fears of the property-owners have proved utterly groundless. There is not a more orderly place in the city, nor one less offensive to the eye.

Many cases have been tried in the circuit court, with alternate success and reverse. Most of them are to be reviewed on exceptions.

Many cases have also been tried in the equity court, and are on their lingering way to the upper courts. Four cases were commenced to subject to sale lands purchased by the District at tax sale under the statute of March 3, 1877, all of which resulted favorably. I have heretofore, for grave reasons made known, desired a change in that statute which I deem of the utmost importance, as affecting the titles of real estate. This provision will be contained in the draught of a general bill now in preparation. By a not exact estimate, to execute the provisions of the statute referred to would require the institution of, say, 3,000 cases, which would call for the labors of a dozen competent law clerks for years, an advance of cash for costs of from thirty to forty thousand dollars, a large increase of clerical force in the courts, and a wide-sweeping ruin to the property-owners of the District.

In view of all the consequences which are here suggested, I beg to propose that Congress be asked by law to provide that for all general taxes in arrear, for non-payment of which these sales have been made, and perhaps for all in arrear to the current year, the owners shall be permitted to redeem and be fully discharged from all penalties and forfeitures, upon payment of the original taxes and 6 per cent. interest from the time they were severally due. This would be a large relief, one of real beneficence, almost as much needed by the District itself as by the sorely-distressed small property-owners within its borders.

In the criminal court 41 cases on appeal have been tried, and fines to the amount of \$1,256.74 collected.

In the police court 3,739 cases have been tried.

Thirty-seven new civil cases for and against the District have been commenced.

There are now pending 370 cases, to which the District is a party, in the various courts.

In the equity court	175
In the circuit court	113
In the criminal court	62
In the general term	14
In the United States Supreme Court	6

The cases of Mattingly and Shoemaker, pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, and argued on most elaborate briefs at the close of the last term, are, by an order of the court, to be reargued on the 21st of the present month. The final disposition of these cases will, it is hoped, help to relieve the District of much legal strife.

Many briefs have been prepared in cases not yet disposed of. The printed matter of all my briefs comprises about 200 pages. The preparation of these has been a serious labor.

The very large trial calendar of the various courts, in which the District cases have no preference, prevents my bringing them to trial as early as I would be glad to.

I believe I have been ready in every case as it was reached, and have never asked for the continuance of a case, except the Strong case.

One of the embarrassments in the trial of the District cases arises from the fact that nearly all have arisen from transactions under the former government, to which we are all strangers, as well the Commissioners as the attorney for the District.

The foregoing shows but a part of the work performed in this office for the current year. In addition, I have myself furnished 110 written opinions, and my assistant 41. These together cover 408 pages of closely-written manuscript. In addition, I have examined probably 75 cases, and indorsed short opinions on the papers. The legislation of the last session of Congress presented many new and important questions to be dealt with in this office. I have also prepared a great many bills for the action of Congress, attended many times before committees of the two houses upon District business, and promptly met the various personal calls by the Commissioners and other officials of the District government.

Within the last six weeks I have given the necessary attention to the draught of a bill which is intended to cover the whole field of municipal law for the District. The work is in satisfactory progress, and I hope it will be in a condition to be laid before the Commissioners in time to be sent to Congress immediately after the holidays. It involves great labor and some expense. This draught will embody such changes in existing laws as I should recommend.

I beg leave to suggest as greatly conducive to the convenience of looking after the various bills and provisions of law in which the District is interested pending in either house of Congress—

First. That a regular file of all such bills and reports pending or introduced in duplicate be kept with care.

Second. That a convenient book be prepared in which regular minutes be kept of the progress and amendments of such bills, showing when and by whom introduced, to whom referred, when reported, and with what recommendations, and so far as known who favors and who opposes the same. The information can be drawn from the Congressional Record, chairmen of committees, and others; of course this duty would have to be assigned to some competent hand.

Referring to my informal report of July, mentioned at the commencement of this paper, I beg to suggest that Congress be asked to place this office on a more liberal footing as to compensation. The duties cannot,

in my judgment, be properly performed by a smaller force than is at present employed.

The attorney, who properly attends to his duties, cannot do other business of any considerable value; such business will not seek him. The uncertainty in the tenure of his office, however, compels him to retain such business if possible. I think the attorney should be paid at least \$5,000.

The first assistant, who takes charge of the appeal cases in the criminal court, civil cases before magistrates, and the general miscellaneous business outside of the office, as well as to aid in the office, should be a lawyer who can try any case in any court alone. It is to be remembered that the District often has important cases called up in the equity and circuit courts at the same time, and the District must have at least two attorneys, either of whom is competent to the trial of any case in any of the District courts or the Supreme Court of the United States. A man competent to this duty should receive, at the least, \$2,400 per year. He will be able to do very little beyond his official duties.

The second assistant is employed in the police court, at the least, one-half of each day. This report furnishes the amount of his labors there. He is also often called upon to aid the attorney and law clerk in the draught of pleadings, investigations of authorities, holding interviews with witnesses, or in attention to some of the numerous details of the business of the District in charge of this office. He has very little leisure for anything else. He should at least be paid \$1,200. So should the very competent law clerk. He must necessarily be a lawyer. It requires all his time. His duties here do not help in any considerable degree to introduce him to practice hereafter. The present incumbent is a very young man of wide knowledge and experience in the business of the office, and should be retained. He should at least receive as much as a first-class clerk in one of the departments. His work is of a higher grade, more varied, and laborious.

The messenger, or more properly assistant clerk, in addition to his duties as a messenger, aids in the clerical labors of the office.

The District at present bears the expenses of the attorney's office except the item of rent.

I suggest that Congress be asked to appropriate \$10,000 for the compensation of the attorney, his assistants, clerk, and messenger. I am sure that there is no branch of any government which secures so much legal service as the District requires for the same amount, \$10,000.

It should also be observed that the abolition of the two boards—that of Metropolitan police and health—also abolished the offices of the attorneys for those boards, respectively, who were paid each \$500 per annum. Their duties at once devolved upon the regular attorney of the District. In the discharge of these duties I have had occasion to write opinions and advise of matters pertaining to the duties of those branches of the District government not referred to otherwise in this report. Suits were already pending against police officers not embraced in the foregoing enumeration of cases and new ones have been commenced, all of which fall within my care.

Respectfully,

A. G. RIDDLE,
Attorney of the District of Columbia.

THE HON. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

P. S.—Herewith find detailed report of Mr. Padgett. The foregoing merely gives the number of the cases tried by him.

A. G. RIDDLE,
Attorney of the District of Columbia.

78 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX I 1.

Report of suits.

In whose favor rendered.	Date.	Amount.	Costs.	Remarks.
Charles D. Maxwell	Dec. 15, 1876	\$5,000 00	\$141 85	
Henry Hunt	July 8, 1875		15 45	July 8, 1875, discontinued by plaintiff (District) at its cost.
Adolph Clusa, use of Freedman's Savings Bank.	Feb. 21, 1877	2,156 00	26 29	Interest from July 24, 1878.
George T. McGhee	Dec. 1, 1877	285 00	18 60	Interest from February 18, 1875.
William Cahill	Nov. 25, 1876	1,068 65	15 70	Interest from October 20, 1878.
Thomas P. Morgan, use of Wm. N. Roach.	Mar. 10, 1877	5,638 90	17 40	Interest from February 5, 1876.
William Ballantyne	Mar. 10, 1877	7,710 00	10 30	With interest on \$284.79 from January 22, 1873; on \$2,046.50 from June 2, 1872; on \$1,950.42 from June 20, 1874; on \$40.45 from June 20, 1874; on \$1,244.30 from September 12, 1873; on \$2,043.62 from June 20, 1874.
Henry Dickson and William King, as firm of Dickson & King.	Mar. 10, 1877	1,520 40	9 95	With interest on \$240.96 from November 25, 1872; on \$15 from March 5, 1873; on \$100.00 from April 8, 1874; on \$112.42 from April 20, 1874; on \$702 from May 4, 1874; on \$181.92 from May 8, 1874; on \$167.53 from May 19, 1874.
Wm. F. Frazier	Feb. 12, 1878	1,500 00	77 30	
Jonathan Bigelow	Mar. 28, 1878	1,620 00	37 75	
Lewis Butler	Nov. 8, 1878	250 00	85 10	
Clarke & Given	Nov. 8, 1878	1,190 16	13 80	Interest from August 1, 1874.
Total		22,828 11	467 39	

The cases of W. W. Young and Francis K. Dout, which appear on the first sheet as cases in which judgments were obtained against the District for the amounts set opposite their respective names, are not to be included in the statement of cases in which judgments have been obtained against the District, as on a second trial the court gave judgment for defendant.

APPENDIX I 2.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
November 1, 1878.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a full report of the cases tried in the police court from November 1, 1877, to October 31, 1878, inclusive:

Number of cases tried	3,739
Convictions	3,327
Dismissals	290
Dismissals on production of license, &c.	39
Suspended	49
Nol. pros.	34
Fines imposed	\$21,533

The above cases were distributed among the different classes of offenses as follows:

Bathing in canal	1
Bathing in Rock Creek	6
Bathing in Potomac River	33
Biting dogs	19
Bar open on Sunday	38
Concealed weapons	87
Contempt	2
Cruelty to animals	11
Defacing private property	55

Defacing public property.....	9
Disorderly conduct.....	1,297
Disorderly in theater.....	1
Disorderly in market.....	3
Disturbing church meetings.....	10
Driving on sidewalk.....	14
Driving through procession.....	1
Driving through funeral.....	1
Enticing prostitution.....	11
Fast driving.....	9
Firing gun in street.....	19
Flying kite.....	1
Fighting dogs in street.....	2
Gambling.....	11
Goat running at large.....	1
Indecent exposure.....	60
Injuring trees.....	3
Injuring park railing.....	1
Keeping cow-yard.....	6
Kindling fire on lot.....	1
Leading horse over pavement.....	1
Nuisances.....	12
Obstructing street.....	31
Obstructing sidewalk.....	16
Open after hours.....	5
Opening barber shop on Sunday.....	11
Profane.....	723
Playing ball in street.....	29
Professional thief.....	3
Placing filth in street.....	7
Refusing to assist police officer.....	3
Selling game out of season.....	1
Selling on Sunday.....	5
Suspicious characters.....	7
Throwing stones.....	112
Trespassing on parks.....	78
Tying horse to tree.....	3
Unguarded excavations.....	3
Unlawful excavations.....	8
Unlawful measures.....	2
Unlicensed auctioneers.....	2
Unlicensed ball.....	1
Unlicensed bar.....	52
Unlicensed bagatelle.....	1
Unlicensed book-agent.....	1
Unlicensed chariot.....	1
Unlicensed commercial agents.....	9
Unlicensed concert.....	1
Unlicensed cattle-dealers.....	2
Unlicensed eating-house.....	1
Unlicensed hacks.....	7
Unlicensed junk-dealer.....	1
Unlicensed liquor-dealers.....	2
Unlicensed livery-stables.....	2
Unlicensed omnibus.....	1
Unlicensed pawnbroker.....	1
Unlicensed photographer.....	1
Unlicensed peddlers.....	5
Unlicensed produce-dealers.....	40
Vagrants.....	647
Violating building regulations.....	5
Violating cart law.....	4
Violating coal regulations.....	6
Violating market regulations.....	3
Violating license law.....	1
Violating hack law.....	42
Violating park law.....	1
Violating pawnbrokers' law.....	4
Violating snow law.....	120
Watering horses near hydrant.....	2

Besides the cases herein specified, there were a large number examined and not prosecuted because of the insufficiency of the evidence.

Very respectfully,

JAS. E. PADGETT,

Special Assistant Attorney District of Columbia.

Hon. A. G. RIDDLE,

Attorney of the District of Columbia.



K.—REPORT OF THE CORONER.

CORONER'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

Washington, D. C., ———, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your communication of the 18th instant, requesting a report of the operations of this office from last report (October 1, 1877) to July 1, 1878, I have the honor to submit the inclosed tabular statement of bodies viewed and inquests held, and to make the following suggestions, with the view of increasing the efficiency of the office.

I have, in communications heretofore submitted, called the attention of the Commissioners to the need of a "morgue" in this District; this, with all the modern improvements, would be attended with considerable expense, perhaps more than the present state of the finances would seem to warrant. I would, however, suggest that, for present purposes, if deemed advisable, a room in the old central guard-house be fitted up for the reception of persons "found dead," where they could be viewed for the purpose of identification, and where autopsies may be made when necessary.

At present such cases are taken to the nearest police station, often in a condition exceedingly offensive, as well as injurious to health.

In regard to the transportation of dead bodies through the city, I have to say that it often happens that decomposition—this is especially true of drowned persons—is far advanced when found, and in view of this fact I respectfully recommend that two boxes, one for adults and one for children, lined with zinc, be procured, and that all persons buried at public expense be transported in these cases to the place of interment.

The question of payment of jurors and witnesses summoned by the coroner has often been raised and referred to the District attorney for opinion, which has hitherto been adverse to such payment; it does not seem just that citizens should be compelled to serve on juries or attend as witnesses without some compensation. I therefore suggest that Congress be asked to authorize and to make appropriation for the payment of jurors and witnesses duly summoned by the coroner, with penalties specified when such summons is not obeyed, and that thereafter six citizens do constitute a legal jury of inquest in this District, as is now the case in many of the States.

I have the honor to submit the following estimate for the support of this department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880:

Salary of coroner	\$2, 000
Incidental expenses, including stationery, blanks, &c.....	200
Total	2, 200

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. C. PATTERSON, *Coroner.*

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX K 1.

CORONER'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., November 16, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the inclosed estimate for the payment of coroner's jurors and witnesses from November 15, 1878, to June 20, 1880. I also inclose estimate of amount necessary to pay jurors and witnesses from January 1, 1874, to November 15, 1878.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

D. C. PATTERSON, *Coroner.*

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

For payments of jurors from November 15, 1878, to June 30, 1880	\$600
For witnesses same time.....	300
Total.....	900
Amount necessary to pay jurors from January 1, 1874, to November 15, 1878....	3, 144
Witnesses same time	700
Total.....	3, 844
G C D	

APPENDIX K 2.

Tabular statement of deaths certified by the coroner for nine months ending June 30, 1878.

Willful violence.					Accidents and negligence.										Diseases.																											
Suicides.		Homicides.			Infant-icide.	Total willful violence.										Run over by cars.	Drowned.	Fell from buildings.	Gunshot wounds.	Smothered.	Exposure.	Unknown infants.	Still births and premature.	Total accidents and negligence.	Dysentery.	Cholera infantum.	Heart disease.	Apoplexy.	Diphtheria.	Phthisis pulmonalis.	Congestion of lungs.	Convulsions.	Rupture of aorta (atheroma).	Chronic pericarditis.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Epilepsy.	Scarlet fever.	Colic.	Senile debility.	Total from disease.	Total from all causes.
By hanging.	By incised wounds.	By gunshot wounds.	By poisons.	By fracture of skull.	By gunshot wounds.	By punctured wounds.	By abortion (nutropertionitis).	By incised wound.	By hemorrhage of cord.																																	
1	1	2	2	4	1	2	1	1	1	2	17	4	17	2	2	2	3	1	17	21	67	2	1	11	9	2	2	11	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	3	56	140				
Total suicides.....																																				6						
Total homicides.....																																				8						
Total infanticides.....																																				3						
Total accidents and negligence.....																																				17						
Total from disease.....																																				56						
Grand total.....																																				140						

D. C. PATTERSON, Coroner.

L.—REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

OFFICE OF THE HEALTH OFFICER,
Washington, D. C., ———, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as health officer of the District of Columbia.

In this report I have neither a great array of facts to present nor extensive recommendations to make.

The important office to the charge of which I have had the honor to be appointed is of recent creation and has been under my control but a few months, and I entered upon the duties which the charge imposes with but a general acquaintance of the health systems of other localities.

While it is impossible, therefore, to present a very great record of events and observations, it would seem also wanting in propriety to assume that knowledge of all the necessities for the maintenance of public health which longer experience and continued faithful application can only impart, and make extensive suggestions of improvement.

I shall confine myself to what has transpired in direct connection with the health office here from the time of its establishment, and to such recommendations as even my short experience has convinced me are imperative.

CREATION OF THE OFFICE.

The office of health officer of the District of Columbia was created by an act of Congress approved June 11, 1878, entitled "An act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia," sections 8, 9, 10, and 11 of which relate particularly to this office, and are as follows:

SEC. 8. That in lieu of the board of health now authorized by law, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall appoint a physician as health officer, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the said Commissioners, to execute and enforce all laws and regulations relating to the public health and vital statistics, and to perform all such duties as may be assigned to him by said Commissioners; and the board of health now existing shall, from the date of the appointment of said health officer, be abolished.

SEC. 9. That there may be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, on the recommendation of the health officer, a reasonable number of sanitary inspectors for said District, not exceeding six, to hold such appointment at any one time, of whom two may be physicians and one shall be a person skilled in the matters of drainage and ventilation; and said Commissioners may remove any of the subordinates, and from time to time may prescribe the duties of each; and said inspectors shall be respectively required to make, at least once in two weeks, a report to said health officer in writing of their inspections, which shall be preserved on file; and said health officer shall report in writing annually to said Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and so much oftener as they shall require.

SEC. 10. That the Commissioners may appoint, on like recommendation of the health officer, a reasonable number of clerks, but no greater number shall be appointed and no more persons shall be employed under said health officer than the public interests demand and the appropriation shall justify.

SEC. 11. That the salary of the health officer shall be three thousand dollars per annum; and the salary of the sanitary inspectors shall not exceed the sum of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum each; and the salary of the clerks and other assistants of the health officer shall not exceed in the aggregate the amount of seven thousand dollars, to be apportioned as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may deem best.

APPOINTMENT OF HEALTH OFFICER.

Under this act I was, on July 9, 1878, appointed, and immediately entered upon the discharge of my duties.

The records and property of the board of health were turned over to

me at once, and I must express my thanks to the members of that board for the readiness with which they placed at my disposal the material in their possession, and particularly the sense of obligation which I feel toward Dr. Keene, the health officer under the board of health, for the cordial manner in which he extended to me his assistance and advice in the initial performance of my duties.

SYSTEM ADOPTED.

A few days' experience sufficed to show me the magnitude of the work to be performed, and to impress me with the necessity of adopting a system commensurate therewith.

The law requires the health officer to keep a correct record of vital statistics, including the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and the interment of the dead; to do general sanitary work, including the daily inspection of streets, alleys, lots, yards, &c., and, where nuisances injurious to health exist, to provide for the removal thereof; to prevent the sale of unwholesome food in the District of Columbia; to superintend the collection of all offals, including night-soil, garbage, and dead animals, and to see to their removal beyond the limits of the District; to prevent the introduction and spread of infectious and contagious diseases; and to prevent domestic animals from running at large in the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

To accomplish the object first above named, that of securing a full and correct record of vital statistics, it is made the duty of every magistrate, clergyman, or other person who shall perform any marriage ceremony within the District of Columbia, to report each marriage ceremony solemnized by him to the health officer within forty-eight hours thereafter, giving the full name, age, occupation, birth-place, and legal residence of each person married, together with the date of such marriage. Blanks for this purpose are furnished to all clergymen and other persons whose duty it may become to solemnize marriages, and from their reports the *record of marriages* kept at the health office is compiled. Failure on the part of persons described to report a marriage within the time specified is punishable by a fine of from \$25 to \$200.

It is also made the duty of every physician, accoucheur, midwife, or other person in charge, who shall attend, assist, or advise at the birth of any child in the District of Columbia, to report to the health officer within six days thereafter, stating distinctly the date of birth and the sex and color of the child or children born, its or their physical condition, whether still-born or not, the full name, nativity, and residence of the parents, and the maiden name of the mother. Blank certificates for the information desired are furnished, and from these reports the *record of births* is compiled. Failure on the part of the persons described to report a birth within the time specified is punishable by a fine of from \$25 to \$200.

It is further required that when any person shall die within the District of Columbia, the physician who attended such person during his or her last illness, or the coroner of the District, when the case comes under his official notice, shall furnish and deliver to the undertaker, or other person superintending the burial, a certificate, duly signed, setting forth, as far as the same may be ascertained, the name, age, color, sex, and nativity of the person deceased, what was the occupation of such person, and whether he or she was married or single, the length of residence in the District of Columbia, the cause, date, and place of death, and the duration of sickness which resulted in death.

And it is made the duty of the undertaker, or other person having charge of the burial, to write upon this certificate the date and place of burial, and, having signed it, to forward the certificate to the health officer within twenty-four hours after death.

But the physician must be duly registered at the health office, else his certificate will not be received.

From certificates just described, the *record of deaths* kept at the health office and the *monthly mortality reports* are compiled, and it is, perhaps, proper to state here that these mortality reports are sent to all registered physicians in the District.

Failure, on the part of the undertaker or other person having charge of a burial, to give the date and place of burial is punishable by a fine of from \$25 to \$200.

A permit from the health office is required for the interment or disinterment of the dead body of any human being, or the disposition thereof in any tomb, vault, or cemetery within the District, and such interment or disinterment must be made in accordance with the terms of such permit.

Sextons or other persons having charge of cemeteries or burying-grounds are forbidden to assist in, assent to, or allow, any interment or disinterment to be made without such permit; and it is made the duty of every sexton or other person receiving such permit to preserve and return it to the health officer before 6 o'clock p. m. of the Saturday following the day of burial, under penalty of a fine of from \$25 to \$200.

Sextons, undertakers, or other persons, are further forbidden, under the same penalty, to bury, or cause to be buried, the body of any deceased person, except in such grounds as are known and used as burial-grounds, or shall hereafter be by law designated and authorized to be used as such.

Burial permits or permits for removal are issued upon presentation of physician's certificate of death.

Permits for disinterment are granted upon the application of proper parties and sufficient description, unless the party whose body is to be exhumed died of some contagious disease.

A permit from the health office is also required to convey from, in, to, or through the District the dead body or part of the dead body of any human being, by means of any boat, vessel, car, stage, or vehicle, public or private conveyance, or by any person; and where the remains of any deceased person are to be conveyed, transferred, or removed beyond the limits of the District, it is made the duty of the person, agent, or officer of the corporation having charge of the conveyance, transfer, or removal, to detach, sign, and return a coupon attached to said permit before 5 o'clock p. m. of the Saturday following such removal, under a penalty of a fine of from \$25 to \$200.

All practicing physicians, accoucheurs, midwives, undertakers, sextons, superintendents of cemeteries, or other persons having charge of the same, are required, under a penalty of from \$50 to \$200, to register their names in books provided for that purpose in the health office.

The coroner is required to make a monthly report to the health officer of the number of inquests held by him during the month last past before said report, with a full description, as far as may be, of the age and sex of persons, color and nationality, the cause and mode of the death, and such other particulars as may be necessary to their identification in case of strangers and unknown persons.

Thus it will be seen that checks are had upon all persons whose duties connect them in any way with the dead, and the records of mortality

are made perfect. In the registration of births and marriages, however, such perfection is not attained. Some physicians do not report all births at which they attend, and the neglect is not discovered except in case of the child's death. It is doubtless in consequence of this neglect that our tables show a decrease of the population by deaths over births. Some clergymen are also careless in reporting marriages solemnized by them, and frequently have to be notified before returns are made.

The intelligent class of men composing both the medical and clerical professions should see the necessity of contributing to the perfection of these very important records by forwarding promptly all the required information in each and every case. In this connection I would invite attention to the necessity for placing these records in a fire-proof building.

The general sanitary work is accomplished by a corps of six sanitary inspectors, four of whom are charged with the daily inspection of alleys, streets, lots, yards, &c., and the abatement of nuisances found in such places.

One is detailed as medical inspector, in connection with the bureau of vital statistics, his duty being to investigate premises where cases of zymotic disease may occur and ascertain if there be any discoverable local cause of disease existing; and, if such be found, to take proper action toward removal thereof, and to give instructions regarding isolation, disinfection, &c. He is further charged with the examination of certificates of death and their proper classification.

Each of the four inspectors assigned to street duty inspects a certain district or section, reports all conditions which may prove injurious to health, and examines into and reports upon complaints of citizens coming from his district. These four inspectors report daily in writing to the health officer, who examines each report personally and takes such action as the law will warrant to effect desirable improvement. A *record of nuisances* is kept at the health office. Notices are issued by the health officer to parties responsible for nuisances found, and a certain time is allowed for abatement. If at the expiration of such time the nuisance remains unabated, the case is turned over to the attorney of the District for prosecution.

It is proper to state, however, in this connection, that serious nuisances are occasionally found to exist, the abatement of which our present health ordinances are inadequate to secure. I shall take occasion to refer to this in my recommendations.

It will be seen that each of these four inspectors is expected to have personal knowledge daily of the sanitary condition of a territory covered by the habitations of 40,000 human beings.

Strenuous efforts have been made to prevent the sale of unwholesome food in the cities of Washington and Georgetown. Not only is unwholesome food exposed for sale subject to confiscation, but any person knowingly exposing such food for sale, or responsible directly or indirectly for the exposure thereof, is liable to punishment. Thus, vendors of impure, diseased, decayed, or unwholesome provisions; adulterations with any poisonous substance, for the purpose of sale, of bread or other material intended for food; vendors of any liquor used for drink, which has been poisonously adulterated, or of the milk of cows or goats so adulterated, are liable to a fine of from \$10 to \$50 for each offense; vendors of any parts of a sickly or diseased animal, or of any animal which has died from disease or accident, of any fish or vegetables not fresh and sound and fit for food, of any unwholesome, watered, or adulterated milk, or swill-milk, or milk from cows kept up and fed on garbage, swill, or other

deleterious substance, or of any product from such milk, of any unsound, blown, or unwholesome meat, and all persons who shall slaughter, or cause to be slaughtered for food, any cattle in a feverish or diseased condition, are liable to a fine of from \$5 to \$25; as also is any owner, manager, keeper of, agent, bartender or clerk in any saloon, restaurant, boarding-house, or eating-house, who shall offer for sale as food, or drink, anything poisonous or unwholesome; and any person owning, renting, leasing, or occupying any stall, room, or stand where meats or vegetables are sold for food, who shall fail to keep such stall, room, or stand in a cleanly condition, or who shall allow such meats or vegetables to become poisoned, or infected, or otherwise unfit for food, by reason of the uncleanly condition of such stall, room, or stand, is liable to a fine of from \$10 to \$25.

One man, all that could possibly be spared from the small force of sanitary inspectors, has been charged with the inspection of all matter offered for sale as food in the markets, commission houses, and the various provision stores of Washington, while two privates have been detailed from the police force, one to watch the river front of Washington, inspecting all marine products, &c., brought to the wharves, and the other to supervise the markets, shops, and wharves of Georgetown.

Unwholesome food is condemned and given to the collectors of garbage for removal.

Failures or refusals to comply with the regulations governing the inspections of food are presented to the attorney of the District, as in the case of nuisances remaining unabated.

Any person who molests or hinders in any manner the health officer or an inspector in the performance of his duty is punishable by a fine of from \$20 to \$100 for each offense.

The inspector detailed to this special duty, and the two policemen, also report daily in writing to the health officer.

In regard to water, it is the popular belief that if the same is but bright and clear, and, withal, cold and not unpleasant to the taste, it must be good; while it has been proven over and over again that such water may be polluted with unspeakable filth, and that an excessive brilliancy of a water is a suspicious sign. Any person putting any description of filth into any water used by the public is liable to a fine of from \$5 to \$50, and any person maintaining a well or spring which is impure or unwholesome is liable to a fine of from \$5 to \$50.

For the collection of garbage and the transportation of offal a contract is made. The contractor is required to report daily, in person, to the health officer. All complaints of neglect as to the removal of offal, garbage, and the like, are referred to the contractor for explanation, and are then returned with his indorsement, for information of the complainant. The contractor is also required to report weekly in writing, showing the extent of the service performed, and, before his money is paid him, the health officer must certify that his work has been done in a satisfactory manner.

Night-soil is removed from privies, privy-boxes, vaults, sinks, and cesspools, within the cities of Washington and Georgetown and their more densely populated suburbs, by the Odorless Excavating Apparatus Company, who employ their patent pneumatic process, whereby exposure of the night-soil to the open air during the collection of the same and during its transportation through the cities is avoided, it being punishable by a fine of from \$10 to \$50 to remove night-soil by buckets or other means agitating or exposing the same to the open air, or to transfer it through Washington or Georgetown or the more densely popu-

lated suburbs in receptacles not air-tight. And it is unlawful, under a penalty of not less than \$10, for all persons, other than those authorized, to clean any privy in Washington or Georgetown, or to employ any one but the regular contractor, and it is also unlawful for any person, under a penalty of from \$5 to \$50, to deposit the contents of any privy in any place other than such as is approved by the health officer. The Odorless Excavating Apparatus Company deliver the night-soil collected by them to the contractor for transportation of offals at James Creek Canal, near the arsenal.

Any person creating, keeping, or maintaining an offensive privy, or a water-closet from which noxious gases and offensive odors arise, is liable to a fine of from \$5 to \$25. And keeping hogs, or having filthy and unwholesome stables or sheds for cows, horses, or other animals, within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, or keeping any animal affected with glanders or other contagious disease, is punishable by a like fine.

Garbage is collected by the contractor for the collection of garbage and the transportation of offal above referred to, who is required to gather the same thrice weekly from private residences and daily from the markets in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and convey the same away in covered and inclosed receptacles, it being punishable by a fine of from \$2 to \$25 otherwise to transport bones, hides, fish, garbage, offal, or other animal or vegetable substance in a decomposing or offensive condition through Washington or Georgetown.

Suitable receptacles are provided at convenient points in the markets, and householders are expected to deposit their garbage in boxes placed at a point on their premises most accessible and convenient to the collector. There is a penalty of from \$5 to \$25 attached to keeping great quantities of manure, offal, garbage, or other offensive substance within 300 feet of any dwelling, and a fine of from \$5 to \$20 to filling any lot with the filth gathered in cleaning streets or yards.

The presence of a dead animal anywhere in the District of Columbia is reported to the health officer by the police or by the owner of such animal. In fact it is made the duty of the owner of any undressed dead animal, lying in any part of the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, to report such presence to the health officer, and any owner or other person who shall place, and any owner or other person responsible who shall knowingly allow a dead animal to remain in any part of said cities or suburbs, and fail to give notice thereof to the health officer within eight hours thereafter, is liable to a fine of \$10.

When the presence of a dead animal at any point is made known to the health officer, he notifies the contractor, who removes the same in a covered wagon.

The night-soil, garbage, and dead animals are removed to Broad Creek, a point on the Potomac several miles below Alexandria, Va., and are there utilized by the contractor, the greater part of the material being manufactured into fertilizers.

To prevent the introduction and spread of infectious and contagious diseases, it is made the duty, under a penalty of from \$25 to \$200, of the physician attending any person who shall die of any infectious or contagious disease to make and forward the death certificate within eight hours after death. In a case of small-pox it is the duty of the attending physician and of every good citizen to report the same at once. The bodies of persons dying of contagious diseases are to be inclosed in a metallic or air-tight casket, which caskets are not to be opened

after closure. The keeper of any tenement-house, lodging-house or hotel is required, under a penalty of from \$10 to \$50, in the event of any person living in such house becoming affected with any dangerous, infectious, or contagious disease, at once to notify the health officer in writing. In case of a threatened epidemic the health officer is authorized to issue such orders and instructions and adopt such regulations as he may deem necessary; and whenever, in his opinion, the complete isolation of a person affected with any infectious or contagious disease (the person being an inmate of a tenement-house, lodging-house, boarding-house, or hotel in the District of Columbia) cannot be secured by other means, such person must be removed as expeditiously as possible, under the direction of the health officer, to the public hospital for treatment; and any person resisting the requirements of the health officer in such case is liable to a fine of from \$10 to \$50; and in case of any one other than the diseased person, to imprisonment for thirty days; and willful exposure of the community to contagious disease by the person infected, by one having control of such person, by the driver of any conveyance which has held him and has not been immediately and properly disinfected, or by any person in giving, lending, selling, transmitting, or exposing clothing, bedding, rags, or other things, is punishable by a fine of from \$10 to \$100 for each offense; and any person who shall let any room, house, or part of a house in which a person has been confined by reason of a contagious disease, without having such house, room, or part of house completely disinfected to the satisfaction of the health officer, as certified by him, is liable to a penalty of from \$10 to \$50 for each offense.

The health officer is in general charged with the isolation of cases of contagious disease and the disinfection of premises infected, and also with the placing of warning signs upon dwellings or other places where small-pox exists—flags of yellow flannel and placards. He must also see to general and systematic vaccination when the public health requires it.

To prevent domestic animals from running at large in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, a poundmaster and four assistants are employed, who patrol constantly the streets and avenues of the two cities and take up any unlicensed dog or other animal at large without a keeper. These animals are taken up and may be impounded for forty-eight hours. If at or before the end of this period they are not claimed, and charges for taking up, impounding, and keeping the same are not paid, they are sold at public auction, the poundmaster acting as auctioneer. In the case of dogs, these may be killed.

The proceeds of sales at the pound are turned over to the health officer, who gives receipt therefor. All moneys received by the health officer for the sale of animals are, if demanded by the owner of such animals at any time within one year from the sale thereof, upon satisfactory proof that the claimant was the owner of the animal sold, after deduction of charges and expenses of taking up and impounding and keeping, paid to such claimant; otherwise, said moneys are turned over to the collector of the District of Columbia. Charges for taking up and impounding domestic animals found running at large are as follows: For each horse, mule, bull, steer, cow, calf, goat, or dog, \$2; for each sheep or hog \$1, and for each goose 25 cents; and in addition to said several sums the cost of keeping of the animals is charged. In case of dogs, a tax of \$2 each per annum is levied, and suitable metallic tags are issued by the collector of taxes, to be worn by the dog, to show that the tax is paid. It is the duty of the poundmaster to take up all dogs found without the tax-tag, and in addition to this the owner is liable to a fine of from \$5 to \$10 for keeping an unlicensed dog. In case danger is appre-

hended from hydrophobia the Commissioners may issue a proclamation requiring that all dogs shall be muzzled.

Fierce or dangerous dogs allowed to go at large subject the owner to a fine of from \$10 to \$20, or the dogs may be finally killed.

Any person interfering with the poundmaster or an assistant in the discharge of his duty, or any person breaking into the pound or letting any animal out of the same without the consent of the officer keeping the same, is liable to a fine of from \$5 to \$25.

The poundmaster keeps a register of all animals taken up by him, with an accurate description of the same, which register is open to the inspection of the public. The poundmaster reports daily in writing to the health officer and turns over all moneys received from redemption fees and sales.

This is the system under which the duties pertaining to the health office are performed.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

My earnest intent from the time of taking charge of the office has been to sustain, and if possible improve, the sanitary condition of the city, and, very soon after my appointment the yellow fever appearing and becoming so general and virulent in the Mississippi Valley, it became incumbent upon me to put forth my best efforts in this direction and prevent, if possible, the introduction and spread of this terrible disease among our people.

The concentrated energies of my small force was at once brought to bear in accomplishing the removal of any and every discoverable condition which might tend to feed or harbor the poisoned germs, if transplanted among us.

Our labor was unremitting. The inspectors worked well, and in a short time improvement was noticed in every direction. The alleys throughout the city which were in a very filthy condition were all cleaned and thoroughly disinfected. Vigorous measures were adopted to secure the abatement of insanitary conditions on private property. General disinfection was ordered, and lime and disinfectants were furnished those persons who were unable to purchase them. Nuisances of long standing, such as ponds of stagnant water, &c., which from defect in the law or other cause could not be abated at once, were temporarily remedied by the use in disinfectants. (This defect in the law I shall also notice in my recommendations.) That portion of the city subject to overflow from the sewers was carefully inspected, and its condition materially improved. The citizens themselves were called upon to assist the health officer in placing the city in the best possible sanitary condition. The following card, which I have the best of reasons for believing accomplished much good, was published in the city press:

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1878.

To the people of the District of Columbia:

Upon you, one and all, I would impress the necessity of throwing the safeguard of cleanliness about your homes. To you I appeal for assistance in rendering an epidemic in our midst impossible. Let the picture of distress prevailing in the scourged cities of the Mississippi Valley be a warning to each of you to leave no spot about your premises which might become a foothold for yellow fever, or disease of any form. We do not apprehend danger at present, nor do we desire to excite unnecessary alarm. Yet none can prophecy what a day may bring forth, and while our city is in comparatively good sanitary condition—a paradise compared with some of the cities of the South, yet there is always room for improvement, and scarcely a family among us who cannot contribute a mite toward that improvement. Look around you; is there not some condition of your house, yard, outhouse, drainage, or surroundings which might be remedied or bettered? The morbid agent to which the disease of yellow fever is

due, depends for its existence and elaboration on atmospheric heat, moisture, and filth. The two former we cannot control; the latter can be avoided or removed. Is there no spot about your premises which you avoid? Perhaps there is something you consider of small consequence, and to which you have paid no attention—some little habit to which you and your neighbor are addicted whereby a nuisance is unconsciously created.

The one pan of slop, dish or wash water thrown from the kitchen door into the yard amounts to but little; it is soon absorbed; but the continuance of the practice day by day soon saturates the soil; the multiplied particles of animal and vegetable matter contained in this foul water decay and throw off offensive odors and poisonous gases which vitiate the atmosphere and sow the seeds of disease. One potato, tomato or other vegetable thrown on the pile of ashes or *débris* in one corner of the yard is a small matter, but one added daily or hourly soon make it a foul offensive mass. The clear pure water dripping from your hydrant, if not properly conveyed away, soon forms a pool and becomes stagnant and offensive. So we might continue to enumerate. If there is anything which constitutes a nuisance on your premises, remove it at once. Ventilate your house, and especially your cellar (if you have one), well. If there is material of any kind decaying in your cellar, or accumulating mold, remove it. If your yard is filthy, clean it. If your privy is offensive, disinfect it. Clean the gutters in front of your own premises. If your premises are only supplied with surface drainage, keep the drain clean and disinfect it occasionally. Do not allow foul weeds to accumulate, to fall and decay in your yard. See that all connections with the public sewer are trapped and no foul odors are escaping. Have your garbage removed regularly. If the collector is neglectful notify this office. Whitewash and sweeten up your fences, sheds, and outbuildings. Those who are unable to purchase disinfectants can have them supplied upon application to this office. Use dry earth in your privies, and chloride of lime in cellars and drains. Never use quicklime in privies or stables; it liberates the ammonia and increases the offense.

In short, use every means in your power to put your own premises in good sanitary condition. The limited force at the command of the health officer renders frequent inspections of all premises in the District impossible. Nor should it be necessary for the people to be *compelled* to keep clean. The health department is using every effort in its power in behalf of the community, and appeals to the intelligence of that community to render its assistance.

Very respectfully,

SMITH TOWNSHEND, M. D.,
Health Officer.

While strict quarantine was not deemed necessary, the hotel-keepers and others were requested to notify the health officer of arrivals from the infected districts, and all persons from such districts were examined before clothing was allowed to be unpacked, clothing also being disinfected upon removal from trunks.

Fortunately the direful scourge did not reach us, but its ravages in other cities should be a warning to us that no stone must be left unturned in the effort to remove from our cities and environs every stumbling block in the way of their healthfulness. The medical faculty have generally agreed that three conditions must usually concur before there can be an epidemic of yellow fever at any center of population, viz: Favorable climate and temperature, local aids to propagation, such as malaria, filth &c., and the importation of the germ. By the recent epidemic in Chattanooga, Tenn., however, we are shown but too plainly that when an imported germ finds a local situation that is favorable, no climatic conditions are needed. Chattanooga is one thousand feet above tide, in a limestone country, dry and cool, the very last place where an outbreak of fever might be looked for. But the city was badly drained; it was filthy; it had *alluvial flats* near by subject to overflow; the germ was transplanted from Memphis; the local aids were favorable and promoted its propagation, and Chattanooga writhed under the terrible disease. We should not rely upon climate entirely to insure us from visitation by any disease, but there is ever imperative necessity for taking proper sanitary precautions, and it is confidently believed that Congress will provide for the proper care of the sanitary interests of what should be the most perfect city, in every particular, on this continent.

THE POTOMAC FLATS.

First and foremost among the sanitary necessities of the District of Columbia is the improvement of our river-front and the abatement of that great nuisance "the flats," or "Kidwell's bottoms," extending along the north shore of the Potomac from the National Observatory to and below the "Long Bridge," and also those on the Eastern Branch, or Anacostia River.

Extended comment on this subject is not necessary. Every intelligent citizen is fully aware of the extent and influence of these malarial marshes, these hundreds of acres of swamp, which present to the eye during the summer months a vast undulation of rank vegetation, and which, during the fall, furnish so many patients to the physicians. Not only does the vast amount of vegetation which springs forth fall and decay, but much of the sewage of our cities is carried back from the river by the tides, and remains on these flats to ferment and throw off its deadly effluvia. Some of our sewers empty their contents directly into the morass on the Potomac, and the sedimentary matters deposited can never effectually be borne away by the tidal currents.

The subject has been presented time and again to Congress and numerous plans have been suggested to abate this great nuisance, but this is a question in the domain of engineering, and the knowledge and skill of an engineer is requisite to solve the problem.

Stirred to energy by the terrible experience of our Southern cities, an effort is again being made by some of our prominent citizens to induce Congress to take decisive action at its next session looking to the eradication of this plague-spot from our midst. Let us all give this movement our earnest and hearty support and trust that better results may attend our labors than have been the case with those who have toiled in this direction before us.

CLEANING OF STREETS, ALLEYS, ETC.

The health officer in attempting to properly discharge the duty of abating all nuisances found on streets, avenues, lots, yards, or other places, often meets with embarrassments. In the abatement of nuisances found on streets, alleys, &c., delay is occasioned by the superintendence of the work not being placed under his immediate control. Many of the best regulated cities in this country have such service performed under direction of their health department, and it would seem perfectly natural that all matters pertaining to the cleanliness and consequent sanitary condition of a city should be the direct business of the health officer. At present this duty is performed by the superintendent of streets, under direction of the engineer.

NUISANCES ON PROPERTY OF NON-RESIDENTS.

The abatement of nuisances on private property is often retarded, and in many instances prevented, by the occasional impossibility of finding the owner; or by the owner being a non-resident and failing to respond to notice.

In cases of this kind, the offending party cannot be brought into court, and the health officer remains powerless. Where nuisances of a serious character exist on property for which no owner or responsible agent can be found, or where the owner resides beyond the limits of the District and fails to respond to notice within a reasonable time, the law

should give the health officer authority to enter upon the premises, abate the nuisance there existing, and certify the cost of abatement to the proper officers of the District, who should then cause such cost to be assessed against the property, when the amount would be collected as other taxes for special improvements are collected in the District of Columbia.

I would respectfully recommend that legislation to this effect be asked of Congress at the approaching session.

SOAP-FACTORIES, ETC.

Where a nuisance on private property has been of long existence, it is also difficult or impossible to secure its abatement. The necessity for removing from thickly populated sections those noisome nuisances known as soap-factories and rendering-establishments, also establishments for burning or boiling offal, swill, bones, fat, tallow, or lard, for making glue, boiling varnish or oil, for making lampblack, making turpentine, for distilling ardent alcoholic or fermented spirits, for storing or keeping offensive matter, or establishments wherein any business or trade is carried on whereby stenches and noisome odors or noxious gases arise or are generated, cannot be too strongly urged upon those who make laws.

Unfortunately for residents near these pestilential and disgusting establishments, a majority of the supreme court of the District of Columbia rendered a decision against the suppression of one of them, which had been declared a nuisance injurious to health (upon the ground, it is believed, that it was of long existence), and citizens are still compelled to breath and endure foul odors and noxious gases which are poured into their chamber windows.

Early and special legislation covering this subject is sorely needed.

SEWER GASES IN DWELLINGS.

Another subject worthy of and demanding special attention is the prevention of the escape of sewer gas into dwelling-houses.

Volumes have been written on the subject of sewer gas, and its discussion has occupied much of the time of the ablest sanitarians of the day. The press has devoted column after column to it, and physicians have warned their patients of its deadly effect. Notwithstanding all this, untrapped soil-pipes, waste-pipes, and drain-pipes of every description are frequently found by the sanitary inspectors, oftentimes in some of the finest appearing residences.

This will continue until it is made a penal offense on the part of any plumber, or other person who shall connect any premises with a sewer, not to supply properly constructed and approved traps to prevent the issuance of gases into the premises.

There should be employed, under direction of the health officer, a competent person whose duty it should be to inspect all houses in course of erection and investigate the construction and arrangement of the sewers, sewer-traps, waste and drain pipes.

It should be necessary to have a certificate as to the correctness of the sewers, sewer-traps, and drain-pipes ere the property could be inhabited, and any person failing to do plumbing work properly, whereby noxious gases might enter premises, should be liable to fine. I would respectfully recommend that the attention of Congress be invited to this subject also.

CARE OF THE SICK POOR..

If there is one subject more than another deserving especial consideration, that subject is the provision of medicines and medical attendance for the indigent poor of the District of Columbia.

Numbers of these unfortunates die annually in the cities of Washington and Georgetown for want of medical attendance and for want of medicine, while untold suffering is entailed upon many that survive.

Few people not actually in contact with this class can realize the sufferings of forlorn wretches too far sunk in the depths of poverty ever to know the pleasures of hope, ever to experience the comfort which the competent physician can bring to the bedside of the sick, ever to experience the alleviation of suffering by medicine. Few can realize the misery of the family which must see, without one spark of hope of help, one of its number hastening to the grave. They must all resignedly await the course of nature. If the pauper die, it was but as expected; if he survive, it is but to repeat the miseries when again he is stricken by disease.

The District of Columbia has a large pauper element brought to her by certain peculiar causes which have affected no other city. There are forty thousand negroes in the District, a majority of whom flocked to the seat of government just after the war, expecting to gain an easy livelihood and find perpetual employment at the hands of those who gave them freedom. But a reaction came, and with it came hard times, and these people found that freedom had its trials and tribulations as well as its joys and pleasures. Once imbued with a love of the excitement of city life, they were loath again to return to farm and field, and they have remained in the shanties and huts which fill the alleys and back streets of Washington and Georgetown. Poorly clad, ill-fed, and surrounded by filth and squalor, they fall an easy prey to disease and are a constant care to the health authorities. There is also a large number of poor whites who find the struggle for existence a hard one, and who, when sickness overtakes them, find it difficult to procure medical attention. Many persons are annually attracted to the national capital who, by reason of the tedious delays which sometimes attend legislation or the procurement of official position, or through the failure of some cherished plan, are thrown upon the charity of the District. Should disease overtake them in poverty there is no provision for their case.

There is no other city in the country of even half the population of Washington but what makes provision for the medical care of its indigent poor.

That many poor die from lack of medical care is illustrated by the fact that the health officer is called upon daily to investigate the cause of death in cases where no physician has been in attendance, where no medical aid whatever has been rendered.

And when we take into consideration the large number who are attended gratuitously by our physicians, than whom no more charitable and self-sacrificing set of men can be found, the great necessity of provision for this service must present itself to all.

INSPECTION OF LIVE STOCK.

The inspection of live stock is an essential to the prevention of the sale of unwholesome food for which no provision is made. Owners of stock, on the approach of any disease, are apt to put their animals on the market, and the only possible means of preventing the sale of dis-

ceased meat is by having the killing of such animals for food rendered impossible. The passage of a law requiring all animals destined for food in our markets to be taken to a given point and inspected by an expert person, before being slaughtered, would keep more unwholesome meat from the people than could the combined efforts of a number of men employed to examine it on the market stalls.

The passage of a law covering this subject is earnestly recommended.

The health officer is seriously embarrassed by the smallness of the force given him to accomplish the work prescribed and expected of him.

INSPECTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The importance of a thorough inspection of the public-school buildings of the District impressed itself upon me soon after I entered upon my duties as health officer, and I took the earliest opportunity for performing the work. In company with two assistants I made personal inspection of each building occupied as a public school in the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

There are 62 of these buildings, containing in all 267 rooms used for school purposes. Two hundred and four of these school-rooms are in buildings owned by the District; 63 in buildings rented. The buildings are of all kinds and conditions, from the palatial brick, with mansard roof and trimmings, to the transformed market-house and plain wooden dwelling; from those with large, airy, well-ventilated, well-drained, and handsomely appointed rooms, to damp, dark basements and dilapidated structures with a single room.

The task, though somewhat arduous, was in many ways an agreeable one. It is not always, as in this case, the good fortune of health officers to be brought in contact with persons who give to every question an intelligent reply, and who enter heartily into the spirit of preserving the health of those around them. From Superintendent Wilson, who accompanied me through the Franklin Building, to the youngest teacher of some primary class, all answered my questions cheerfully and lent me their cordial assistance.

The short time allowed for the preparation of this report prevents my entering into the subject as fully as I would desire, and I will therefore confine myself to stating the most urgent of the many needed reforms, and reserve a more complete and minute statement for some future time.

I will only attempt to give a brief summary of the defective conditions which call for prompt action, and I shall do this in as few words as possible, leaving details and elaboration of facts for the near future. I hope soon to be able to give the subject that time and careful study which its importance demands.

The colored schools being nearly all located in buildings of recent construction, were found to be generally in better sanitary condition than the white, and the buildings owned by the District far superior in this particular to the rented ones. The owned buildings are by no means perfect, however; and in some of the finest, defects of a serious character were found.

I will speak first of the large, well-known buildings, commencing with the Jefferson.

An inspection of this magnificent temple of education illustrated but too plainly how easy it is for one to be deceived by appearances. "All must be perfect within that beautiful structure" would be the most natural thought of any casual observer, but like the charity which covers a multitude of sins, the brown-stone front often harbors numerous evils.

The visitor or sight-seer passing through the spacious halls and large, handsome rooms, would in all probability echo the verdict of the passer-by. But when the expert comes and the surface is penetrated, an entirely different exclamation comes from his lips. Here you have wide, airy rooms, whence do you obtain air to fill them? he inquires. The air is heated to an agreeable temperature, but was it pure before being heated? Here are means of ventilation and drainage very attractive to the eye; do they accomplish the object desired, or are there grave defects? These rooms are amply lighted, but is that light properly applied? These are the important questions which arise in the mind of the sanitary expert, and some of these, I am sorry to say, had to be answered in the negative, where a thorough inspection disclosed the true conditions which existed in the Jefferson Building. The building is heated by steam, and with the exception of some minor defects which might be remedied by an engineer, is very satisfactorily done. The building is ventilated by means of box shafts. There are two of these from each room, having exit-registers, and they communicate with the smoke-stack whereby a draught is obtained. The light is ample, and the seats are well arranged; a great defect, and one which was afterward found in other buildings, is the means of obtaining cold air. There does not yet exist in the minds of the public an adequate conception of the extent of the danger to health which is induced by a continual immersion of the body in impure air, notwithstanding the efforts which have been made in this direction for their enlightenment. Following these cold-air ducts in this building to the mouth I found that one led from directly over a sewer-trap; another led from a damp, close, and moldy area, while in every instance these ducts are conducted under the ground-floors of the building.

The building is well ventilated; but it is a waste of ventilation, we are told by the best authorities, if it is directed against avoidable pollutions of the air. The proper domain of ventilation begins when cleanliness has done its best. Air carried through these damp underground passages must become to a certain extent vitiated; and I was glad to note that some of the more recently constructed buildings take their supply from well above the surface. The furnace-room gave evidence of the regurgitation of sewage, and I was informed by the janitor that during storms the reflux was such as to endanger the fires. This defect in the drainage of the building is due, of course, to location; but it can be remedied by the application of "stop-valves"; and this should be done without further delay.

In the Franklin Building, again we were given an illustration of the adage "All is not gold that glitters." The ventilation of the east room of this building is imperfect; ventilating-shafts should be constructed in the towers as on the west side of the building.

The same imperfect air-ducts were found to exist here as in the Jefferson Building. On examination of the opening or entrance to the air-duct in the northeast yard, it was found that the same opening is used for a large sewer-pipe, and is a damp, moldy underground passage. The air-duct entering from the southeast yard is also used for a sewer-pipe, the latter being defective, and any escape of foul gases therefrom must necessarily be carried directly into the rooms of the building. The water-closets are also defective, and should be replaced by "flood troughs," such as are used in other buildings.

The building is well heated, but repairs to the boilers are necessary. If there is any possible means by which the supply of air can be taken

into these buildings from above the surface, such means should be adopted without further delay.

The Thompson Building on Twelfth street near K, northwest, is defectively ventilated, especially the third-floor front room.

The Sumner Building has the underground air-ducts, before alluded to, and the north walls of the rooms occupied by the janitor in the basement are damp. The latter defect can be remedied by extending the area from the northeast corner, but whether or not school-buildings should be inhabited at all by families is a question. The ordinary duties attendant upon housekeeping, such as cooking, washing, &c., create odors and impurities in the atmosphere from which buildings containing such a number of persons should be free; besides there is the liability of the building being rendered untenable for school purpose by the resident family being attacked by some contagious disease.

The rooms on the ground floor in the John F. Cook Building are poorly ventilated, while the heat is unevenly distributed. The one in the northwest corner of the building was overcrowded, and at time of the inspection the air there was very foul.

In this connection I would invite attention to the imminent danger in which many children are placed in consequence of the insufficiency of properly constructed and arranged school-rooms. Every school, I find, no matter where located or what may be the size of the room, has about the same number of scholars—usually 60. Whether in the large, wide, and high rooms of the Franklin Building or in the lowest narrow apartment of a former market-house, each teacher is allotted the same number of pupils. In the larger buildings where provision is made for the constant supply of fresh air and consequent displacement of that rendered impure, we find as high as 360 cubic feet of air for each pupil, while in some of the close, ill-ventilated buildings rented, 100 cubic feet and less for each is obtained.

In respiration we deteriorate an enormous quantity of air (about a gallon a minute), and we are constantly throwing off carbonic acid and organic matter. Every time we breathe, and we breathe about eighteen times per minute, we expel thirty cubic inches of air, which amount contains 1.29 cubic inches of carbonic acid, or 16.1 cubic feet in the 24 hours. In this 16 cubic feet of carbonic acid there are about $7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces by weight of charcoal. Air which has once been breathed should never be breathed again until it has been mingled with fresh air, in order that the impurities which it has acquired may be removed from it, and that it may regain a wholesome amount of moisture.

Air in many of the rented school-rooms of the District must of necessity be re-breathed. The vapor of human breath contains animal organic matter which decomposes and gives off various volatile nitrogenous compounds, which, although they may not themselves produce disease, undoubtedly lessen the power of the body to resist its attack.

In many of the smaller rented rooms the peculiar sickening odor of organic matter in the air was noticed even though the inspection took place at a season of the year when doors and windows could yet be left open.

The subject of securing properly ventilated rooms for school purposes cannot be too strongly urged upon those in authority; it comes home to every family; and as many diseases propagate themselves by eliminating their poisons through the medium of the exhalation and excretions of the body, polluted air is often the bearer of the organic poisons by which maladies are disseminated.

In the Seaton Building defective, offensive water-closets were found.

These closets are of the pattern known as the "hopper" or spring-valve closets, water being supplied only by the weight of the person during use. When these closets are used by children water is very often not supplied at all. They should be removed and replaced by "flood-troughs."

The handsome structure situated on Second between High and Market streets, Georgetown, known as the Custis Building, was, I am sorry to say, like some of the beautiful buildings of Washington, not without its defects. The air-ducts here, like those in the Jefferson and Franklin Buildings, are constructed underground. The entrances to these passages, six in number, were found damp, moldy, and wet, and containing filth and *débris* of all kinds. Two sewer-openings are located directly at the mouth of the air-ducts on the north side of the building; one a cesspool-trap, which at time of inspection had no water-seal, and the other an imperfect connection with down-spout.

Any escape of foul odors or noxious gases from these openings must necessarily be carried directly into the school-rooms. The cesspool should be removed at once, that opening closed, and the connection with down-spout carefully cemented. The area surrounding building was also filled with *débris* and filth. The heating and ventilation of the building are very satisfactory.

Teachers in every room had windows lowered from the top, and the expressions of a majority showed that the health and comfort of their scholars as well as their instruction were among their cares.

The sudden death at the Wallach Building some time since of two of the janitor's children, said to have died of malignant diphtheria, was the cause of some changes for the better in regard to ventilation, source of air-supply, &c. Yet there are some faulty conditions still existing which need remedy. In the heating of many of these larger buildings, the fact that north rooms require a greater degree of heat than those situated on the south side is not taken into consideration. The same supply is given each room regardless of situation, and while those persons in the rooms exposed to the northern winds suffer from lack of warmth, those in the ones on the south side, protected from the winds and given the sun, get more heat than they desire. This was found to be the case in the Wallach Building, the northeast corner rooms being damp and the occupants complaining of insufficient heat. The south room on the third floor is very defective in ventilation. A ventilating-shaft should be put in without delay. The water-closets here are improperly located, odors therefrom penetrating the school-rooms. They are connected directly with the main building on the ground-floor. The entrance to the closets from the building should be closed, or the closets should be removed. Considerable care has been exercised lately at this building in preventing anything that might prove injurious to health. It would be well for others to follow the example and not wait for some tragic occurrence to transpire before they throw out the safeguard.

The Chamberlain Building, that large wooden structure situated on East street, Georgetown, was found in only tolerable condition. At the time of inspection the air was foul in every room. The rooms, about 40 by 20, with high ceilings, have low windows and virtually no other means of ventilation. There is a box flue for ventilating purposes situated in the corner of each room, with latticed exits near ceiling and floor. But these exits, one and all, were closed, and indeed gave no evidence of ever having been in use. There were no visible means of opening the upper ones, and the only possibility of air entering the shaft through those below was where they had been broken or a lattice was misplaced.

Only one stove is employed in each of these long rooms, and heat

must necessarily be unequally distributed. The yard and closets are in good condition, but no urinal is provided for the boys. This want should be supplied at once.

The Lincoln Building was found in good condition generally, an insufficiency of heat being, however, complained of in some rooms. The Lovejoy Building has no means of ventilation other than by raising or lowering the windows. The McCormick, Potomac, Stevens, and Bowen Buildings were in fair condition, as was also the Cranch Building. The Randall and Miner Buildings are excellent throughout.

The smaller buildings owned and rented may be distributed into three classes, according to condition, viz, the fair, the tolerable, and the totally unfit.

Among those classed as in fair condition may be mentioned the Lerner, Miller, and Barrett Buildings, and the ones corner Fourteenth and L streets, N. W.; Tenth and G streets, N. W.; corner High and Market streets, Georgetown; and corner Prospect and Lingan streets, Georgetown.

Those in only tolerable condition, and which have defects that I cannot attempt to point out at the present time, are situated as follows: On H between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, N. W.; corner Twenty-second and I streets, N. W.; corner Nineteenth and H streets, N. W.; Nineteenth between G and H streets, N. W.; N street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, N. W.; H between Second and Third, N. W.; P between Ninth and Tenth streets, N. W.; Sixth between L and M, N. W.; O street between Fourth and Fifth streets, N. W.; corner Ninth and S streets, N. W.; corner E and New Jersey avenue, N. W.; Fifth between M and N, N. W.; corner Fifth and I streets, N. W.; corner Seventh and G streets, S. E.; Ninth street between K and Virginia avenue, S. E.; corner Fifth and Virginia avenue, S. E.; E between Fifth and Sixth streets, S. E.; First between C and D streets, S. E.; corner Seventh and A streets, N. E.; Ninth between P and Q, N. W.; on Montgomery between Bridge and Olive streets; and on Third between High and Market streets, Georgetown. Only five of these buildings are the property of the District, the remainder being rented. The defects found in most of them are imperfect ventilation, unequal distribution of heat, poor light, damp walls, or insufficient air-space.

Those buildings totally unfit to be used as schools are located as follows, viz: On Third between L and New York avenue, N. W.; corner Fourth and L streets, N. W.; M, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, N. W.; corner Twentieth and R streets, N. W.; Fourteenth, between Ohio avenue and D street, N. W.; and corner Third and A streets, S. E.

The building on Third, between New York avenue and L, is unfit for human habitation. Here we found 140 children packed into two rooms, each 14 feet long, 22 feet wide, and 11 feet high. Of course the air, to one coming from the outside, was stifling. An attempt had been made to ventilate by cutting holes through the thin board walls of the structure, but it availed little, cold air being taken in, but the impurities not being carried out. The structure is dilapidated; and privy accommodations not being sufficient, fecal matter is deposited in the yard. It will be seen that there are but 85 and a fraction cubic feet of air allowed each pupil here, while the minimum quantity sanctioned by authorities is 200 cubic feet for each person, and this where provision is made for a constant supply of fresh air.

The building corner of Fourth and L streets is dark, the walls are damp, the ventilation is very imperfect, the privies are against the walls of the building, and are very defective. There was urine on the floors,

and this was soaking them and saturating the walls. There is no yard-room for scholars.

The building on M, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, is a dilapidated frame, with one room; the walls are damp, the light defective, there is no means of ventilation, an offensive privy is located within 15 feet of the back windows, and the yard is also damp, having no means of drainage.

The old brick structure, corner Twentieth and R, has a damp, unventilated cellar under the school-room, the walls show evidences of dampness, the drainage is defective, and the only ventilation obtained is by the windows. The building is generally unsuitable for school purposes.

The wood structure on Fourteenth between Ohio avenue and D street, N. W., contains one room, which is dark, has no means of ventilation other than by raising the windows, no ventilation under the floors, no proper means of drainage, and has filthy box-privies.

The building corner Third and A streets, S. E., formerly a market-house, is very deficient in air-space, and is poorly ventilated, the means of heating are defective, and gases from the stoves escape into the rooms.

I would recommend that all the premises described as unfit for school purposes be vacated as soon as proper accommodations can be obtained elsewhere.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

The following tables show, by months, for the year ending June 30, 1878, the number and nature of nuisances reported, the amount and kind of unwholesome food condemned, the number and kind of marine products inspected and condemned, the amount of offal and dead animals removed from the District, the number of animals impounded, with their disposition, and a comparative statement showing the number of animals impounded during six years. These were compiled from the records, and are submitted without comment.

The report of the poundmaster is also submitted. This report is interesting, and the exhibit of work performed during the past year is very satisfactory.

TABLE A.—Consolidated report of nuisances for the year ending June 30, 1878.

Nature of nuisance.	Months.												Total.
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Alleys	51	28	38	29	19	31	2	19	47	33	45	15	357
Areas	1	1	6	5	3		1	2	5	1	1	1	27
Cellars	6	8	15	23	32	14	12	15	13	3	5	2	137
Drainage, surface ..	44	36	40	54	32	48	20	27	63	39	37	8	443
Excavations	1		3	3	6	18	2	4	18	8			27
Gutters	19	31	32	35	15	17	10	5	7	8	21	16	216
Garbage	19	58	16	25	11	26	11	16	27	2	2	8	219
Hog-pens	6	5	11	4	5	4	4	1	6	2	2		50
Houses, filthy	24	6	17	8	9	14	4	19	13	73	33	25	245
Houses, condemned ..	26	21	26	22	28	25	7	8	27	24	21	15	250
Houses, slaughter ..	1	1	3	5	3	1			5		2		21
Houses, no privy			3	1	5	2		2	2	2	2		27
Hydrants	5	2	3	7	2		1		1	2	3		26
Lots, filthy	8		21	11	10	3	6	3	10	15	11	2	103
Manure, heaps	83	44	40	61	35	35	28	30	66	43	53	5	523
Markets, public		2			5	12					2		21
Miscellaneous	66	51	63	56	22	35	61	61	103	39	116	73	746
Pumps	3	3	3	6	4				1				20
Pipes burst, water ..	5	1	4	8		10	3	3	5		8		48
Ponds, stagnant	20	18	44	56	14	32	12	11	75	20	46	12	360
Privies, filthy	176	96	163	108	104	170	183	186	316	207	200	82	1,991
Privies, full	867	1,101	922	165	106	174	181	221	417	236	244	111	4,745
Privy-boxes, leaky ..	79	68	134	93	59	62	58	52	114	71	83	23	896
Privies, dilapidated ..	17	12	28	19	3	16	8	4	35	10	14	5	171
Roofs, leaky	14	17	33	19	21	14	11	52	69	12	39		301
Sewers, public	29	22	5	17	17	9	9	16	58	15	28	23	248
Sewers, house-con- nection	39	5	55	26	7	33	1	6	30	17	28		247
Stables	77	72	39	30	25	32	14	30	32	47	51	7	456
Streets, filthy	4	2	8	18	9	4	3	1	8	4	8	3	70
Traps, sewer	16	6	18	13	20	6	7	5	2	5	6	11	115
Yards	127	72	34	48	46	56	41	87	198	162	132	54	1,057
Yards, cow	32	29	11	22	17	13	13	24	19	8	4	1	193
Vaults, privy				2	5	4		1	1	2	2		17
Water-closets	12	1	16	18	3	9	9	10	7	9	22	4	120
Total	1,872	1,827	1,849	1,017	692	919	730	921	1,784	1,109	1,271	502	14,493

TABLE B.—*Unwholesome food condemned during the year ending June 30, 1878.*

Description.	Months.												Total.
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Beef.....	845	3,277	571	435	924	164	57	131	549	525	1,564	423	9,485
Veal.....	259	413	194	117	225	302	104	115	106	221	268	112	2,436
Mutton.....	282	404	189	40	160	95	3	125	110	202	215	101	1,926
Bacon, ham, and pork.....	423	323	519	569	686	93	636	332	637	218	643	440	5,519
Birds, rabbits, and squirrels.....					227	203	106	50					546
Poultry.....					3,962	9,296	259	343	527	73		24	14,543
Eggs.....	735	1,150	890	125	137	320	32	216	162	261	80	75	4,183
Potatoes.....	2	10		18	17	5		27	6		1		124
Beans, pease, and onions.....	374	231									554	5	1,214
Beets, radishes, and asparagus.....	81									1,535	765	217	2,568
Cabbage and lettuce.....	740	243	170	1,329	448	164	1,839	168	256	102	130	24	5,622
Squashes and pumpkins.....					38								66
Corn.....	73	437	67	28									565
Cucumbers.....	56	123		5									2964
Egg-plants.....	12	167	59	136	30						364	764	404
Tomatoes and turnips.....	15	113	134	24	4	3	2		5				1,584
Kale.....									26	103			139
Rhubarb.....											10		105
Apples.....	49	15	64	164							105	5	1,194
Peaches and pears.....	53	414	65	271	154	2	8	2					560
Watermelons.....	19	8,135	6,358	73									14,595
Cantaloups.....	53	4,699	1,755	64									6,571
Berries.....	289										249		539
Miscellaneous fruits and vegetables.....	53											644	1,174

TABLE C.—Inspections and condemnations of marine products for the year ending June 30, 1878.

Description.	Months.												Total.
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
INSPECTIONS.													
Shad.....									17,810	65,200	35,515	3,290	121,785
Herring.....									84,700	1,459,000	953,600	10,200	2,507,500
Tailors.....										32,875	7,550		40,425
Fish.....	18,762	20,565	16,338	16,882	26,558	18,187	19,371	15,968	33,454	30,515	28,800	29,327	271,727
Sturgeon.....	167										556	337	1,060
Oysters.....	458	972	12,623	47,634	78,366	55,435	56,210	53,205	30,928	10,360	3,303	1,623	351,317
Clams.....	177,750	134,925	14,300						21,000	106,400	257,375	226,475	938,225
Crabs.....	65,650	51,770	4,575						20,000	63,205	78,775	82,475	366,450
CONDEMNATIONS.													
Fish.....	570	580	213	805	143	218	76	146	597	860	608	225	5,211
Sturgeon.....	20	0										6	41
Oysters.....	168	199	1,630	3,679	1,620	1,148	945	1,415	1,915	1,745	388	126	15,178
Clams.....	13,800	8,650	850									4,275	27,950
Crabs.....	11,950	9,270	375						2,000	10,405	7,550	7,275	48,825

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Offal and dead animals removed during year ending June 30, 1878.

Months.	Night-soil.	Garbage.	Dead animals.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	
July	2, 549	672	583
August	2, 999	1, 507½	641
September	2, 566	1, 056½	609
October	2, 564	615	412
November	2, 425	451	176
December	1, 857	303	180
January	1, 997	394	210
February	1, 689	309	187
March	2, 130	356	218
April	2, 184	531	223
May	2, 036	811	661
June	2, 205	764	720
Totals	28, 201	7, 770½	4, 826

TABLE D.—Operations of the pound for the year ending June 30, 1878.

Months.	Animals impounded.							Disposition.						Cash received from fees and sales.	
	Horses.	Cows.	Mules.	Hogs.	Goats.	Geese.	Dogs.	Total.	Redeemed.	Killed.	Dogs killed.	Died.	Returned.		Sold.
July, 1877.	7	16	1		6	16	512	538	116	442	437				\$131 75
August, 1877.	1	8		4	20	8	467	498	99	399	394				104 00
September, 1877.	1	7		2	21	26	441	499	102	397	391				92 75
October, 1877.	5	34		2	11	19	257	328	98	229	221			1	147 50
November, 1877.	5	6			31	15		57	44	11				2	73 00
December, 1877.	5	13		1	18			37	29	7				1	49 00
January, 1878.	3	2	1		13	8		27	22	5					22 00
February, 1878.	2	1			7	8		18	12	6					13 00
March, 1878.	1	13		6	11	4		35	27	8					41 00
April, 1878.	7	6			17			30	16	11				3	34 00
May, 1878.	6	3		1	11			312	333	48	280		1	4	66 30
June, 1878.				1	6	15	639	661	78	579	579			4	72 25
Total.	44	109	2	17	162	119	2,828	3,081	701	2,374	2,297		1	15	846 55

TABLE E.—*Comparative statement showing number of animals impounded in the District of Columbia during the years 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877.*

Years.	Horses.	Cows.	Mules.	Hogs.	Goats.	Sheep.	Geese.	Dogs.	Total.
1872.....	88	225	.....	40	152	124	210	335	1,174
1873.....	128	359	36	93	186	38	165	1,081	2,086
1874.....	60	169	22	57	129	4	64	2,200	2,705
1875.....	36	118	15	23	142	.....	111	2,446	2,891
1876.....	36	60	5	3	162	.....	83	2,309	2,668
1877.....	30	75	10	17	168	.....	128	2,456	2,884
Total	378	1,006	88	233	939	166	771	10,827	14,408

NOTE.—The year 1878 could not be included in this table, owing to the date of report being three months earlier than in former years, thereby necessitating the inclusion of three months' work from preceding year in the accompanying table for 1878.

OFFICE OF THE POUNDMASTER,
Washington, October 30, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith my report of the operations of the pound service for the year ending June 30, 1878.

The work during the year previous to your taking charge of the health department varied but little from that of previous years, but since the law imposing a tax on dogs in the District of Columbia, and instructing the poundmaster to take up all found running at large without the tax-tag, went into effect, the number of such animals impounded has increased to such an extent as to swell the list higher than ever known before since the inauguration of the service.

Many persons have, sooner than pay the tax of \$2 imposed by this law, turned over their dogs to the poundmaster, to meet the penalty of death, and others upon finding that the redemption fee had been increased, and it would be necessary after redeeming to also take out a license, have left their animals in pound; thus the number of dogs redeemed has decreased as the number in pound has increased.

DOGS.

The question of whence comes the large army of dogs which infest our two cities is still a conundrum. It would seem that the killing of these animals by thousands every year would at least decimate the worthless class; but who among us can say that the 12,747 dogs killed by the poundmaster during the past six years are missed? Indeed it would seem to me, like the adage in regard to gray hairs, two have appeared for every one removed. Now, however, that the war is to be continued unrelentingly the year around, and no time given them to recruit, we may hope ere long to see some diminution in their ranks.

The number of dogs impounded during the months heretofore prescribed for the taking up of those unmuzzled has increased regularly each year, and reference to the accompanying tables will show a large increase during the past over any previous year. These worthless curs have their haunts and harbors, just as certain classes of our population have theirs. I think I may safely say that nine-tenths of the dogs that have met death at our hands had previously found shelter (if not food) with the negroes who inhabit our alleys and back streets. There are certain localities where I never fail to find a supply, and no matter how

great the number impounded, their places are filled, probably an addition made, when we again visit the spot.

The act to create a revenue in the District of Columbia by levying a tax on all dogs therein, to make such dogs personal property, &c., which went into effect about the 15th of last July, has worked admirably; up to September 30, licenses had been issued for 3,308 dogs, and \$6,616 have thereby been brought into the treasury of the District. Yet I am of the opinion that three-fourths of our canine population still remain without their badge of respectability, the tax-tag. When we take into consideration the fact that during the three months this law has been in force we have killed at the pound 2,022 of these animals, captured with four men and one wagon, it would seem probable that the number running at large unlicensed must by far exceed that upon which taxes have been paid. There is one defect in this law which demands a remedy, and I would respectfully recommend that the attention of Congress at its next session be called to the same. Why is the dog law not enforced? is a question asked me daily. Persons who have paid the tax complain that their neighbors keep dogs unlicensed, and ask why it is allowed. The defect in the law is that it is frequently impossible to collect the fine imposed, and there is no other penalty attached to the keeping of an unlicensed dog excepting possible capture by the poundmen.

The poundmaster is not authorized to enter upon inclosed private property for the purpose of taking unlicensed dogs, and a person who keeps his dog chained in yard or stable can continue to avoid the payment of any penalty so long as the animal does not find his way upon the public street. These constantly-confined dogs are the ones who bark and howl at night, and it is of them most frequent complaints are made. The law should be so amended as to make it the duty of the Metropolitan police officers to report premises on which dogs are kept, and when taxes are not paid on said dogs within a specified time to go upon such premises in company with the poundmaster and impound the animal the same as if found running at large.

From reports and correspondence with some of our large cities I am satisfied that better results are accomplished by our system of impounding dogs than any other in vogue in this country. In Brooklyn, N. Y., with ten men employed, the number of dogs captured from July 1 to September 15, 1878, was between 1,200 and 1,300; while in this city, with four men and one wagon, there were over 2,000 taken during the same period. There they had some 4,200 licensed, the amount received from licenses, redemption, &c., footing up \$4,800; their expenses from July 1 to September 15, 1878, were \$2,300. Our expenses, including everything, for the same period did not reach quite \$575, or about one-fourth of that of the city above named.

The mode of killing unredeemed dogs is by pistol shot, and is as humane and prompt an execution as can be given. The animals are removed from the pen singly, the muzzle of a 32-caliber pistol is placed against the forehead and a bullet sent directly through the brain, causing instantaneous death. Of the 2,297 dogs killed during the year, not one has uttered a cry or scarce made a struggle after the discharge of the pistol.

GOATS.

In accordance with a recommendation contained in my last annual report, the fee required for redemption of a goat impounded was increased from \$1 to \$2, and in consequence thereof the number impounded has decreased considerably and a larger percentage have been killed.

These pestiferous animals should be, if possible, banished entirely from the city; they cause more trouble in their capture and do greater damage to property than any other quadruped. There are hundreds of them in the two cities, and although guarded more zealously by their owners than any other animal, yet they are constantly committing depredations upon the parks, trees, and shrubbery. They will positively hesitate at nothing which they can masticate, and lunch as complacently on brown paper and cigar stumps from the gutters as on the tender shoots of some young plant, or the bark of an unprotected tree.

For goats we are ever on the alert, and none found running at large are allowed to escape. We have, during the year, taken 143, and during the past six years 939 have been captured.

OTHER ANIMALS.

The number of horses and cows captured during the year shows an increase over that of the previous year, which may be accounted for by the fact that a late fall, mild winter, and early spring tempted owners to allow their stock to graze upon the commons to a greater extent than usual. Complaints coming to me during the year of damage being done by large animals at night on the outskirts of our cities, I have found it necessary to make midnight raids in certain localities frequently, and I may safely say that a majority of the horses captured during the year were taken at such times. These animals belonging to the poorer classes as a rule, and being used during the day in carts and other vehicles, were turned out to browse late at night, the owners hoping to be able to again confine them before daylight. This practice has, I think, been pretty effectually suppressed by the raids referred to.

I would here mention the practice of drovers and others driving cattle to and from drove-yards, railroad depots, markets, and slaughter-houses through any and all streets and public squares, endangering the lives of pedestrians and destroying the parking. I would therefore recommend that the driving of cattle be restricted to such streets as the honorable Commissioners may deem most proper for such purpose.

NECESSITIES OF THE SERVICE.

To render the pound service still more efficient, it is necessary that certain changes and improvements be made. These I will in a brief manner call to your attention.

The necessity for the extension of the field of our operations to cover the more densely populated suburbs of our cities is presented more strongly every day. Complaints are constantly made by residents on Seventh and Eighth streets north of Boundary, and in the villages of Mount Pleasant and Anacostia, of the depredations committed upon both public and private property by animals running at large. The dog law hereinbefore referred to does not confine the taking of dogs found unlicensed to the city limits; but, as I have received no instructions in this regard, I have not, so far, pushed my operations beyond the boundary-lines. Complaints are frequent regarding the running at large of dogs in the thickly-settled region lying north of Boundary street, between Third and Ninth streets northwest. In this locality are also found great numbers of other animals, and, if possible, some protection against their ravages should be afforded the inhabitants of that portion of the District. A bill providing for the prevention of domestic animals running at large in the county or more densely populated suburbs of Washington

and Georgetown was presented at the last session of Congress, but went over. I think if the passage of this bill could be secured the desired result would be attained. In the event of the extension of the pound laws to include the more densely populated suburbs mentioned above, it will be necessary to increase the pound force by the addition of three laborers and another horse and wagon.

I have previously called to your attention, and hope you will urge upon the honorable Commissioners of the District, the necessity of changing the location of the pound and fitting up of accommodations required for such an institution.

The pound as at present situated is totally unsuited for the purposes required. It is remote from any leading thoroughfare, beyond reach of water-supply or means of proper drainage, and by no way easy of access to the many persons who are compelled to call daily for animals impounded. It should be placed at the most central point possible where it can be kept free from offense, and where the advantages of water-supply and sewerage may be obtained. The present inclosure is about 40 by 40 feet, and has always been too small. At least one-half as much additional space is required. The yard should be properly paved with stone or concrete, and one entire side covered into a shed for the protection of animals, wagons, &c., during bad weather. A good, substantial stable for the accommodation of two or more horses, and an inclosure for storage of food for same. Two pens for confining the dogs impounded daily, to be supplied with water, and an office-room for use of poundmaster and watchman. As to material, place, and estimates for this work the inspector of buildings District of Columbia would, of course, be the one best qualified to judge and recommend. If a location could be decided upon where it would be free from complaint and become permanent, I would advise the construction of a good substantial brick building and inclosure. A pound will always be one of the necessities of the District, and as a permanent fixture it should be made substantial and not call for constant repair, as does the present tumble-down institution which bears that name.

The purchase of a new wagon for use in conveying small animals to the pound cannot be much longer delayed. The one used at present for that purpose has been in constant service for seven years, and is worn out and well-nigh worthless. A wagon designed expressly for this work should be built at once.

I would call to your attention the matter in regard to the animals taken up estray by Metropolitan police officers. It would seem perfectly natural that all animals taken up by them should be turned over to the poundmaster, but it is a rule with them when a horse is found astray considered to be worth \$40 or upward it is turned over to the property-clerk and placed in a livery-stable to await the appearance of the owner, who must pay charges and take the animal away. All should, I think, be turned over to the poundmaster, as the pound is the proper place for animals when found running at large, regardless of value.

The moral effect of having a Metropolitan police officer accompany the poundmaster has been great. Disturbances of the peace have been prevented, the annoyance of boys following the wagon and alarming animals stopped, interferences of all kinds avoided, the general working of the service much advanced, and the number of captures increased.

For the small force employed, I am convinced that our pound system is the most effective of any in this country, certainly far superior to that of any of the large Eastern cities with which I have become acquainted. We are constantly on the alert, working night and day, and

few animals running at large within the boundaries of our two cities escape us. Owners are becoming more and more careful and instances of damage to public and private property less frequent.

Trusting these suggestions and recommendations may meet with your favorable consideration, and the exhibit of my work for the year will prove satisfactory, and that I may continue to merit your confidence,

I remain, your obedient servant,

SAM'L EINSTEIN,

Poundmaster, District of Columbia.

SMITH TOWNSHEND, M. D.,

Health Officer, District of Columbia.

VITAL STATISTICS.

For the purpose of exhibiting as much information as possible regarding vital statistics, the following twelve tables and map have been prepared. They show the mortality, according to sex, color, age, locality, &c., with various percentages, for the nine months ending June 30, 1878.

The various percentages are taken from the total deaths for the nine months, and no attempt to estimate an annual death-rate has been made.

From Table I, we learn that the total mortality for the nine months is 3,023, distributed as follows: White males, 831, or 27.489 per cent., of the whole number of deaths; white females, 741, or 24.512 per cent.; colored males, 723, or 23.917 per cent., and colored females, 728, or 24.082 per cent.

We find here that the whites furnished 52.001 per cent. of the total deaths and the colored 47.999 per cent. The death-rate per 1,000 of the population for the two races being whites 13.67, and colored 32.24 per cent.

When we compare the death-rate of the two races, the colored being a little above one-fourth of the entire population, the great disparity between the white and colored is noticeable.

This table shows no case of either small-pox or Asiatic cholera, sun-stroke or yellow fever, but four deaths from intemperance, five suicides, and six homicides.

Of the principal diseases shown, phthisis pulmonalis, or consumption, stands at the head. From this disease we have 550 deaths, being 18.19 per cent., or nearly one-fifth of the total mortality; the white males furnishing 121, or 4 per cent; the white females 149, or 4.93 per cent.; the colored males 127, or 4.2 per cent., and the colored females 153, or 5.06 cent.

TABLE No. 1.
CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	1877.												1878.											
		White.		Colored.	October.		November.		December.		Total first quarter.		January.												
					W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.													
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	W.	C.								
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																									
Order 1.— <i>Miasmatic.</i>																									
Measles.....	6	2	3	1	3	2	3	1	7	3	2	6	7	1	1	15	13	2	4	5	6	2	1		
Scarlet fever.....	102	40	36	15	11	2	9	13	2	7	9	8	2	4	5	8	3	23	29	4	14	4	4	2	3
Diphtheria.....	123	41	49	12	21	9	13	2	7	9	8	2	4	5	8	3	23	29	4	14	4	4	2	3	
Croup.....	50	16	14	10	10	4	1	2	2	3	3	2	5	1	4	3	1	8	8	7	8	3	2	1	
Whooping cough.....	15	2	1	7	5	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	
Typhoid fever.....	63	25	15	12	11	5	2	3	1	2	1	4	1	3	1	8	6	3	6	3	3	2	1		
Erysipelas.....	8	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Dysentery.....	77	23	18	22	15	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	6	2	7	3	1	1	4			
Diarrhoea.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Cholera morbus.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Cholera infantum.....	70	25	17	14	14	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2		
Enterocolitis.....	25	5	8	7	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	6	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Intermittent fever.....	7	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	8	1	3	4	4	4	4		
Remittent fever.....	23	10	5	2	6	5	1	5	1	1	1	2	4	1	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Pyæmia.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Septicæmia.....	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Typho-malarial fever.....	10	5	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		
Malarial fever.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Total miasmatic diseases.....	623	208	181	120	114	33	27	23	19	25	19	6	20	19	24	6	9	77	70	35	48	17	19	6	6
Order 2.— <i>Enthetic.</i>																									
Syphilis, congenital.....	12	1	6	5				1	1	1	1				1	2			1	2	3		1	1	
Hydrophobia.....	1	1											1												
Total enthetic diseases.....	13	1	1	6	5			1	1	1	1				1	2			1	2	3		1	1	

TABLE No. 1—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.		1878.																				Total third quarter.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
		February.			March.			Total second quarter.			April.			May.			June.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		W.	C.	M. F.	W.	C.	M. F.	W.	C.	M. F.	W.	C.	M. F.	W.	C.	M. F.	W.	C.	M. F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.
CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEASED.																Percentage of each cause to total mortality.										
	Under 1 year.				1 to 2 years.				2 to 3 years.				3 to 4 years.					4 to 5 years.				Total under 5 years.					
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.			W.		C.		W.		C.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
	Total																										
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																											
Order 1.— <i>Miasmatic.</i>																											
Measles.....	1	1	2	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	
Scarlet fever.....	2	2	1	6	5	2	4	5	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
Diphtheria.....	2	1	6	4	4	2	1	1	5	3	2	1	4	1	2	1	4	2	2	14	11	9	8	4	14	42	
Croup.....	2	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	
Whooping-cough.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	
Typhoid fever.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	
Erysipelas.....	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	165	
Dysentery.....	14	9	17	8	2	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	430	
Diarrhoea.....	23	14	10	11	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	70	
Cholera morbus.....	5	4	6	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	
Cholera infantum.....	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	
Enterocolitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	
Intermittent fever.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	
Remittent fever.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	
Pyæmia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Septicæmia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Typho-malarial fever.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Malarial fever.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Total miasmatic diseases.....	52	35	55	41	25	16	18	14	19	14	9	10	19	15	9	4	10	13	3	11	125	93	94	80	392	12	967
Order 2.— <i>Enthetic.</i>																											
Syphilis, congenital.....	1	4	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	
Hydrophobia.....	1	4	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	
Total enthetic diseases.....	1	4	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.

CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.											
	5 to 10 years.		10 to 20 years.		20 to 30 years.		30 to 40 years.		40 to 50 years.		50 to 60 years.	
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.
CLASS 1.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Order 1.— <i>Miasmatic.</i>												
Measles.....	12	10	4	3	5	8	1					
Scarlet fever.....	11	23	7	6	5	1	1					
Diphtheria.....	2	3	1	2				2				
Croup.....												
Whooping cough.....	3	2	2	3	4	2	2	1	8	5	3	2
Typhoid fever.....	1								3	3	2	1
Erysipelas.....									1	2	1	1
Dysentery.....									4	1	2	2
Diarrhea.....	2				1		1	1	1		1	
Cholera morbus.....												
Cholera alacutum.....												
Eutero-colitis.....												
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	1						1		1			
Intermittent fever.....	1		1				1		2	1	1	
Remittent fever.....	1		1									
Pneumia.....	1		1				1		1			
Septicemia.....	1		1									
Typho-malarial fever.....												
Malarial fever.....												
Total miasmatic diseases.....	22	39	11	19	15	18	4	3	9	8	4	4
Order 2.— <i>Endemic.</i>												
Syphilis, congenital.....												
Hydrophobia.....												
Total enthetic diseases.....												

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEASED.										SOCIAL RELATIONS.					
	70 to 80 years.			80 to 90 years.			90 to 100 years.			Above 100 years.			Married.		Single.	
	W.	C.		W.	C.		W.	C.		W.	C.		W.	C.	W.	C.
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Class I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																
Order 1.— <i>Miasmatic.</i>																
Measles.....															2	1
Scarlet fever.....															40	36
Diphtheria.....															41	49
Croup.....															16	14
Whooping cough.....															2	1
Typhoid fever.....															18	8
Erysipelas.....															3	2
Dysentery.....	1														6	5
Dysentery.....	1														4	3
Cholera.....															1	
Cholera infantum.....															25	17
Enterocolitis.....															5	5
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....															1	4
Intermittent fever.....															1	1
Remittent fever.....	1			1											4	3
Pneumia.....															1	1
Syphilis.....															2	1
Typho-malarial fever.....															3	1
Malarial fever.....															1	1
Total miasmatic diseases.....	1	3		1						1			20	14	6	7
Order 2.— <i>Enthetic.</i>																
Syphilis, congenital.....																
Hydrophobia.....															1	
Total enthetic diseases.....															1	
															1	6
															1	5

TABLE No. 1—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	SOCIAL RELATIONS.						NATIVITY.									
	Widow or widower.			Unknown.			District of Columbia.			Other parts of United States.			Foreign.			
	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																
Order 1.— <i>Miasmatic.</i>																
Measles.....																
Scarlet fever.....																
Diphtheria.....																
Croup.....																
Whooping-cough.....																
Typhoid fever.....																
Erysipelas.....																
Dysentery.....																
Diarrhea.....																
Cholera morbus.....																
Cholera infantum.....																
Enterocolitis.....																
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....																
Intermittent fever.....																
Remittent fever.....																
Pyæmia.....																
Septicæmia.....																
Typho-malarial fever.....																
Malarial fever.....																
Total miasmatic diseases.....	2	8	1	3			153	133				40	39	13	19	16 8
Order 2.— <i>Endetic.</i>																
Syphilis congenital.....																
Hydrophobia.....																
Total enthetic diseases.....							1	1								

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	DURATION OF RESIDENCE.															
	Under 1 year.		1 to 5 years.				5 to 10 years.				10 to 20 years.				20 to 30 years.	
			W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																
Order 1.— <i>Miasmatic.</i>																
Measles.	2	2	1	1	24	10	2	10	9	3						
Scarlet fever.	2	3	2	2	25	18	7	8	25	3	4	5	1	3		1
Diphtheria.	2	2	6	4	15	10	3	4	1	2						
Croup.	1	1	4	3			1	2	1	1						
Whooping cough.	1	1					1	4	6	3	4	2	6	2	3	2
Typhoid fever.	3	2	1				2	1							1	
Erysipelas.	3	2	3				1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Dysentery.	15	7	17	8	1	4	4	6	2						1	
Diarrhea.																
Cholera morbus.																
Cholera infantum.	22	15	10	11	3	2	4	3								
Enterocolitis.	5	4	6	7		1	2									
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	3	3	1			1	1									
Intermittent fever.	1	1	1			3	2		1	1	1	3	1	1		
Remittent fever.	2	2	1	2	3											
Pyæmia.																
Septicæmia.	1															
Typho-malarial fever.							2	1	2							
Malarial fever.			1	1												
Total miasmatic diseases.	57	44	54	41	81	56	43	44	39	15	19	25	5	8	6	2
Order 2.— <i>Enthetic.</i>																
Syphilis, congenital.																
Hydrophobia.	1	4	4				2	1								
Total enthetic diseases.	1	4	4				2	1								
Unknown.																
40 years and upwards.																
30 to 40 years.																
20 to 30 years.																
10 to 20 years.																
5 to 10 years.																
1 to 5 years.																
Under 1 year.																

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.
CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	RECAPITULATION.										Percentage of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.		
	Total by color and sex.					Total by color.						Total deaths.	White.	Colored.
	W.		C.			W.	C.	Total by sex.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.			F.						
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.														
Order 1.— <i>Miasmatic.</i>														
Measles.....	2	.....	1	3	2	4	3	3	6	.198	.017	.089	
Scarlet fever.....	40	36	15	11	76	26	55	47	102	3.375	.061	.578		
Diphtheria.....	41	49	12	21	90	33	53	70	123	4.069	.783	.734		
Croup.....	16	14	10	5	30	20	26	24	50	1.654	.202	.444		
Whooping-cough.....	2	1	7	5	3	12	9	6	15	.496	.026	.267		
Typhoid fever.....	25	15	12	11	40	23	37	26	63	2.044	.344	.511		
Erysipelas.....	4	2	2	2	6	11	6	2	8	.285	.031	.044		
Dysentery.....	7	9	6	5	16	11	13	14	27	.863	.139	.245		
Diarrhoea.....	23	18	22	15	41	37	45	33	78	2.560	.357	.622		
Cholera morbus.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.033	.005	.....	
Cholera infantum.....	25	17	14	14	42	28	39	31	70	2.316	.381	.622		
Enterocolitis.....	5	5	8	7	10	15	13	12	25	.827	.087	.333		
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	1	4	2	1	4	2	4	4	6	.196	.031	.044		
Intermittent fever.....	1	1	4	6	2	5	5	2	7	.232	.017	.111		
Remittent fever.....	10	5	2	1	15	8	12	11	23	.761	.131	.178		
Pneumia.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	2	.066	.017	.....	
Septicæmia.....	.....	3	.....	1	3	1	4	4	4	.132	.025	.022
Typho-malarial fever.....	5	1	2	2	6	4	7	3	10	.331	.065	.069		
Malarial fever.....	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	2	3	.099	.031	.067		
Total miasmatic diseases.....	206	181	120	114	389	224	328	295	623	20.609	3.381	5.200		
Order 2.— <i>Enthetic.</i>														
Syphilis, congenital.....	.....	1	6	5	1	11	6	6	12	.397	.008	.244	
Hydrophobia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.083	.009	.....	
Total enthetic diseases.....	1	1	6	5	2	11	7	6	13	.430	.017	.244		

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

1878.

Cause of death.	February.						March.						Total second quarter.						April.						May.						June.						Total third quarter.							
	W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.				
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.			
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																												
Order 3.— <i>Dietic.</i>																																												
Inanition	1			2	1		3	3	1		2	5	4	4	5				1	1	1		3	1		6					2	3	2	5	5	5	9	6						
Purpura												1																																
Intemperance												1																																
Bronchocle												1																																
Total zymotic diseases	1			2	1		3	3	2		2	6	5	5	5				1	2	1		4	1		6					2	3	3	5	6	5	11	6						
Order 4.— <i>Parasitic.</i>																																												
Aphtha																																												
Total zymotic class	14	8		5	17		21	10	8		50	50	27	23	13				15	15	13		35	25		25	13		45	31	40	31	63	71	80	57								
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																												
Order 1.— <i>Dietetic.</i>																																												
Rheumatism																																												
Dropsy																																												
Anasarca	2			1	2		1	2	3		5	2	3						2	1		2		3		1		2		3	1	2		3		7								
Cancer, mammary																																												
Cancer of uterus	1																																											
Cancer of face																																												
Cancer of stomach																																												
Cancer of larynx																																												
Cancer of ovary																																												
Cancer of scalp																																												
Cancer of labia																																												
Cancer of lip																																												
Cancer of liver, &c	1																																											
Leucocythemia																																												
Lymphadenoma																																												
Rachitis																																												
Total diathetic diseases	3	4		1	1		5	4	1		3	12	13	4	5				4	3	2		2	5		3	4		6	5	5	1	9	14	11	7								

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.												SOCIAL RELATIONS.											
	70 to 80 years.				80 to 90 years.				90 to 100 years.				Above 100 years.				Married.				Single.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES. Order 3.— <i>Dietic</i> .																								
Inanition.....																								
Purpura.....																								
Intemperance.....																								
Bronchocle.....																								
Total dietic diseases.....																								
Order 4.— <i>Parasitic</i> .																								
Aphtha.....																								
Total zymotic class.....																								
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES. Order 1.— <i>Dietetic</i> .																								
Rheumatism.....																								
Dropsy.....																								
Anasarca.....																								
Cancer, mammary.....																								
Cancer of uterus.....																								
Cancer of face.....																								
Cancer of stomach.....																								
Cancer of larynx.....																								
Cancer of ovary.....																								
Cancer of scalp.....																								
Cancer of lip.....																								
Cancer of liver, &c.....																								
Leucocythemia.....																								
Lymphadenoma.....																								
Rachitis.....																								
Total diathetic diseases.....																								

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	SOCIAL RELATIONS.						NATIVITY.											
	Widow or widower.			Unknown.			District of Columbia.			Other parts of United States.						Foreign.		
	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																		
Order 3.— <i>Dietic</i> .																		
Inanition																		
Purpura							11	14	18	15	1	1	1	1	1			
Intemperance	1							1	2									
Bronchiole									1									
Total dietic diseases	1						11	15	21	15	2	4	2		3			
CLASS II.—PARASITIC.																		
Order 4.— <i>Parasitic</i> .																		
Aptha																		
Total zymotic class	2	9	1	3			165	149	130	117	41	44	15	19	10	8		
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																		
Order 1.— <i>Dietetic</i> .																		
Rheumatism	1																	
Dropsy	1	1	3															
Anasarca	2	2																
Cancer, mammary	2																	
Cancer of uterus																		
Cancer of face							2	2	5	2	2	4	5	8	3	4		
Cancer of stomach																		
Cancer of larynx	1																	
Cancer of ovary	2																	
Cancer of scalp																		
Cancer of labia																		
Cancer of lip																		
Cancer of liver, &c																		
Leucocythemia	1																	
Lymphadenoma																		
Rachitis																		
Total diathetic diseases	7	8	3	11			1	6	6	7	15	18	14	17	12	12		

TABLE No. 1—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	RECAPITULATION.										Percentage of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.		
	Total by color and sex.					Total by color.						Total deaths.	White.	Colored.
	W.		C.			W.	Total by sex.		C.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.							
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.														
Order 3.—Dietic.														
Inanition.....	13	15		19	15		28	34	30	62	2.051	.244	.756	
Purpura.....	1	2		2			3	2	2	5	.166	.036	.045	
Intemperance.....	2	1		1			3	1	1	4	.132	.026	.022	
Bronchocle.....		1		1			1	1	1	2	.068	.008	.022	
Total dietic diseases.....	16	19		23	15		35	38	34	73	2.415	.304	.845	
Order 4.—Parasitic.														
Aphtha.....				2	2			4	2	4	.132		.089	
Total zymotic class.....	225	201		151	136		426	297	337	713	23.586	3.704	6.378	
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.														
Order 1.—Diathetic.														
Rheumatism.....	3			2			3	2	5	5	.166	.026	.045	
Dropsy.....	5	1		8	3		6	11	4	17	.563	.052	.244	
Anasarca.....	5	8		7	13		13	20	12	33	1.092	.113	.445	
Cancer, mammary.....		7					7		7	7	.231	.061	.087	
Cancer of uterus.....		10			3		10	3	13	13	.430	.087	.087	
Cancer of face.....	2			1	1		2	1	2	3	.099	.017	.022	
Cancer of stomach.....	7	3		1	1		10	2	8	4	.387	.087	.045	
Cancer of larynx.....				1			1	1	1	1	.033	.008	.022	
Cancer of ovary.....		1					1		1	1	.033	.008	.022	
Cancer of scalp.....					1			1	1	1	.033		.022	
Cancer of labia.....					1		1	1	1	1	.033		.022	
Cancer of lip.....	1						1		1	1	.033	.009	.009	
Cancer of liver, &c.....	4	5			1		9	1	6	10	.331	.079	.022	
Leucocythemia.....	1						1		1	1	.033	.008	.008	
Lymphadenoma.....		1					1		1	1	.033	.009	.009	
Rachitis.....				1				1	1	1	.033		.022	
Total diathetic diseases.....	28	36		20	24		64	44	48	108	3.573	.556	.974	

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	SOCIAL RELATIONS.						NATIVITY.											
	Widow or widower.						Unknown.						District of Columbia.					
	W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																		
Order 2.— <i>Tubercular.</i>																		
Scrofula.....													3	5		5		
Psoas abscess.....																		
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	7	30	13	17			34	50	30	61	48	54	84	92	39	30		
Malaria and tabes mesenterica.....							5	6	8	4		2	2	2				
Hydrocephalus.....							5	5	3	5								
Tubercular meningitis.....							4	1	4	1								
Tubercular peritonitis.....							1			1				1				
Tubercular bronchitis.....							1			10	5	1						
Tuberculosis.....						2				3	1			2	2			
Total tubercular diseases.....	7	30	13	19			50	74	72	87	49	58	91	98	41	36		
Total constitutional class.....	14	38	16	30			51	80	78	94	64	76	105	115	53	48		
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																		
Order 1.— <i>Nervous.</i>																		
Meningitis.....						1												
Cerebritis.....							15	8	9	7	3	3			4			
A sore of brain.....							4	3	3	2	1	1	1					
A palsy.....	4	10	2	9	1		3	2	1									
Softening of brain.....	1	5					3											
Insanity.....						1												
Epilepsy.....							2											
Convulsions.....							25	23	50	37								
Paralysis (general).....	1	10		2	1		4	1										
Paraplegia.....							1											
Hemiplegia.....						1												
Progressive locomotor ataxia.....	1																	
Tetanus.....																		
Triemus nascentium.....							5	3	24	38								
Laryngismus stridulus.....							1											
Congestion of brain.....	2	2			1	1	13	10	5	7	8	3	2	1	1			

TABLE No. 1—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	RECAPITULATION.										Percentage of each cause to total mortality.	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.	DEATH RATE.			
	Total by color and sex.					Total by color.										
	C.					Total by sex.										
	M.	F.	M.	F.	C.	W.	C.	M.	F.	Total deaths.						
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																
Order 2.—Tubercular.																
Scrofula	1	3	5	6	3	11	1	5	9	14	.463	.026	.244			
Pneum abscess	121	149	127	133	270	290	248	302	350	2	.008	.008	.072			
Phthisis pulmonalis	5	8	10	6	13	16	15	14	29	18	18	2.348	6.222			
Macernus and tabes mesenterica	5	5	3	5	10	8	8	6	10	18	.959	.113	.356			
Hydrocephalus	4	1	4	5	5	9	8	6	14	3	.306	.087	.178			
Tubercular meningitis	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	.463	.044	.200			
Tubercular peritonitis	1	1	10	5	2	15	11	6	17	3	.099	.009	.045			
Tubercular bronchitis	2	1	3	3	3	6	5	4	9	9	.362	.017	.333			
Tuberculosis											.297	.026	.133			
Total tubercular diseases	140	108	163	185	308	348	283	353	656	21.700	2.678	7.783				
Total constitutional class	108	204	183	209	372	392	351	413	764	25.273	3.235	8.711				
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																
Order 1.—Verecous.																
Meningitis.	18	11	9	11	29	20	27	27	49	1.621	.252	.445				
Cerebritis	5	4	4	3	9	7	9	7	16	.529	.078	.156				
Abscess of brain	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	.009	.008	.044				
Apoplexy	24	18	7	18	42	25	31	36	67	2.216	.365	.556				
Softening of brain	8	8	1	1	16	1	9	8	17	.562	.139	.022				
Insanity	4	2	1	1	4	2	5	1	6	.190	.035	.045				
Epilepsy	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	4	.132	.026	.022				
Convulsions	26	23	55	38	40	93	81	61	142	4.686	.426	2.067				
Paralysis (general)	13	14	6	4	27	10	19	18	37	1.224	.255	.222				
Paraplegia	2	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	3	.099	.026	.009				
Hemiplegia	1	1	2	2	1	4	3	2	5	.166	.009	.008				
Progressive locomotor ataxia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	.033	.009	.009				
Tetanus	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	.099	.008	.044				
Trismus nascentium	5	3	24	38	8	62	29	41	70	2.316	.070	1.378				
Laryngismus stridulus	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	.099	.009	.044				
Congestion of brain	22	13	7	8	35	15	29	21	50	1.654	.305	.333				

TABLE No. 1—Continued

CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

1877. 1878.

Cause of death.	White.		Colored.		October.		November.		December.		Total first quarter.				January.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																
Order 1.— <i>Yervous.</i>																
Organic disease of brain.....	3	1	2				1						1			
Tumor of brain.....	2	2													1	
Anæmia of brain.....	1															
Total nervous diseases.....	482	138	96	120	128	14	12	8	14	16	6	13	7	11	6	42
Order 2.— <i>Circulatory.</i>																
Aneurism of the aorta.....	3	4		1		1				1						
Cardiac hypertrophy.....	5	1	2	1			1	1	1						1	
Angina pectoris.....	11	7	2	2	1										1	
Fatty degeneration of the heart.....	19	3	3								2					
Pericarditis.....	10	6	3		1										3	
Endocarditis.....	5	3	2													
Valvular disease of the heart.....	45	14	11	9	11	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	2
Embolism.....	12	2	4	3	3	1					2				2	
Epistaxis.....	1															
Disease of the heart (undefined).....	3	1	1	1			1								1	
Hydropericardium.....	4		3	1			1									
Carditis.....	2			2												
Total circulatory diseases.....	112	41	31	19	21	7	1	4	2	4	4	2	3	5	4	16
Order 3.— <i>Respiratory.</i>																
Laryngitis.....	3	1		2			1									
Bronchitis.....	49	7	14	17	11			1	1						1	
Pneumonia.....	319	63	49	111	96	1	2	4	6	5	2	7	8	3	2	3
Pleuritis.....	2	1														
Hydrothorax.....	6	2	2		2								1			
Total respiratory diseases.....	488	94	76	130	120	4	7	6	13	16	9	10	11	13	23	41
Total deaths.....	1070	232	172	250	248	11	19	14	27	32	13	23	16	18	25	45

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																		Percentage of each cause to total mortality.
	Under 1 year.			1 to 2 years.			2 to 3 years.			3 to 4 years.			4 to 5 years.			Total under 5 years.			
	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																			
Order 1.— <i>Nervous</i> .																			
Organic disease of brain																			
Tumor of brain																			
Anæmia of brain																			
Total nervous diseases																			
Order 2.— <i>Circulatory</i> .																			
Aneurism of the aorta																			
Cardiac hypertrophy																			
Angina pectoris																			
Fatty degeneration of the heart																			
Pericarditis																			
Endocarditis																			
Valvular disease of the heart																			
Embolism																			
Epistaxis																			
Disease of the heart (undefined)																			
Hydropericardium																			
Carditis																			
Total circulatory diseases																			
Order 3.— <i>Respiratory</i> .																			
Laryngitis																			
Bronchitis																			
Pneumonia																			
Pleuritis																			
Hydrothorax																			

TABLE No. 1 Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.
 AGE OF DECEASED. MORTAL RELATIONS.

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

AGE OF DECEASED.

Cause of death.

CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.

Order 1.—*Nervous.*

Organic disease of brain.

Tumor of brain.

Anemia of brain.

Total nervous diseases

Order 2.—*Circulatory.*

Aneurism of the aorta

Cardiac hypertrophy

Angina pectoris

Fatty degeneration of the heart

Pericarditis

Endocarditis

Valvular disease of the heart

Embolism

Epistaxis

Disease of the heart (undefined)

Hydropericardium

Carditis

Total circulatory diseases

Order 3.—*Respiratory.*

Laryngitis

Bronchitis

Pneumonia

Pleuritis

Hydrothorax

70 to 80 years. 80 to 90 years. 90 to 100 years. Above 100 years. Married. Single.

W.	M.	F.	C.	W.	M.	F.	C.	W.	M.	F.	C.	W.	M.	F.	C.	W.	M.	F.	C.
14	14		7	2	8	3	3					41	12	17	13	84	57	101	100

1												2		1		1			
2			1									5	1	1		1			
2												2		1		3			
												1	1	1		2		1	
1		3	2	1								5	4	5	4	4	3	2	3
2												2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1										1		1		1		1	
												3		1					
												20	15	10	8	12	5	5	5

Total circulatory diseases

Order 3.—*Respiratory.*

Laryngitis

Bronchitis

Pneumonia

Pleuritis

Hydrothorax

1												1							
3	0	5	4	1	1	1	1					22	15	17	7	35	14	89	85
												1		1		1		1	
												1		1		1		1	

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	SOCIAL RELATIONS.						NATIVITY.																													
	Widow or widower.						Unknown.						District of Columbia.						Other parts of United States.						Foreign.											
	W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Organic disease of brain																																				
Tumor of brain.																																				
Anæmia of brain																																				
Total nervous diseases.	9	27	2	15	4																															
Order 2.—Circulatory.																																				
Aneurism of the aorta	1																																			
Cardiac hypertrophy		1																																		
Angina pectoris.	1																																			
Fatty degeneration of the heart	1	3																																		
Pericarditis.	1																																			
Endocarditis.	1																																			
Valvular disease of the heart	4	4	2	4	1																															
Embolism			1	1																																
Epistaxis.																																				
Disease of the heart (undefined)																																				
Hydropicardium			1																																	
Carditis.																																				
Total circulatory diseases.	8	11	4	8	1																															
Order 3.—Respiratory.																																				
Laryngitis																																				
Bronchitis		1																																		
Pneumonia	5	20	5	4	1																															
Pleuritis																																				
Hydrothorax																																				

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	RECAPITULATION.										Percentage of each cause to total mortality.	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.	DEATH-RATE.		
	Total by color and sex.					Total by color.								Total by sex.	Total deaths.
	W.		C.			W.		C.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	White.	Colored.	
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.															
Order 1.—Nervous.															
Organic disease of brain	1		2			1	2	3			3		.009	.045	
Tumor of brain	2					2		2			2		.006	.017	
Anemia of brain	1					1		1			1		.033	.009	
Total nervous diseases	138	96	120	128	254	234	248	258	224	482	13.944	2.035	5.311		
Order 2.—Circulatory.															
Aneurism of the aorta	4		1			4	1	5			5		.035	.022	
Cardiac hypertrophy	1	2	1			3	2	2	3		3		.026	.045	
Angina pectoris	7	2		2		9	2	7	4	11	.364	.078	.045		
Fatty degeneration of the heart	3	3	3	3		6	3	3	6	9	.207	.052	.067		
Pericarditis	6	3		1		9	1	6	4	10	.331	.070	.022		
Endocarditis	3	2				5		3	2	5	.166	.044			
Valvular disease of the heart	14	11	9	11	25	20	26	23	22	45	1.488	.217	.445		
Embolism	2	4	3	3		6	6	5	7	12	.307	.132			
Epilepsia			1			1	1	1		1	.033	.022			
Disease of the heart (undefined)	1	1	1			2	1	2	1	3	.099	.017	.022		
Hydropericardium		3	1			3	3	1	3	4	.132	.026	.022		
Canditis			2			2	2	2		2	.066	.045			
Total circulatory diseases	41	31	19	21	72	40	60	52	52	112	3.705	.626	.899		
Order 3.—Respiratory.															
Laryngitis	1		2			3	2	3		3	.099	.009	.045		
Bronchitis	7	14	17	11	29	24	25	24	25	49	1.021	.182	.022		
Pneumonia	63	40	111	96	207	174	145	174	145	319	10.552	.974	4.600		
Phthisis	1	1		1	3	1	1	1		2	.066	.009	.022		
Hydrothorax	2	2		2	4	2	2	2	4	6	.188	.035	.044		

TABLE No. 1—Continued.
CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1977, TO JUNE 30, 1978.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEASED.																Total.	Percentage of each cause to total mortality.
	Under 1 year.		1 to 2 years.		2 to 3 years.		3 to 4 years.		4 to 5 years.		Total under 5 years.							
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Class III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																		
Order 3.—Respiratory.																		
Congestion of lungs.....	5	5	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	9	4	5	.860
Hemoptysis.....	1																	.033
Edema of lungs.....																		.033
Abscess of the lungs.....																		.033
Tonsillitis.....																		.033
Total respiratory diseases.....	29	20	62	43	3	7	20	23	4	4	8	12	3	2	6	4	257	8.502
Order 4.—Digestive.																		
Stomatitis.....							1										1	.033
Gastritis.....			1	1			1						1	1			2	.133
Gastro-enteritis.....			1	1													1	.066
Peritonitis.....					1				2							3	3	.099
Jaundice.....																	1	.033
Intussusception of intestines.....																		
Hernia.....																		
Dysentery.....	2	2	3	1			1				1						2	.331
Colic.....																	8	.261
Hematemesis.....																	1	.033
Cirrhosis of liver.....																		
Hepatitis.....																		
Ulcer of stomach.....																		
Intestinal hemorrhage.....																		
Intestinal perforation.....																		
Abscess of liver.....																		
Enteritis.....	6	4	3	2			1										6	.529
Congestion of liver.....																		
Ulceration of the intestines.....																		
Total digestive diseases.....	8	6	9	4	1	2	2	1	2				1	1			12	1.257

TABLE No. 1—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																	
	5 to 10 years.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.			50 to 60 years.		
	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																		
Order 3.— <i>Respiratory.</i>																		
Congestion of lungs.....	1	1								1	2	1	1	1	2			
Pneumophrys.....																2		
Edema of lungs.....																1		
Abscess of the lungs.....																2	1	
Tonsillitis.....																		
Total respiratory diseases.....	4	2	4	7			1	4	6	3	10	5	11	5	6	9	6	7
Order 4.—<i>Digestive.</i>																		
Stomatitis.....																		
Gastritis.....	1						1									2		
Gastro-enteritis.....																		
Peritonitis.....	1						1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jaundice.....																		
Intussusception of intestines.....																1		
Hernia.....																		
Dentition.....																		
Colic.....																		
Hæmatemesis.....																		
Cirrhosis of liver.....																		
Hepatitis.....																		
Ulcer of stomach.....																1	1	
Intestinal hæmorrhage.....																		
Intestinal perforation.....																		
Abscess of liver.....																		
Enteritis.....	1	1									1							
Congestion of liver.....																		
Ulceration of the intestines.....																		
Total digestive diseases.....	1	3					4	1		2	2	3	1			2	4	1

TABLE No. 1—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.										MARITAL RELATIONS.													
	70 to 80 years.				80 to 90 years.				90 to 100 years.				Above 100 years.				Married.				Single.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																								
Order 3.— <i>Respiratory.</i>																								
Congestion of lungs.....																								
Hemoptysis.....																								
Edema of lungs.....																								
Abscess of the lungs.....																								
Tonsillitis.....																								
Total respiratory diseases.....																								
Order 4.— <i>Digestive.</i>																								
Stomatitis.....																								
Gastritis.....																								
Gastro-enteritis.....																								
Peritonitis.....																								
Jaundice.....																								
Intussusception of intestines.....																								
Hernia.....																								
Dentition.....																								
Colic.....																								
Hæmatemesis.....																								
Cirrhosis of liver.....																								
Hepatitis.....																								
Ulcer of stomach.....																								
Intestinal hæmorrhage.....																								
Intestinal perforation.....																								
Abscess of liver.....																								
Enteritis.....																								
Congestion of liver.....																								
Ulceration of the intestines.....																								
Total digestive diseases.....																								

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	SOCIAL RELATIONS.						NATIVITY.											
	Widow or widower.			Unknown.			District of Columbia.			Other parts of United States.						Foreign.		
	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		M.		F.	C.	W.		C.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																		
Order 3.— <i>Respiratory.</i>																		
Congestion of lungs.....	1	1	1				8	10	5	5	4	1	1	7	3	2	1	
Hæmoptysis.....	2							1		1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	
Edema of lungs.....	1						1				3	3						
Abscess of the lungs.....								1										
Tonsillitis.....							1											
Total respiratory diseases.....	6	25	6	7	1		45	46	104	96	31	28	40	24	20	11		
Order 4.—<i>Digestive.</i>																		
Stomatitis.....								1		1	1	1	2	1	2	3		
Gastritis.....	3		1				2	1	2	1			1					
Gastro-enteritis.....		1					6	1		1	1	1	2	1	1	2		
Peritonitis.....	1							1		1			1					
Jaundice.....							1				1							
Intra-encapsulation of intestines.....							1				1				1			
Hernia.....							1											
Dentition.....							2	2	3	2		1			1			
Colic.....			1						1									
Hæmatæmia.....									1						1	1	1	
Cirrhosis of liver.....																		
Hepatitis.....		1									1	3	1	1	2	1		
Ulcer of stomach.....																		
Intestinal hemorrhage.....																2		
Intestinal perforation.....																		
Abscess of liver.....																		
Enteritis.....		1					8	5	4	1	2	1	1	2	1			
Congestion of liver.....								1			1							
Ulceration of the intestines.....																		
Total digestive diseases.....	1	6	1	3			20	12	12	6	11	7	7	7	10	7		

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	RECAPITULATION.										Percentage of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.	
	Total by color and sex.				Total by color.		Total by sex.		Total deaths.	White.		Colored.	
	W.		C.		W.	C.	M.	F.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.									
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.													
Order 3.— <i>Respiratory.</i>													
Congestion of lungs	14	12	12	8	26	20	26	20	46	1,522	.236	.445	
Hæmoptysis	3	4	2	2	7	4	5	6	11	364	.060	.088	
Edema of lungs	4	3			7		4	3	7	232	.061		
Abscess of the lungs		1			1			1	1	.033	.009		
Tonsillitis	1				1			1	1	.033	.009		
Total respiratory diseases	96	85	144	120	181	264	240	205	445	14,720	1.574	5.867	
Order 4.— <i>Digestive.</i>													
Stomatitis		1			1			1	1	.033	.009		
Gastritis	5	5	4	2	10	6	9	7	16	.520	.087	.132	
Gastro-enteritis			3	1	4	2	3	3	4	.133	.044	.069	
Peritonitis	8	4	2	2	12	2	8	6	14	.463	.104	.045	
Jaundice	2	1		1	3	1	2	2	4	.133	.026	.022	
Intussusception of intestines	2		1		3	1	2	2	3	.099	.017	.022	
Hernia	2	2			2		2	2	2	.066	.017		
Dentition	2	3	3	2	5	5	5	5	10	.331	.044	.111	
Colic			1	1	2	2	2	1	2	.066	.017	.045	
Hæmatæmia	1	1	1	1	4	1	3	1	3	.099	.017	.022	
Cirrhosis of liver	2				2		2	2	2	.066	.017		
Hepatitis	1	4			5		1	4	5	.166	.044	.045	
Ulcer of stomach			1	1		2		1	2	.066	.017		
Intestinal hæmorrhage	2				2				2	.066	.017		
Intestinal perforation	1				1				1	.033	.009	.022	
Abscess of liver	1		1		2	1	3	2	2	.066	.009	.022	
Enteritis	11	6	4	3	17	7	15	9	24	.794	.148	.156	
Congestion of liver		1			1			1	1	.033	.009		
Ulceration of the intestines	1				1		1		1	.033	.009		
Total digestive diseases	41	26	19	13	67	32	60	30	99	3,275	.583	.711	

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	1877.												1878.		
		White.		Colored.		October.		November.		December.		Total first quarter.		January.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	C.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																
Order 5.— <i>Urinary.</i>																
Nephritis.....	8	2	2	3	1											
Nephria (Bright's disease).....	25	14	3	5	3	3	1									
Pyelitis.....	8	2	4	2				3								
Diabetes.....	3	3				1				1						
Cystitis.....	5	3		2				1								
Hematuria.....	1	1														
Total urinary diseases.....	50	25	9	10	6	4	1	4	3	1	2	1	1	10	2	4
Order 6.— <i>Generative.</i>																
Ovarian tumor.....	3		2		1											
Uterine tumor.....	1				1											
Metritis.....	2				2											
Uterine hemorrhage.....	1		1													
Total generative diseases.....	7		3		4											
Order 7.— <i>Locomotorily and osseous.</i>																
Abscess (phlegmonous).....	4	1	1		2											
Cellulitis.....	1			1												
Curvature of spine.....	5	2		2	1											
Retropharyngeal abscess.....	1	1														
Gangrene of feet.....	1				1											
Ulceration of leg.....	2	1	1		1											
Total locomotory and osseous diseases.....	14	5	2	3	4			1	1					1	2	
Total local class.....	1,209	346	252	315	296	36	19	27	37	19	21	28	23	28	32	99
														61	70	87
														49	39	37
																34

TABLE No. 1—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	SOCIAL RELATIONS.						NATIVITY.																	
	Widow or widower.						Unknown.						District of Columbia.						Other parts of United States.					
	W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Nephritis.....		1																						
Nephria (Bright's disease)	1			1																				
Uremia.....																								
Diabetes.....																								
Cystitis.....	2																							
Hematuria.....																								
Total urinary diseases.....	3	1		1								12	4	3	3	8	3	7	3	5	2			
Order 6.— <i>Generative.</i>																								
Ovarian tumor.....																								
Uterine tumor.....				1													1					1		
Necrosis.....																								
Metritis.....																								
Uterine hemorrhage.....																	1							
Total generative diseases.....				1													2					1		
Order 7.— <i>Locomotor and osseous.</i>																								
Abscess (phlegmonous).....																								
Cellulitis.....													1									1		
Curvature of spine.....																								
Retropharyngeal abscess.....													1	2	1						1			
Gangrene of feet.....																								
Ulceration of leg.....		1																				1		
Total locomotor and osseous diseases.....		1										2									1	2		
Total local class.....	27	71	13	35	6							164	120	219	210	110	92	90	86	63	40			

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	RECAPITULATION.										Percentage of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.		
	Total by color and sex.					Total by color.						Total deaths.	White.	Colored.
	W.	F.	M.	F.		W.	C.	M.	F.					
M.	F.	M.	F.											
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.														
Order 5.— <i>Urinary.</i>														
Nephritis.....	2	2	3	1		4	4	5	3	8	.265	.035	.088	
Nephria (Bright's disease).....	14	8	5	3		17	8	19	6	25	.827	.148	.178	
Uremia.....	12	4		2		6	2	2	6	8	.265	.052	.045	
Diabetes.....	3					3		3		3	.090	.026		
Cystitis.....	3		2			3	2			5	.165	.026	.045	
Hematuria.....	1					1		1		1	.033	.008		
Total urinary diseases.....	25	9	10	6		34	16	35	15	50	1.654	.295	.356	
Order 6.— <i>Generative.</i>														
Ovarian tumor.....		2		1		2	1		3	3	.090	.017	.022	
Uterine tumor.....				2			1		1	1	.033	.022	.045	
Metritis.....				2			2		2	2	.067			
Uterine hemorrhage.....		1				1			1	1	.033	.009		
Total generative diseases.....		3		4		3	4		7	7	.222	.026	.089	
Order 7.— <i>Locomotorily and osseous.</i>														
Abcessa (phlegmonous).....	1	1		2		2	2	1	3	4	.132	.017	.044	
Cellulitis.....			1				1	1		1	.033		.022	
Curvature of spine.....	2		2	1		2	3	4	1	6	.165	.017	.067	
Retropharyngeal abscess.....	1					1		1		1	.033	.009		
Gangrene of feet.....				1			1		1	1	.034		.022	
Ulceration of leg.....	1	1				2		1	1	2	.066	.018		
Total locomotory and osseous diseases.....	5	2	3	4		7	7	8	6	14	.463	.061	.155	
Total local class.....	340	252	315	296		598	611	601	548	1,209	30.993	5.200	13.578	

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.

CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	White.		Colored.		October.			November.			December.			Total first quarter.			1878.		
						October.			November.			December.			Total first quarter.			1878.		
						October.			November.			December.			Total first quarter.			1878.		
						W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES. Order 1.—Children.	Total deaths from each cause.	M.	F.	M.	F.															
		18	9	16	13	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	6	2	6	3	1	1	1
		4	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
		5	1	1	2															
		1	1	1																
		1	1	2																
		3	1	1																
		3	1	1																
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		5	1	2	1															
		3	2	2	6															
		101	30	17	26	2	2	1	3	1	1	5	2	3	2	5	1	6	1	1
Total developmental diseases of children.	Total deaths from each cause.																			
		1			1															
		2			2															
		1																		
		16	11	5	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	1	5	1	1	1	2
		12	4	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2			
		3	3	3		1	1		1	1				2	2					
		1	1																	
		36	20		16	4	4	1	3	1	3	2	2	9	4	9	4	1	1	2
		94	19	30	26	2	8	2	4	3	1	1	3	8	10	5	10	3	1	2
		1		1																
		95	19	30	26	2	8	2	4	3	1	1	3	8	10	5	10	3	1	3
Total diseases of old age.	Total deaths from each cause.																			
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES. Order 2.—Women.	Total deaths from each cause.																			
Total developmental diseases of women.	Total deaths from each cause.																			
Total diseases of old age.	Total deaths from each cause.																			

TABLE No. 1—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

1878.																								
Cause of death.					February.			March.			Total second quarter.			April.		May.		June.		Total third quarter.				
W.		C.			W.		C.			W.		C.			W.		C.		W.		C.			
M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																								
Order 1.—Children.																								
Premature birth.....																								
Atelectasis pulmonum.....																								
Cyanosis.....																								
Atresia ant.....																								
Unilateral hemorrhage.....																								
Spina bifida.....																								
Icterus neonatorum.....																								
Congenital debility.....																								
Total developmental diseases of children.....																								
Order 2.—Women.																								
Parturition.....																								
Puerperal hemorrhage.....																								
Puerperal metritis.....																								
Puerperal peritonitis.....																								
Puerperal convulsions.....																								
Placenta prævia.....																								
Pregnancy albuminuria.....																								
Total developmental diseases of women.....																								
Order 3.—Old age.																								
Senile debility.....																								
Senile gangrene.....																								
Total diseases of old age.....																								

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.
CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEASED.															
	Under 1 year.				1 to 2 years.				2 to 3 years.				3 to 4 years.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES. Order 1.—Children.	18	9	10	13												
	4	3	4	4												
	1	1	1	2												
	1															
	1		2													
	1	1	1													
	1	1	2	1												
	3	2	2	6												
Total developmental diseases of children	30	17	28	26												
Order 2.—Women.																
Total developmental diseases of women																
Order 3.—Old age.																
Total diseases of old age																
Total																
Percentage of each cause to total mortality.																

TABLE No. 1—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.											
	5 to 10 years.		10 to 20 years.		20 to 30 years.		30 to 40 years.		40 to 50 years.		50 to 60 years.	
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.												
Order 1.—Children.												
Premature birth												
Atelectasis pulmonum												
Cyanosis												
Atresia ani												
Midical hemorrhage												
Spina bifida												
Fetoris neonatorum												
Congenital debility												
Total developmental diseases of children												
Order 2.—Women.												
Parturition					1							
Puerperal hemorrhage									1			
Puerperal metritis												
Puerperal peritonitis					3				3			
Puerperal convulsions					5				1			
Puerperal eclampsia					2				1			
Puerperal pyrexia					2				1			
Puerperal albuminuria					1							
Pregnancy complicated												
Total developmental diseases of women					10				3			
Order 3.—Old age.												
Senile debility												
Senile gangrene												
Total diseases of old age												

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEASED.										SOCIAL RELATIONS.																			
	70 to 80 years.					80 to 90 years.					90 to 100 years.					Above 100 years.					Married.					Single.				
	W.		C.			W.		C.			W.		C.			W.		C.			W.		C.			W.		C.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																														
Order 1.—Children.																														
Premature birth.....																														
Atelectasis pulmonum.....																														
Cyanosis.....																														
Atresia ani.....																														
Unbilical hemorrhage.....																														
Spina bifida.....																														
Icterus neonatorum.....																														
Congenital debility.....																														
Total developmental diseases of children.....																														
Order 2.—Women.																														
Parturition.....																														
Puerperal hemorrhage.....																														
Puerperal metritis.....																														
Puerperal peritonitis.....																														
Puerperal convulsions.....																														
Puerperal pueria.....																														
Pregnancy albuminuria.....																														
Total developmental diseases of women.....																														
Order 3.—Old age.																														
Senile debility.....																														
Senile gangrene.....																														
Total diseases of old age.....																														

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.

CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	SOCIAL RELATIONS.						NATIVITY.											
	Widow or widower.			Unknown.			District of Columbia.				Other parts of United States.				Foreign.			
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	W.	M.	F.	C.	W.	M.	F.	C.	W.
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																		
Order 1.—Children.																		
Premature birth.....							18	9	16	13								
Atelectasis pulmonum.....							4	3	4	4								
Cyanosis.....							1	1	1	2								
Atresia and.....							1											
Umbilical hemorrhage.....							1		2									
Spina bifida.....							1	1	1									
Icterus neonatorum.....							1	1	2	1								
Congenital debility.....							3	2	2	6								
Total developmental diseases of children.....							30	17	28	26								
Order 2.—Women.																		
Parturition.....																1		
Puerperal hemorrhage.....																2		
Puerperal metritis.....																1		
Puerperal peritonitis.....																5		
Puerperal convulsions.....																3		
Placenta prævia.....																7		
Pregnancy albuminuria.....																3		
Total developmental diseases of women.....																14		
Order 3.—Old age.																		
Senile debility.....	8	23	8	24												22	8	8
Senile gangrene.....																1		
Total diseases of old age.....	8	23	8	24												23	8	8

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	DURATION OF RESIDENCE.																Unknown.
	Under 1 year.		1 to 5 years.		5 to 10 years.		10 to 20 years.		20 to 30 years.		30 to 40 years.		40 years and upward.				
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																	
Order 1.—Children.																	
Premature birth.....	18	9	16	13													
Atelectasis pulmonum.....	4	3	4	4													
Cyanosis.....	1	1	1	2													
Atresia ani.....	1																
Umbilical hemorrhage.....	1	1	2														
Spina bifida.....	1	1	1														
Itterus neonatorum.....	1	1	2	1													
Congenital debility.....	3	2	2	6													
Total developmental diseases of children	30	17	28	26													
Order 2.—Women.																	
Parturition.....								1									
Puerperal hemorrhage.....									2								
Puerperal metritis.....						1											
Puerperal peritonitis.....	1					5	3	3	1	1							
Puerperal convulsions.....	3	1				1	5	1	1								
Placenta previa.....								1									
Pregnancy albuminuria.....									1								
Total developmental diseases of women	4	1		2	3	1	7	10	4	2	1						
Order 3.—Old age.																	
Senile debility.....	1	1				2	2	4	3	4	9	13	4	2	4	3	
Senile gangrene.....		1															
Total diseases of old age.....	1	2		1	4		2	2	4	3	4	9	13	4	2	4	
															5	11	
															4	8	
															1	1	
															1	1	

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	RECAPITULATION.										Percentage of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.		
	Total by color and sex.					Total by color.						Total deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.	
	W.		C.			W.	C.	Total by sex.		White.			Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.			F.						
Class IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.														
Order 1.—Children.														
Premature birth.....	18	9	16	13		27	29	34	22	56	1,853	.235	.644	
Atelectasis pulmonum.....	4	3	4	4		7	8	8	7	15	.496	.061	.178	
Cyanosis.....	1	1	1	2		2	3	2	3	5	.165	.017	.067	
Atresia ani.....	1					1				1	.033	.008		
Umbilical hemorrhage.....	1		2			1	2	3	1	3	.099	.009	.045	
Spina bifida.....	1	1	1			2	1	2	1	3	.099	.017	.022	
Icterus neonatorum.....	1	1	2	1		2	3	3	2	5	.166	.017	.067	
Congenital debility.....	3	2	2	6		5	8	5	8	13	.430	.045	.177	
Total developmental diseases of children.....	30	17	28	26		47	54	58	43	101	3,341	.409	1,200	
Order 2.—Women.														
Parturition.....				1			1		1	1	.033		.022	
Puerperal hemorrhage.....				2			2		2	2	.066		.045	
Puerperal metritis.....		1				1				1	.033	.008		
Puerperal peritonitis.....		11		5		11	5	16	16	16	.530	.096	.111	
Puerperal convulsions.....		4		8		4	8	12	12	12	.397	.036	.178	
Placenta previa.....		3		3		3	3	3	3	3	.089	.026		
Pregnancy albuminuria.....		1				1			1	1	.033	.008		
Total developmental diseases of women.....		20		16		20	16		36	36	1,191	.174	.356	
Order 3.—Old age.														
Senile debility.....	10	30	19	26		40	45	38	56	94	3,110	.436	1,000	
Senile gangrene.....			1				1	1		1	.033		.022	
Total diseases of old age.....	10	30	20	26		40	46	39	56	95	3,143	.436	1,022	

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.
CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	1877.												1878.																			
		White.				Colored.				October.				November.				December.				Total first quarter.				January.							
										W.				C.				W.				C.				W.				C.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Class IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																	
Order 4.—Nutrition.																																	
Asthenia.....	18	4	6	3	5																												
Total developmental class.....	250	53	73	51	73	4	14	3	8	5	5	6	7	6	5	8	6	15	24	17	21	4	3	8	7								
Class V.—VIOLENCE.																																	
Order 1.—Accidents and negligence.																																	
Tetanus from wound (traumatic).....	3	2	1																														
Burns.....	14	2	2	5	7																												
Poisoned by sausage.....	2	2	1		1																												
Poisoned by morphia.....	2	2																															
Poisoned by laudanum.....	1	1																															
Neglect at birth.....	9	1		4	4																												
Peritonitis from injuries.....	3	2	1																														
Drowned.....	14	9	4	4	1	1																											
Suffocation from neglect.....	2	1		1	1																												
Suffocation from being overlaid.....	1	1																															
Suffocation, strangled in eating.....	3	1		2																													
Concussion and compression of brain.....	1	1																															
Dislocation of neck.....	7	6	1			3																											
Fracture of skull.....	1	1																															
Fracture of pelvis by fall.....	1	1																															
Gaushot wound.....	6	6	1			1																											
Fracture of femur.....	4	1	2	1																													
Killed by cars.....	2	1																															
Total deaths by accidents and negligence.....	76	33	10	19	14	5	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	2	10	3	7	3	2	2	5										

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	1878.																							
	February.			March.			Total second quarter.			April.			May.			June.			Total third quarter.					
	W.	C.		W.	C.		W.	C.		W.	C.		W.	C.		W.	C.		W.	C.		W.	C.	
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
Order 4.— <i>Nutrition.</i>																								
Asthma.....				1	2		1	2		1	1	1				1	1		3	2		4	1	4
Total developmental class.....	5	11	5	5	11	4	7	6	20	18	20	18	5	8	4	7	4	13	5	12	1	1	1	3
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																								
Order 1.— <i>Accidents and negligence.</i>																								
Tetanus from wound (traumatic).....				1			1			1		1							1					2
Burns.....	1	3							1	2	1	5												
Poisoned by sausage.....	1																							
Poisoned by morphia.....	1								2															
Poisoned by laudanum.....	1								1															
Neglect at birth.....									1	1				2	3			1						3
Peritonitis from injuries.....									1	1				1					1				1	2
Drowned.....									1	1	1	1		2	1			3					1	1
Suffocation from being overlaid.....																								
Suffocation from neglect.....									1															
Suffocation, strangled in eating.....	1								1					2					1				1	2
Concussion and compression of brain.....																								
Dislocation of neck.....														1					1				1	3
Fracture of skull.....																								
Fracture of pelvis by fall.....	1								1															
Gunshot wound.....				1					1									2						2
Fracture of femur.....				1					1															
Killed by cars.....				1					1															
Total deaths by accidents and negligence.....	3	3		3	3	1	2		8	0	4	8	4		5	3	4		7	1	2		15	1
																								8

TABLE No. 1—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEASED.																Percentage of each cause to total mortality.						
	Under 1 year.				1 to 2 years.				2 to 3 years.				3 to 4 years.					4 to 5 years.				Total	
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.			W.	C.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																							
Order 4.— <i>Nutrition.</i>																							
Asthma																							
Total developmental class	80	17	28	36													30	17	28	26	101	3.341	
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																							
Order 1.— <i>Accidents and negligence.</i>																							
Tetanus from wound (traumatic)																							
Burns																							
Poisoned by sausage																							
Poisoned by morphia																							
Poisoned by laudanum																							
Neglect at birth	1	4	4																				
Peritonitis from injuries																							
Drowned																							
Suffocation from being overfed	1	1																					
Suffocation from neglect																							
Suffocation, strangled in eating																							
Concussion and compression of brain																							
Dislocation of neck																							
Fracture of skull																							
Fracture of pelvis by fall																							
Gunshot wound																							
Fracture of femur																							
Killed by cars																							
Total deaths by accidents and negligence	2	6	5		1		1	1	1	1			2	1			1	2	3	2	10	25	827

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEASED.															
	5 to 10 years.		10 to 20 years.		20 to 30 years.		30 to 40 years.		40 to 50 years.		50 to 60 years.		60 to 70 years.			
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																
Order 4.—Nutrition.																
Asthma.....							1		1	2	1	1			3	1
Total developmental class.....			4		1	10	7		3	1	1	4	1		2	6
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																
Order 1.—Accidents and negligence.																
Tetanus from wound (traumatic).....															1	1
Burns.....	1	1			1						1					
Poisoned by sausage.....					1											
Poisoned by morphia.....					1				1							
Poisoned by laudanum.....											1					
Neglect at birth.....																
Peritonitis from injuries.....			1				1									
Drowned.....	1		2	1	2	1			2		1	1	1	1	1	1
Suffocation from being overlaid.....																
Suffocation from neglect.....																
Suffocation, strangled in eating.....					1		1				1					
Concussion and compression of brain.....																
Dislocation of neck.....																
Fracture of skull.....	1						1									
Fracture of pelvis by fall.....																
Gunshot wound.....			3				2				1					
Fracture of femur.....											1					
Killed by cars.....											1				1	
Total deaths by accidents and negligence.....	2	2	1	5	1	1	4	1	2		7	1		3	2	1

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEASED.												SOCIAL RELATIONS.					
	70 to 80 years.			80 to 90 years.			90 to 100 years.			Above 100 years.			Married.			Single.		
	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Class IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																		
Order 4.— <i>Nutrition.</i>																		
Asthonia	1	1	1	1	1	1							1	3	1	3	1	2
Total developmental class	11	11	10	6	8	13	3	10		6	9	25	11	17	33	24	31	30
Class V.—VIOLENCE.																		
Order 1.— <i>Accidents and negligence.</i>																		
Tetanus from wound (traumatic)															2	1	5	7
Burns																		1
Poisoned by sausage																		1
Poisoned by morphia															1			
Poisoned by laudanum																		
Neglect at birth																		
Peritonitis from injuries															1	1	1	4
Drowned															1	1	1	2
Suffocation from being overlaid															7	1		1
Suffocation from neglect																		
Suffocation, strangled in eating															1			
Concussion and compression of brain																		
Dislocation of neck																		
Fracture of skull															1			
Fracture of pelvis by fall	1														3	1		
Gunshot wound																		
Fracture of femur	2														6		1	
Killed by cars															1			
Total deaths by accidents and negligence	3										10	5	3		23	3	15	13

TABLE No. 1—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	RECAPITULATION.										Percentage of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.			
	Total by color and sex.					Total by color.						Total by sex.		Total deaths.	
	W.		C.			W.	C.	M.	F.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.											
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.															
Order 4.—Nutrition.															
Asthma	4	6	3	5		10	8	7	11	18	.595	.080	.177		
Total developmental class	53	73	51	73		126	124	104	146	250	8.270	1.095	2.755		
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.															
Order 1.—Accidents and negligence.															
Tetanus from wound (traumatic)	2	1				3		2	1	3	.009	.026	.178		
Burns		2	5	7		2	12	5	9	14	.463	.017	.267		
Poisoned by sausage		1		1		1	1		2	2	.006	.009	.022		
Poisoned by morphia	2					2				2	.006	.018			
Poisoned by leadum	1					1				1	.033	.008			
Neglect at birth	1		4	4		1	8	5	4	9	.288	.009	.178		
Peritonitis from injuries		2	1	1		2	1	1	2	3	.009	.018	.022		
Drowned	0		4	1		9	5	13	1	14	.463	.070	.111		
Suffocation from being overlaid	1		1	1		1	1	2		2	.066	.008	.022		
Suffocation from neglect									1	1	.033		.022		
Concussion and compression of brain	1					1			1	1	.033	.009	.045		
Dislocation of neck	1		2			1	2	3		3	.033	.009			
Fracture of skull	6		1			7		6		7	.232	.061			
Fracture of pelvis by fall		1				1			1	1	.033	.008			
Gunshot wound	6					6		6		6	.190	.052	.022		
Fracture of femur		2	1	1		3	1	2	2	4	.132	.026	.022		
Killed by cars	1		1			1	1	2		2	.067	.009	.022		
Total deaths by accidents and negligence	33	10	19	14		43	33	52	24	70	2.514	.374	.793		

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.
CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	White.		Colored.		1877.						1878.						
						October.			November.			December.			Total first quarter.			
						W.	C.		W.	C.		W.	C.		W.	C.		W.	C.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	C.
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																		
Order 2.—Homicide.																		
Puncture wound	2			2														
Gunshot wound	1			1														
Compression of brain	2	1		1														
Infanticide	1		1															
Total deaths by homicide	6	1	1	4														
Order 3.—Suicide.																		
Incised wound	1								1									
Gunshot wound	2																	
Hanging	2																	
Total deaths by suicide	5																	
Total violent class	87	39	11	23	14	5	1	1	5	1	3		3	1	7	2	13	3
Grand total from all causes by sex	3,023	831	741	723	728	95	86	64	88	90	65	73	80	77	72	73	205	228
Grand total from all causes by color		1,572		1,451		181		152		155		129		157		145		493
Percentage from all causes by color in each period of life to total mortality		52.00		48.00		5.99		5.03		5.14		4.27		5.19		4.70		16.32
Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (white and colored)		13.67		32.34		1.57		3.38		1.35		2.87		1.37		3.22		4.29
Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (total)		9.82		9.07		1.13		.95		.97		.80		.98		.91		2.08
																		2.66
																		1.11
																		1.55
																		5.89
																		14.09
																		9.47
																		3.67
																		1.03

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.

CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

1878.

Cause of death.	February.		March.		Total second quarter.		April.		May.		June.		Total third quarter.	
	W. C.		W. C.		W. C.		W. C.		W. C.		W. C.		W. C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.														
Order 2.—Homicide.														
Puncture wound.....														
Gunshot wound.....														
Compression of brain.....	1				1									
Infanticide.....	1				1									
Total deaths by homicide.....	1				1									
Order 3.—Suicide.														
Incised wound.....														
Gunshot wound.....					1									
Hanging.....									1				1	
Total deaths by suicide.....					1				1				1	
Total violent class.....	4	4	3	3	10	7	4	5	3	5	7	1	16	8
Grand total from all causes by sex.....	82	76	66	62	106	92	80	68	283	251	226	215	305	279
Grand total from all causes by color.....	158	128	196	148	534	441	145	174	190	184	210	226	545	584
Percentage from all causes by color in each period of life to total mortality.....	5.22	4.24	6.55	4.89	17.66	14.59	4.80	5.76	6.28	6.09	6.94	7.47	18.02	19.32
Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (white and colored).....	1.37	2.84	1.72	3.29	4.64	9.80	1.20	3.87	1.65	4.08	1.83	5.02	4.74	12.97
Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (total).....	.99	.80	1.24	.93	3.34	2.76	.90	1.08	1.19	1.15	1.31	1.42	3.40	3.65

TABLE No. 1—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																	
	5 to 10 years.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.			50 to 60 years.		
	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																		
Order 2.—Homicide.																		
Puncture wound.....																		
Gunshot wound.....																		
Compression of brain.....																		
Infanticide.....																		
Total deaths by homicide.....																		
Order 3.—Suicide.																		
Incised wound.....																		
Gunshot wound.....																		
Hanging.....																		
Total deaths by suicide.....																		
Total violent class.....																		
Grand total from all causes by sex.....																		
Grand total from all causes by color.....																		
Percentage from all causes by color in each period of life to total mortality.....																		
Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (white and colored).....																		
Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (total).....																		

TABLE No. 1—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.												SOCIAL RELATIONS.					
	70 to 80 years.			80 to 90 years.			90 to 100 years.			Above 100 years.			Married.			Single.		
	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																		
Order 2.—Homicide.																		
Puncture wound.....																	1	
Gunshot wound.....																		
Compression of brain.....																		
Infanticide.....																	1	
Total deaths by homicide.....																3	1	1
Order 3.—Suicide.																		
Incised wound.....																		
Gunshot wound.....														2			1	
Hanging.....																	1	
Total deaths by suicide.....														2			2	
Total violent class.....	3																	
Grand total from all causes by sex.....	47	58	29	27	17	25	11	17	4	3	6	1	7	250	185	151	112	521
Grand total from all causes by color.....	105		56	42		28	4	9				8		433		263		1,053
Percentage from all causes by color in each period of life to total mortality.....	3.47		1.85	1.30		.93	.13	.30				.27		14.39		8.70		34.83
Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (white and colored).....	.91		1.24	.37		.62	.04	.20				.18		3.78		5.84		23.40
Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (total).....	.65		.35	.26		.18	.03	.05				.05		2.72		1.64		6.58

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	SOCIAL RELATIONS.						NATIVITY.											
	Widow or widower.			Unknown.			District of Columbia.			Other parts of United States.			Foreign.					
	W.	F.	C.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																		
Order 2.—Homicide.																		
Puncture wound.....																		
Gunshot wound.....																		
Compression of brain.....	1																	
Infanticide.....																		
Total deaths by homicide.....	1																	
Order 3.—Suicide.																		
Incised wound.....																		
Gunshot wound.....																		
Hanging.....	1																	
Total deaths by suicide.....	1																	
Total violent class.....	2	2																
Grand total from all causes by sex.....	54	144	38	95	7													
Grand total from all causes by color.....	108		133	7	2													
Percentage from all causes by color in each } period of life to total mortality.....	6.55		4.40	.23	.07													
Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (white and } colored).....	1.73		2.95	.06	.05													
Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (total).....	1.24		.83	.04	.02													

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	DURATION OF RESIDENCE.																	
	Under 1 year.			1 to 5 years.			5 to 10 years.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.		
	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE. Order 2.—Homicide.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total deaths by homicide.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Order 3.—Suicide.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total deaths by suicide.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total violent class.....	4	2	7	5	3	6	6	3	7	1	5	1	8	1	1	2	5	3
Grand total from all causes by sex.....	234	170	238	165	143	169	175	84	89	62	72	122	116	128	158	90	97	30
Grand total from all causes by color.....	404	527	308	344	173	134	233	286	187	57	27	144	60	21	16	16	21	16
Percentage from all causes by color in each pe- riod of life to total mortality.....	13.86	17.43	10.19	11.38	5.73	4.43	7.87	9.46	6.19	1.89	3.21	.89	4.76	1.99	.70	.53	.70	.53
Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (white and colored).....	3.51	11.71	2.68	7.64	1.50	2.98	2.07	6.38	1.03	1.27	.84	.60	1.26	1.33	.18	.35	.18	.35
Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (total).....	2.53	8.29	1.92	2.17	1.08	.85	1.49	1.76	1.17	.35	.60	.17	.90	.38	.13	.10	.38	.10

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM OCTOBER 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Cause of death.	RECAPITULATION.										Percentage of each cause to total mor- tality.	DEATH-RATE.		
	Total by color and sex.					Total by color.						Total deaths.	White.	Colored.
	W.		C.			W.	C.	Total by sex.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.			F.						
Class V.—VIOLENCE.														
Order 2.—Homicide.														
Puncture wound.....				2				2		2		.086		.045
Gunshot wound.....				1				1		1		.033		.022
Compression of brain.....	1			1				1		2		.067	.008	.022
Infanticide.....		1						1		1		.033	.009	
Total deaths by homicide.....	1	1		4				4		6		.199	.017	.069
Order 3.—Suicide.														
Incised wound.....	1									1		.033	.009	
Gunshot wound.....	2							1		2		.066	.018	
Hanging.....	2							2		2		.066	.017	
Total deaths by suicide.....	5							5		5		.165	.044	
Total violent class.....	39	11		23	14			37	62	25	87	2.878	.435	.822
Grand total from all causes by sex.....	831	741		723	728			1,451	1,554	1,469	3,023	100.	13.668	32.244
Grand total from all causes by color.....	1,572			1,451										
Percentage from all causes by color in each period of life to total mortality.....	52.00			48.00							100.00			
Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (white and colored).....	13.07			32.24										
Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (total).....	9.82			9.07								18.89	13.068	32.244

Population: White, 115,000; colored, 45,000; total, 160,000.

Tables 2 and 3 show the number of deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, divided as to color and sex and different periods of life, with percentages.

It will be perceived that the females furnished the greater number of deaths in both races. The colored, being a little over one-quarter of the total population, furnishes more deaths than the whites; and the death rate from this disease per one thousand of their population is nearly three times that of the whites. Still, when we compare the percentages of each to the total mortality we find the colored males are some 3 per cent. above the white, while among the females the difference is less than 1 per cent.

The deaths from this disease under five years is 9.273 per cent. of the total, 2 per cent. being furnished by the whites, the remainder by the colored.

Between the ages of five and ten the whites supply the most deaths, a little over 5 per cent. of the total occurring during this period.

Between ten and twenty we have 11.818 per cent. of the total deaths, the colored furnishing over 8, the colored female furnishing 6 per cent. alone.

Between twenty and thirty we have the greatest number of deaths, the percentage to the total being 25.818. This period presents another remarkable comparison that is sustained between the sexes of each race; the white female being thirty-three more than the white male, her percentage being 6 above his; the colored female being 9 more than the colored male, with a percentage of 1.536 in excess of his.

Between thirty and forty we have 19.091 per cent. of the total deaths, the whites furnishing nearly two-thirds.

The disease furnishing the next highest number of deaths is pneumonia. From this cause we have 319 deaths, or a percentage of 10.55 of the total mortality; the white male furnishing sixty-three cases or 2.08 per cent., the white female forty-nine cases or 1.62 per cent., the colored male one hundred and eleven cases or 3.67 per cent., and the colored female ninety-six cases or 3.18 per cent.

It will thus be seen that pneumonia is a peculiarly fatal disease for the colored people, as they furnish nearly two-thirds of all the cases. A still more remarkable fact is shown when we compare the relative mortality from this disease under five years of age. There is a total of 187 deaths or 58.62 per cent., under five years of age, distributed by race and sex as follows: The white male 23 or 7.21 per cent., the white female 12 or 3.76 per cent., the colored male 78 or 24.45 per cent., and the colored female 74 or 23.2 per cent. That is, the colored race furnishes a death rate of this disease, among the children under five years of age, more than four times that of the white.

Of the deaths of children under five years of age we have a total of 1,338, or 44.26 per cent. of the total mortality. This number is furnished in the following proportion by color and sex: male whites 301, or a percentage of 22.5 to the total mortality; of the children under five years of age, the white female 243 or 28.16 per cent., the colored male 423 or 31.61 per cent., and the colored female 371 or 27.73 per cent.; and the ratios to the total mortality are as follows: white males 9.96, white females 8.04, colored male 13.99, and colored females 12.27; the deaths per 1,000 of the population of each race being for the whites 4.734, and the colored 17.644, showing a greater difference between the ratios of the two races than was obtained from the total deaths as previously noted.

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TABLE No. 2.—Showing total deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, with percentages, for nine months ending June 30, 1878.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Total deaths	121	149	127	153	550
Percentage to mortality from this disease	22.	27.09	23.09	27.82	100.
Percentage to total mortality	4.	4.93	4.2	5.06	18.19
Percentage to total mortality of each sex and color	14.53	20.11	17.57	21.02	.....
Death rate per 1,000 for each color	2.35		6.22		.....

TABLE No. 3.—Showing deaths from phthisis pulmonalis by color, sex, and ages, with percentages, for the nine months ending June 30, 1878.

	Under 5 years of age.					From 5 to 10 years.					Total.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
Total deaths.....	3	8	20	20	51	11	1	8	9	29	
Percentage to total mortality from this disease.....	.546	1.455	3.636	3.636	9.273	2.	.182	1.455	1.636	5.273	
	From 10 to 20 years.					From 20 to 30 years.					Total.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
Total deaths.....	10	10	12	33	65	21	54	29	38	143	
Percentage to total mortality from this disease.....	1.818	1.818	2.182	6.	11.818	3.818	9.818	5.273	6.909	25.818	
	From 30 to 40 years.					From 40 to 50 years.					Total.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
Total deaths.....	32	33	18	22	105	23	18	16	15	72	
Percentage to total mortality from this disease.....	5.818	6.	3.273	4.	19.091	4.182	3.273	2.909	2.727	13.091	
	From 50 to 60 years.					From 60 to 70 years.					Total.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
Total deaths.....	12	13	14	9	48	7	10	6	3	26	
Percentage to total mortality from this disease.....	2.182	2.364	2.545	1.636	8.727	1.273	1.818	1.091	.545	4.727	

Total deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, &c.—Continued.

	From 70 to 80 years.					From 80 to 90 years.				
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Total deaths.....	1	2	3	4	10	1	.....	1	.....	2
Percentage to total mortality from this disease.....	.182	.364	.545	.727	1.818	.182	.....	.182	.....	.364

For the purpose of condensing and presenting as graphically as possible, tables 4 and 5 have been prepared. They show the total deaths under five years of age divided according to color and sex, and the fourteen most important diseases. In the table headed, "From all other diseases," are included the number of deaths from consumption and pneumonia, the prematurely born, and those who died from want of proper development, &c.

Table 5 shows the number of deaths from each disease occurring in children under five years, with percentage to the total mortality under five years of age, and also the same percentage according to race and sex. By these figures we find that diphtheria and scarlet fever each furnished less than 5 per cent. of the total deaths among the children, and were much more fatal with the white than the colored. From diarrheal diseases and cholera infantum we have more than 12 per cent. of these deaths, the different races and sexes being more nearly balanced than in some others. The "Diseases of the brain and its membranes" furnished over 6 per cent. of the deaths, the whites being in a majority. Of the other diseases affecting the nervous system, viz, convulsions and trismus, we have a plentiful supply, the same being 15.77 per cent. of the total. In these two the colored are in a decided majority, they furnishing 11.59 and the whites 4.18 per cent.

TABLE No. 4.—Showing total number of deaths of children of five years of age and under, by color and sex, with percentages, for nine months ending June 30, 1878.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Total deaths.....	301	243	423	371	1,338
Percentage to mortality of this class.....	22.5	28.16	31.61	27.73	100.
Percentage to total mortality.....	9.96	8.04	13.99	12.27	44.26
Death-rate per 1,000 for each color.....	4.73		17.64		.....

TABLE No. 5.—*Showing mortality from the fourteen principal diseases of children of five years of age and under, classified as to color and sex, with percentages, for nine months ending June 30, 1878.*

Diseases.....	Cholera Infantum.					Diarrheal diseases.					Diphtheria.					Scarlet fever.					Group.				
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Color.....																									
Sex.....	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number deaths.....	25	17	14	14	70	28	17	32	24	99	24	21	9	10	64	23	18	10	8	59	14	11	9	8	42
Percentage to total mortality.....	1.87	1.27	1.045	1.045	5.23	1.94	1.27	2.39	1.80	7.40	1.80	1.57	.67	.74	4.78	1.72	1.35	.74	.60	4.41	1.05	.82	.67	.60	3.14
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Diseases.....	Whooping-cough.					Measles.					Convulsions.					Trismus nascentium.					Marsasmus, tabes mesenterica, hydrocephalus, and tubercular meningitis.				
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Color.....																									
Sex.....	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number deaths.....	2	1	7	4	14	2	.....	1	3	6	25	23	55	38	141	5	3	24	38	70	13	13	14	14	54
Percentage to total mortality.....	.15	.075	.525	.30	1.05	.15075	.225	.45	1.87	1.72	4.11	2.84	10.54	.37	.22	1.80	2.84	5.23	.57	.97	1.05	1.05	4.04
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Diseases.....	Inanition.					Bronchitis and congestion of lungs.					Diseases of the brain and its membranes.					Dentition and enteritis.					From all other causes.				
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Color.....																									
Sex.....	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number deaths.....	9	14	18	14	55	14	21	18	13	66	29	20	17	16	82	8	7	7	4	26	82	57	188	103	490
Percentage to total mortality.....	.67	1.045	1.35	1.045	4.11	1.045	1.565	1.35	.97	4.93	2.17	1.48	1.27	1.21	6.13	.60	.52	.52	.30	1.94	6.13	4.26	14.04	12.19	36.62

Table 6 shows the number of decedents according to color and sex and the average age at the time of death; first, of all of each class; second, those above the age of five; third, those above twenty; fourth, of those above forty; and, finally, the number of married and single persons, and widows and widowers above the age of twenty years, with their several average ages; thus showing the effect, to a certain extent, of married life upon longevity.

There are some interesting facts shown by these figures. For instance, the low average of age attained by the colored race as compared with the white; the colored male attaining but the average age of 15.432 years, while the white male attains that of 27.388. The difference of the average age of the white and colored female is not quite so great, being about $9\frac{1}{2}$ years. Comparing the white male and female, we find the advantage in favor of the female a little over two years, while the colored females have the advantage over the colored males of 3.6 years. After arriving at the age of five years, we find that this difference of average ages between the different races is, to some extent, obliterated. The white female still has the advantage of the white male, but by little less than one year. The colored male at this time has not only overcome his disadvantage as compared with the colored female, but has gained $6\frac{1}{4}$ years. For twenty years and above, there is little change from the ratio at five except between the colored male and female, the latter having gained nearly all she had lost at the last calculation. At the age of forty and over, however, we find the tables turned in favor of the colored race. The colored male has over $2\frac{1}{2}$ years more allotted him than the white, and the colored female has the advantage of $1\frac{1}{4}$ years as compared with the white female.

It is interesting to note the comparative number of each race and sex that attains the age of forty and upwards. Out of a total mortality of 831 white males, 301 arrive at this age, that is, a percentage of 36.22. And of the total mortality of 723 of colored males, only 155, or 21.44 per cent., arrive at this age. In other words, out of 1,000 births of white males, at the end of 40 years we shall find 362 alive; and out of 1,000 births of colored males at the same time we shall find but 214 and a fraction alive, a difference of 148 in favor of the white males.

Applying the same test to the females of the two races, we find that out of a total mortality of 741 white females there will be 261, or 35.22 per cent., alive at the end of forty years, or 352 in 1,000 births. Out of a total of 728 deaths of the colored females, but 144, or 19.78 per cent., are alive, or nearly 198 out of 1,000 births, being 154 in favor of the white female. So that, although their lives may prove of greater length after arriving at the age of forty, still the white child born at the same time with the colored has nearly two chances to the other's one to attain this age. Another thing to be taken into consideration is that very many of these old colored people are either uncertain as to their ages or are prone to exaggeration in respect thereto, and undoubtedly an element of error may have crept into these figures from this cause.

Another point of interest is contained in the figures relative to social relations. Among the whites, we find the number of widowers to be 57 and the number of widows 144, a difference of 87, showing pretty conclusively that "more widowers than widows marry." In married life we find that 247 married men die to 185 married women, a difference of 62, showing, *perhaps*, that married life is more salutary for the female than the male.

Of white males, single, 128 over the age of twenty years died against only 75 single females, a difference of 53, also showing, *perhaps*, that single

life is more salutary to the female than to the male. We find a single advantage of four-tenths of a year for the widowers over the widows in the average ages of the two sexes. The average age of the married male exceeds that of the married female over 9.8 years, showing very conclusively that married life is more salutary for the male than female.

The same remarks are also applicable to the colored race, except that the widows' longevity exceeds that of the widowers by one and nearly nine-tenths years, and that the married colored male exceeds in duration of life by over 8½ years the married colored female.

The average age of the married as compared with the single shows a decided advantage in favor of the married. In the white race the married male exceeds the unmarried over 14 years; the advantage in favor of the white female being less than one year.

Among the colored we find the life of the married male exceeds that of the unmarried by over 17½ years, and the life of the married female that of the unmarried by 12 years.

Lest an erroneous opinion may be drawn from table 6 and the comments thereon, it is well to state that these calculations are made only from the ages of those who have died during the nine months covered by these figures. There is a marked difference between the average age of the dying and the living, the latter being nearly double the former. The only way of arriving at the correct average age of any class of people would be to get the age of the whole number at any single day, and even this would not be the correct average dying age. If we could take one thousand persons born on the same day, and keep a complete register of all their ages at the time of their deaths, we could from this ascertain the average of their ages, but this would not be the average age of two thousand born on the same day, nor of one thousand and one. It will, therefore, be seen that these figures and remarks are only applicable to these decedents, and have no reference whatever to the living population.

TABLE No. 6.—*Showing total number of deaths, by color and sex, with average ages, together with the number of widows and widowers, married and single, above the age of twenty years, with their average ages and percentages to total mortality at different periods of life, for the nine months ending June 30, 1878.*

Color and sex.	All ages.			5 years and over.			20 years and over.		
	Number of deaths.	Average ages.	Percentage to total mortality.	Number of deaths.	Average ages.	Percentage to total mortality.	Number of deaths.	Average ages.	Percentage to total mortality.
White males.....	831	27.388	27.5	528	42.538	17.43	439	49.137	14.52
White females....	741	29.477	24.6	491	43.484	16.24	404	50.412	13.26
Colored males....	723	15.432	23.9	298	41.602	9.86	243	48.354	8.04
Colored females..	728	19.033	24.1	351	35.346	11.61	261	47.550	8.63

TABLE No. 6.—Showing total number of deaths, &c.—Continued.

Color and sex.	40 years and over.			Widows and widowers.			Married.			Single.		
	Number of deaths.	Average ages.	Percentage to total mortality.	Number of deaths.	Average ages.	Percentage to total mortality.	Number of deaths.	Average ages.	Percentage to total mortality.	Number of deaths.	Average ages.	Percentage to total mortality.
White males.....	301	57.924	9.96	57	64.956	1.88	247	51.732	8.17	128	37.364	4.23
White females....	261	62.372	8.63	144	64.544	4.76	185	41.846	6.13	75	41.474	2.48
Colored males....	155	59.484	5.13	38	63.587	1.26	151	49.793	4.99	53	32.173	1.75
Colored females..	144	63.624	4.76	95	65.477	3.14	112	41.219	3.70	54	29.144	1.79

Table 7 shows the ten principal diseases and the number of deaths from each, for each year since August 1, 1874, giving total deaths, according to color and sex, with percentages.

Phthisis stands at the head and pneumonia is its immediate follower, through the four divisions of the table. The relations of these two diseases to each other, and the comparative ratios of the white and colored as to number of deaths and to each other, are surprisingly kept up throughout, and the proportion of deaths per one thousand of the population, by color, varies but slightly. Cholera infantum, diarrheal diseases, and convulsions change places, and finally cholera infantum, with tabes mesenterica, disappears entirely from the last division.

Scarlet fever first appears in the third year as No. 8; in the fourth year it appears as No. 6.

Diphtheria first appears in the fourth year as No. 5, showing something unusual in its history in this District for the last year.

Typhoid fever stands No. 9 in the first two years, disappears from the third, and again reappears in its former position in the fourth.

TABLE No. 7.—Showing the ten principal causes of death in the District of Columbia, registered for the years ending September 30, 1875, 1876, 1877, and for nine months ending June 30, 1878, together with classification of color and sex, with percentages.

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total deaths.	Percentage to total number of deaths.		Number of deaths in 1,000 population.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
From all causes.....	1,162	1,048	1,029	1,113	4,352	50.781	49.219	19.217	47.600
1. Phthisis pulmonalis.....	164	143	124	148	579	7.054	6.250	2.669	6.044
2. Pneumonia.....	100	87	119	124	430	4.296	5.583	1.628	5.400
3. Cholera infantum.....	73	81	56	60	270	3.538	2.665	1.339	2.577
4. Convulsions.....	41	37	57	62	197	1.792	2.734	.678	2.644
5. Tabes mesenterica and marasmus.....	23	33	56	59	171	1.286	2.642	.486	2.555
6. Senile debility.....	39	33	34	51	157	1.654	1.953	.626	1.888
7. Diarrheal diseases, dysentery, enterocolitis.....	22	30	32	46	130	1.194	1.786	.452	1.733
8. Whooping cough.....	18	27	36	43	124	1.034	1.815	.391	1.755
9. Typhoid fever.....	29	32	15	24	100	1.401	.896	.530	.866
10. Inanition.....	24	24	17	26	91	1.102	.988	.417	.955

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TABLE No. 7.—Showing the ten principal causes of death, &c.—Continued.

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total deaths.	Percentage to total number of deaths.		Number of deaths in 1,000 population.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
From all causes.....	1,137	1,016	1,041	1,052	4,246	50.707	49.293	18.721	48.511
1. Phthisis pulmonalis.....	165	141	120	169	595	7.206	6.806	2.690	6.422
2. Pneumonia.....	100	72	135	115	422	4.050	5.887	1.495	5.555
3. Cholera infantum.....	93	83	69	63	308	4.145	3.108	1.530	2.933
4. Diarrheal diseases, dysentery, entero colitis.....	45	49	75	68	237	2.213	3.367	.817	3.177
5. Convulsions.....	36	37	71	49	193	1.719	2.826	.634	2.696
6. Senile debility.....	38	40	30	33	141	1.837	1.463	.678	1.466
7. Apoplexy.....	33	34	21	26	114	1.577	1.106	.582	1.044
8. Tabes mesenterica.....	6	8	36	42	92	.032	1.837	.121	1.733
9. Typhoid fever.....	24	32	14	14	84	1.318	.065	.486	.632
10. Bronchitis.....	21	25	17	19	82	1.063	.084	.400	.800

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1877.

From all causes.....	1,067	1,015	961	1,040	4,103	51.231	48.769	18.278	44.466
1. Phthisis pulmonalis.....	166	147	115	181	609	7.628	7.214	2.721	6.577
2. Pneumonia.....	79	54	110	93	336	3.241	4.947	1.156	4.511
3. Convulsions.....	36	34	85	83	287	1.706	4.070	.608	3.711
4. Cholera infantum.....	48	49	41	57	195	2.364	2.388	.843	2.177
5. Diarrheal diseases, dysentery, entero colitis.....	43	87	62	52	194	1.949	2.729	.695	2.468
6. Tabes mesenterica and marasmus.....	24	29	62	69	184	1.291	3.192	.460	2.911
7. Senile debility.....	35	46	39	61	181	1.974	2.437	.704	2.222
8. Scarlet fever.....	64	63	14	12	153	3.095	.063	1.104	.577
9. Valvular disease of the heart.....	26	32	17	21	96	1.413	.092	.504	.844
10. Trismus nascentium.....	11	5	43	33	92	.036	1.852	.139	1.688

FOR NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1878.

From all causes.....	832	740	723	728	3,023	52.000	48.000	13.669	32.244
1. Phthisis pulmonalis.....	121	149	127	153	550	8.931	9.262	2.347	6.222
2. Pneumonia.....	63	49	111	96	319	3.704	6.847	.973	4.600
3. Convulsions.....	26	23	55	38	142	1.620	3.076	.426	2.066
4. Diarrheal diseases, dysentery, entero colitis.....	35	32	36	27	130	2.216	2.684	.582	1.400
5. Diphtheria.....	41	49	12	21	123	2.977	1.091	.762	.733
6. Scarlet fever.....	40	36	15	11	102	2.514	.086	.660	.577
7. Senile debility.....	19	30	19	26	94	1.620	1.488	.426	1.000
8. Trismus nascentium.....	5	3	24	38	70	.026	2.881	.069	1.377
9. Typhoid fever.....	25	15	12	11	63	1.823	.076	.347	.511
10. Premature birth.....	18	9	16	13	56	.069	.095	.234	.644

For the purpose of facilitating investigations into the causes of disease, as well as for general information to be obtained therefrom, the accompanying map has been prepared.

On this map the District is laid off into twelve divisions marked by red lines, and the locality, as near as can be given, of fatal cases of the following diseases is shown. In a few instances there has been more than one death in the same locality. Scarlet fever is indicated by the round red spot; diphtheria by the square red spot; diarrheal diseases, including diarrhea, dysentery, and *enterocolitis*, are represented by the red cross; typhoid fever is represented by the round blue spot; and malarial diseases, including remittent, intermittent, and typho-malarial fevers, are represented by the blue cross. None of the deaths from these diseases occurring in hospitals are indicated.

Table 8 should be studied in connection with this map, for, as will be observed, this table shows the total number of deaths, and the number

of each in the several divisions of the District, together with the percentages of deaths from each disease, and also the whole number of deaths and percentages to the deaths occurring in each of the divisions.

Attention is called to the fact of the percentages of the different diseases being so near alike, there being but few wide variations. Scarlet fever and diphtheria, however, present some peculiarities in this respect. Divisions 1, Georgetown, and 2, Washington and the county, are above the general average of deaths from scarlet fever, while divisions 5 and 8 of Washington and east of the Eastern Branch are below—east of the Eastern Branch not a case having occurred. Of diphtheria, we find it light in division 2 of Georgetown, 6 of Washington, and east of the Eastern Branch. It will also be noted that there is no relation between the prevalence of these two diseases, and this, so far as it goes, is an evidence that the infecting poisons of the two are different.

Of phthisis pulmonalis, pneumonia, and cholera infantum, we find a large proportion in divisions 2, 3, and 5 of Washington. Whether there may be some local cause or causes for this, or that it is merely accidental, is a question.

TABLE No. 8.—Showing location of deaths in the District of Columbia for nine months ending June 30, 1878, not occurring in hospitals or similar institutions, with percentages.

Diseases.	Georgetown.				Washington.							
	First division.		Second division.		First division.		Second division.		Third division.		Fourth division.	
	Deaths.	Percentage.	Deaths.	Percentage.	Deaths.	Percentage.	Deaths.	Percentage.	Deaths.	Percentage.	Deaths.	Percentage.
Phthisis pulmonalis	17	3.63	11	2.35	19	4.06	64	13.64	73	15.6	57	12.18
Pneumonia	8	2.63	9	2.99	21	6.97	46	15.2	52	17.27	20	6.65
Cholera infantum	4	5.88	1	1.47	6	8.83	9	13.24	12	17.64	4	5.88
Scarlet fever	14	13.73	8	7.84	6	5.80	16	15.08	9	8.82	15	14.71
Diphtheria	4	3.31	2	1.65	4	3.31	10	8.27	22	18.18	24	19.82
Typhoid fever			1	1.75	3	5.26	7	12.24	9	15.8	7	12.24
Malarial fevers					4	10.26	8	20.51	4	10.26	6	15.38
Diarrheal diseases	2	1.74	4	3.46	6	5.22	17	14.71	16	13.91	8	6.96
All others	55	8.79	66	4.55	88	6.06	201	13.84	258	17.77	192	13.32
Total	104	3.82	102	3.75	157	5.77	378	13.84	455	16.71	332	12.23

Diseases.	Washington.								In the county.		East of Eastern Branch.		Total deaths.	Percentage.
	Fifth division.		Sixth division.		Seventh division.		Eighth division.							
	Deaths.	Percentage.	Deaths.	Percentage.	Deaths.	Percentage.	Deaths.	Percentage.	Deaths.	Percentage.				
Phthisis pulmonalis	68	14.52	26	5.56	55	11.75	46	9.83	21	4.49	11	2.35	468	17.19
Pneumonia	43	14.28	17	5.65	29	9.64	25	8.31	20	6.65	11	3.66	301	11.06
Cholera infantum	16	23.52	5	7.35	5	7.35	3	4.41	3	4.41			68	2.50
Scarlet fever	2	1.96	7	6.86	7	6.86	3	2.94	15	14.71			102	3.75
Diphtheria	7	5.8	1	.83	18	14.87	20	16.5	7	5.8	2	1.65	121	4.44
Typhoid fever	10	17.54	5	8.77	6	10.52	6	10.52	3	5.26			57	2.09
Malarial fevers	5	12.82	4	10.26	2	5.13	5	12.82	1	2.50			39	1.43
Diarrheal diseases	16	13.91	12	10.43	13	11.3	7	6.09	9	7.83	5	4.35	115	4.22
All others	196	13.5	84	5.79	111	7.64	99	6.82	72	4.96	30	2.06	1,452	53.32
Total	363	13.33	161	5.91	246	9.03	214	7.86	151	5.54	59	2.17	2,723	100

TABLE No. 9.—*Showing number of deaths occurring in hospitals and similar institutions in the District of Columbia for the nine months ending June 30, 1878.*

Color and sex.	Names of hospitals and institutions.																	
	Freedmen's Hospital.	Providence Hospital.	Washington Asylum Hos- pital.	Columbia Hospital.	Government Hospital for the Insane.	Barnes Hospital (Soldiers' Home).	Children's Hospital.	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.	Louise Home.	Home for the Aged.	United States Naval Hos- pital.	Convent Visitation.	St. Vincent Orphan Asy- lum.	Aged Women's Home, Georgetown.	Colored Orphan Asylum.	Deaf and Dumb Asy lum.	Women's Christian Asso- ciation Home.	Total.
White male	7	28	9	...	24	25	1	12	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	114
White female .....	...	7	6	1	3	...	3	13	1	6	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	49
Colored male	36	3	21	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	73
Colored female	29	...	20	...	2	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Total	72	38	56	1	35	25	8	39	1	10	3	5	1	1	2	1	2	300

Table 10 shows the duration of a few of our most important diseases, terminating fatally, with the percentages of deaths within specified periods from each disease.

Of scarlet fever we find that nearly one-fourth of all the deaths occur on or before the third day. The two next most fatal periods will be found to be the fourth and seventh days, while a large number live beyond fourteen days.

In diphtheria, the most fatal day is the seventh, nearly 15 per cent. dying on this day, the fifth and sixth ranging next in fatality.

In pneumonia the most fatal period is the seventh day, more than one in six of all the deaths occurring at this time. Nearly one-third of the deaths from this disease occur from the eleventh to the fourteenth day inclusive.

In typhoid fever a large number die on or before the tenth day. The fourteenth day proves fatal to over one-fifth, and the twenty-first to a little over one-fourth of the total number.

In phthisis over one-half die before passing the sixth month of the disease. The next most fatal period is between the ninth and twelfth months. Comparatively few, 7.61 per cent., live beyond the second year.

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TABLE No. 11.—*Showing the several occupations of the decedents for the nine months ending June 30, 1878.*

Occupations.	White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Artists	1			
Apothecaries	2			
Agents, &c	5			
Attorneys, &c	11			
Auctioneers	1			
Architects	1			
Astronomers	1			
Authors		1		
Brickmakers			1	
Bricklayers	4		1	
Brewers	1		1	
Brass-finishers	1			
Butchers	5			
Bookbinders	2			
Barbers			3	
Billiard-saloon keepers			1	
Bakers	4	1	1	
Barkeepers	2			
Bartenders	1			
Blacksmiths	3			
Clerks	55	3	2	
Carpenters	14		7	
Caterers, &c	4			
Cooks			2	16
Car-drivers	2			
Coachmen and hackmen			5	
Contractors	3			
Calkers	1			
Comptroller Treasury	1			
Cabinet-makers	3			
Coal-dealers	1			
Coopers			1	
Carriage-makers	1			
Conductors (street-car)	1			
Dairymen	2			
Drummers, United States Marines	1			
Dressmakers and seamstresses		6		
Drivers and teamsters	3		9	
Draughtsmen	1			
Dentists	2			
Editors	1			
Examiners, Patent-Office	3			
Engineers	5		2	
Farmers	7		6	
Fishermen	2			
Folders, Government Printing Office		1		
Furniture-dealers	1			
Firemen	2		1	
Gardeners	3	1	1	
Grocers	5	1		
Grainers	1			
Hucksters	3			
House-keepers		21		12
House servants and waiters		7	16	97
Hostlers			2	
Hotel-keepers	4			
Hatters	1			
Hydrographers			1	
Jewelers	3			
Journalists	1			
Laborers	45		146	
Liverymen	3			
Millers	2			
Machinists	4			
Messengers	3		4	
Mechanics	1			
Merchants	22		2	
Midwives				2
Masons	3			
Market-masters	1			
Molders	1			
Musicians			1	
Manufacturers	1			
Nurses		1	1	7
Newsdealers	1			

TABLE No. 11.—*Showing the several occupations of the decedents, &c.*—Continued.

Occupations.	White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Newsboys	1			
Officers, United States Army	6			
Painters	10		1	
Physicians	6			
Pumpmakers	1			
Porters			12	
Plumbers	3			
Printers	10			
Plate-printers	2			
Professor law college	1			
Preachers and priests	4		3	
Plasterers	2		1	
Policemen	1			
Paper-hangers	1			
Peruvian minister	1			
President gas company	1			
Proof-readers	1			
Register United States Treasury	1			
Rag-picker			1	
Restaurant-keeper	2			
Soldiers	41		1	
Sailors	8		12	
Shoemakers	6		2	
Secretary Smithsonian Institution	1			
Superintendent street railway	1			
Superintendent Little Sisters of the Poor		1		
Superintendent American Express Company	1			
School teachers		1		
Storekeepers		3		1
Stonecutters	7		1	
Skin dresser and glover	1			
Sugar-makers	1			
Sextons	1			
Tailors	4			
Timbers	1			
Treasurer Columbia Bank-Note Company	1			
Upholsterers	5			
Washers and ironers		2		30
Whitewashers			2	
Water-registrar	1			
Watchmen	1		1	
Watermen	1			
Well-digger			1	

There are many interesting items to be found among the certificates of death that are in no way shown by any of the tables. For instance, we find with pneumonia, brain complications in 18 cases; followed by phthisis, 20; by abscess of the lungs, 1; preceded by whooping-cough, 22; by measles, 15; by phthisis, 8; diphtheria, 1; complicated with pleurisy, 26; with typhoid fever, 8; hypostatic pneumonia, 1; double pneumonia, 14. Phthisis is complicated with hemorrhage in 45 cases; preceded by scrofula in 9 cases. Typhoid fever is complicated with perforation and hemorrhage of the bowels in 1 case, and 1 death from relapse is noted. Rheumatism complicated with heart trouble is found in 18 cases; valvular disease of the heart complicated with anasarca, 10; dropsy, 20; hydrothorax, 1.

Among children the complication most ordinarily met with is some brain trouble. In scarlet fever it is reported in 20 cases; in measles, 10; in diphtheria, 2; in cholera infantum, 17; in diarrhœa, 23; in whooping-cough, 19; in dentition, 56; in malarial fever, 4; and in indigestion and overfeeding in 6 cases.

With scarlet fever we find the following complications and sequelæ in addition to those already noted above: It is followed by diphtheria in

13 cases; urema, 5; anasarca, 10; albuminuria, 5; septicæmia and pyæmia, 4; congestion of the kidneys, 3; nephritis, 7; pneumonia, 3; dropsy, tabes, mesenterica, marasmus, and peritonitis, 1 each.

Diphtheria is reported with fewer complications and sequelæ than any other of the diseases of children, as the following will indicate: It was found with pneumonia, paralysis, thrombosis, and croup, 1 each; whooping-cough and hemorrhage, 2 each; and with pyæmia in 5 cases.

In measles we find complications and sequelæ with pneumonia in 15 cases; with congestion of the lungs and diarrhœa, 4 each; with anasarca, 3; with dropsy and enteritis, 2 each; and with heart-clot, typhoid fever, cholera infantum, and croup, 1 each.

Whooping-cough is complicated with pneumonia in 22 cases; with bronchitis and croup, 2 each.

Eight cases of cholera infantum and diarrhœa are given as having been produced by swill-milk.

Table 12 shows the number of marriages, births, still-births, twins and triplets, and illegitimate births reported during the nine months. The information it conveys is but meager, and very unsatisfactory, but the time allowed for the completion of this report would not permit further illustration.

TABLE No. 12.—*Showing marriages, births, still-births, illegitimate, twins, and triplets, reported for the nine months ending June 30, 1878.*

	White.		Colored.		Total.
Marriages.....	273		154		427
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Births.....	885	800	589	612	
	1,685		1,201		2,886
Still-births.....	56	54	99	90	
	110		189		299
Illegitimate births.....	25	19	76	94	
	44		170		214
Twins.....	9		12		21
Triplets.....	..		1		1

During the nine months ending June 30, 1878, coffins, or burial sites, or both, have been supplied in 468 cases, showing that nearly one-sixth of the total number dying during the nine months were buried at public expense. More than three-fourths of this number were colored persons.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SMITH TOWNSHEND, M. D.,

Health Officer, District of Columbia.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX L 1.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
OFFICE OF HEALTH OFFICER,
Washington, D. C., October 31, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with request contained in your letter of the 18th instant, I have the honor to forward herewith estimate of appropriations required to defray the expense of conducting the sanitary service, and to secure a full and correct record of vital statistics, &c., in the District of Columbia, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

Owing to changes made necessary in consequence of a misapprehension as to date, &c., I am unable to forward detailed statements of operations, &c., at this time. It shall be in your hands, however, on or before the 10th proximo.

Very respectfully,

SMITH TOWNSHEND, M. D.,
Health Officer.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Estimate of appropriations required to defray the expense of conducting the sanitary service, to secure a full and correct record of vital statistics, and to prevent domestic animals from running at large in the District of Columbia, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

For salary of Health Officer.....	\$3,000
For six sanitary inspectors.....	7,200
For two food inspectors, at \$1,200 each.....	2,400
For clerks and other assistants.....	7,500
For one poundmaster.....	1,000
For laborers and poundmen.....	800
For rent of building.....	480
For printing, stationery, &c.....	600
For postage, fuel, and lights.....	300
	23,280

M.—REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
October 24, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: In obedience to your communication of the 18th instant, I have the honor to make the following exhibit of the transactions of this department from November 1, 1877, the date of my last report, to June 30, 1878:

RECEIPTS.

From tax-collector, including water fund since December 17, 1877.....	\$1,488,337 04
water-registrar, to December 17, 1877.....	1,791 01
school fund, interest on \$60,385 corporation stock, 2 quarters.....	1,811 54
building permits (936).....	2,008 00
Washington Market Company, on account of rent.....	3,750 00
Western Market, rents.....	3,742 42
Northern Market, rents.....	4,217 00
Eastern Market, rents.....	1,974 87
Northeastern Market, rents.....	46 00
Georgetown Market, rents.....	1,128 88
assistant attorney, District of Columbia, A. A. Birney, fines collected.....	156 10
assistant attorney District of Columbia, F. Miller, fines collected.....	807 97
J. O. Wilson, from sale of school lot in 1871.....	663 73

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From sundry street excavations by individuals.....	\$50 00
commissioners of the sinking fund.....	656 69
Linthicum Institute for fuel in Curtis school building.....	65 34
Peabody library, for fuel in Curtis school building.....	74 79
license forfeited.....	6 25
refund of unexpended balances for transportation of paupers....	43 72
sale of old materials.....	272 51
refund by Commissioners District of Columbia for photograph copy.....	7 00
produce-dealers' permits in lieu of licenses.....	1,650 00
sundry rents.....	332 10
police court for United States fines.....	4,241 16
police court for District of Columbia fines.....	5,540 24
bills receivable, Western Market notes, &c.....	2,179 66
	<hr/>
	1,525,554 02
From United States Government, appropriation fire department. \$25,000	
From United States Government, appropriation for the poor... 20,000	
	<hr/>
	45,000 00
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	1,570,554 02
From which amount deduct the sums recieved from property-holders for repairing Pennsylvania avenue, it being a trust fund for the benefit of the contractors on said avenue.....	3,677 49
	<hr/>
Amount available for District purposes.....	1,566,876 53

There were 11,765 warrants countersigned between November 1, 1877, and June 30, 1878, and the daily receipts were duly deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Between the above dates, 1,900 licenses were issued from this office, amounting in value to \$88,163.53, viz:

Apothecaries.....	\$421 35
Auctioneers.....	2,315 69
Banks and bankers.....	322 25
Bill posters.....	20 00
Brewers.....	320 00
Balls, &c., and circuses.....	405 00
Book agents.....	133 36
Claim agents.....	30 00
Cattle brokers.....	120 00
Commission merchants.....	1,263 34
Commercial agents.....	14,446 84
Dealers in liquor, wholesale.....	10,155 51
Dealers in liquor, retail.....	39,575 03
Dealers in old barrels.....	60 00
Billiard and other tables.....	1,320 14
Hotels.....	2,195 26
Intelligences office.....	5 00
Ice companies.....	100 00
Insurance companies, &c.....	2,677 64
Junk dealers.....	1,216 69
Livery stables.....	2,234 53
Manufacturers of gas.....	72 00
Miscellaneous.....	8 73
Notions.....	280 00
Pawnbrokers.....	1,375 00
Photographers.....	481 64
Produce dealers.....	706 37
Peddlers.....	913 00
Restaurants.....	4,237 72
Street cars.....	3 50
Hacks, cabs, &c.....	173 06
Theaters.....	575 00
	<hr/>
	88,163 53

I respectfully suggest that the revenues of the District would be greatly increased if this office had the entire services of a man of integrity and industry as "inspector of licenses," whose business it should be to give his undivided attention toward the discovery of those persons who are now evading the license laws. He should be authorized and directed to demand from each and every person, amenable to the license laws, the production of his license, and bring to justice all who are selling without a license.

This inspector might be attached to the police department, but he should be required to make daily reports in person to this office.

Since my appointment in 1876, there have been added to the duties and responsibilities of the office the supervision of the license laws and issuance of licenses, the building-permit account, as well as the new duties connected with the liquor licenses, which, I hope, may justify the restoration of the salary to what the law allowed before these additions, viz. \$3,000 per annum.

The estimated expenses of this office for the year ending June 30, 1878, are as follows :

Salary of treasurer	\$2,400
Salary of clerk	1,200
Salary of assistant clerk and messenger	900
Contingencies	400
	<hr/>
	4,900
Restoration of treasurer's salary	600
	<hr/>
Would be	5,500

Respectfully,

ROB. P. DODGE,
Treasurer District of Columbia.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

N.—REPORT OF THE MAJOR OF POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
OFFICE OF MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT,
Washington, D. C., November 21, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to forward herewith the seventeenth annual report of the operations of this department for the year ending September 30, 1878.

The efficiency and discipline of the force are good, and it is confidently believed will favorably compare with those of any similar organization in the country.

INCREASE OF THE FORCE.

The number of patrolmen, as at present prescribed, is too small to properly patrol the large area and great value contained in the District of Columbia. Since the authorization by Congress in 1866 of the present force, the area requiring police surveillance, the population, and the value of property have more than doubled; what was at that time sufficient is manifestly inadequate at the present. The beats as at present laid off—and with the limited number of men no better arrangement can be made—will average throughout the city, if the streets and alleys are passed over, ten miles in length. It is not at all surprising that with this extended line to traverse the policeman is sometimes sought in vain.

While the force is numerically 200 strong, that is by no means the number available for street duty. Large details are constantly required for public receptions of government officials, foreign representatives, &c. The courts when in session necessitate the daily attendance of an average of 30 men as complainants, witnesses, and in charge of prisoners; permanent details comprise one lieutenant, two sergeants, and twenty privates, disposed as follows: At police court, 1 lieutenant, 2 privates; as drill-sergeant, 1 acting sergeant; on night duty at headquarters, 1 private; at Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station, 1 private; as clerk in detective office, 1 private; to health office, as inspectors, 2 privates; as night inspector, 1 sergeant; at Executive Mansion, 1 sergeant, 3 privates; at corner Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, northwest, 1 private; at Smithsonian Park, 1 private; at city post-office, 1 private; Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street, 1 private; Morrison building, 1 private; hack inspector, 1 private; Baltimore and Potomac Railroad station, 1 private; steamboat wharf, 1 private; Sanitary Co., 1 private.

When to these are added the absences from sickness and leaves of absence, the average residue for street duty will not exceed 125 men; of necessity the streets are often uncovered, and at times a single man is doing duty throughout a whole precinct. An increase of the force to 400 privates, with the corresponding officers, is respectfully but earnestly recommended.

MOUNTED SERVICE.

On the 1st of October the number of mounted men was increased to 34, and the experiment tried of assigning some to each precinct for day service throughout the precinct, that is, not confining them to prescribed beats; it was thought that by mounting a few men and keeping them constantly moving the number of day patrolmen might be decreased and the efficiency of the small force largely enhanced by correspondingly increasing the number for night duty. The scheme has been found to work advantageously; the mounted men are enabled to get from place to place with greater rapidity; they can effectively cover more ground than footmen; they are easily seen by those desiring their services as well as by those fearing their interference. The superintendent is in receipt of communications from citizens commending the measure. A further increase, by order of the Commissioners, to 50 is to be made on the 1st proximo; as soon thereafter as the men become familiar with the new duties required of them, the experiment will be made of increasing the number of night patrolmen by a corresponding decrease in the number at present doing day duty.

INFIRM AND DISABLED.

The force contains many men who, through age, long service, and exposure, are becoming worn-out; men who entered the force at its organization hale and hearty are to-day ineffective as patrolmen; that some provision be made for such, by which they can be properly cared for, is earnestly recommended; the vacancies thus created to be filled by younger and consequently more efficient men.

CITY HOSPITAL.

The necessity for a city hospital to which cases claiming the attention of this department can be assigned is from day to day becoming more apparent. The only establishments in the District to which such cases

can be assigned are the Freedmen's Hospital and the hospital in connection with the Washington Asylum; the one specially intended for the colored race and the other for paupers. The establishment of a city hospital, having in connection therewith a free dispensary, is respectfully recommended.

REFORMATORY FOR GIRLS.

This department is frequently called upon to trace out and bring from their hiding-places truant erring young girls. The girls found, there is no place in the District where they can be sent, where an effort at their reclamation can be made. The department, until recently, has availed itself of the courtesy of the House of the Good Shepherd, in Baltimore. Recently notice has been received from that institution that it could receive no more cases from this city. The establishment in the District of a reformatory for girls is respectfully recommended.

CAPACITY OF REFORM SCHOOL.

In this connection the attention of the Commissioners is called to the lack of accommodation in the reform school. At the present writing, that institution can receive no more cases, and incorrigibles have to be returned to their parents for the want of a place for their detention.

STATION HOUSES.

Many of the buildings, all in fact, rented by the District for station-houses are not adapted to the purpose; badly sewered and ventilated, too small and inconveniently arranged, they are illy adapted for the proper accommodation of the force or the work of the precincts; notably is this the case with the 1st, 2d, and 5th. The erection by the District government of buildings specially designed for the purpose is respectfully recommended.

UNIFORMS.

The character of duties that this department is largely called upon to perform in the matter of attendance on public receptions, &c., necessitates a more than usual degree of attention to the personal appearance of the men. It is believed that it is subjected to a greater expense in uniforms per year than any similar organization in the country. The average yearly cost is \$80 per man; this expense the men now bear themselves. It is respectfully recommended that, in view of the *extra* policeman duty they are called upon to perform, this expense be assumed by the government to the extent of \$80 per year per man. If this be deemed inadvisable, that the expense of repairing or renewing uniforms damaged or ruined in the line of duty be paid by the government.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES FOR STATION HOUSES.

Cases requiring medical attendance in station-houses are of frequent occurrence, arising from affrays or accident, among the class unable to bear the expense. There has been but little difficulty in obtaining the services gratuitously of some physician in the neighborhood, for, to its credit be it said, the profession of the District is ever ready to respond to the call of poverty and distress; but the station-houses are not furnished with any medical or surgical supplies, and these necessities the

physician has either to furnish at his own expense, or, as is frequently the case, the charity of the officers and privates in the station-house comes to the rescue and the expense is borne by contribution. A small yearly sum would procure all that is necessary of simple remedies, bandages, styptics. It is respectfully recommended that \$20 per year for each station-house be appropriated for this purpose.

AUTHORITY TO ISSUE WARRANTS OF ARREST.

Great embarrassment is experienced and frequently the ends of justice are defeated by the restriction upon the issue of warrants of arrest. Should a case arise requiring the issue of a warrant after the adjournment of the police court, delay is necessitated until the next meeting of that court, and opportunity given for the escape of the offender, or, if the justices of the peace (and their offices are usually closed upon the adjournment of court) are appealed to, it is at an expense of 50 cents per warrant, an expense that often cannot be incurred through the poverty of the complainant. To obviate this, it is respectfully suggested that the power to issue warrants be vested in the major and superintendent, the captain and lieutenants of police.

TRAMPS.

The District is overrun with vicious men, who do no work, lodge at station-houses, and prey upon the community in various ways. Many of them are of the most desperate character, who would not work if they had it to do, and who are reckless of life and property. The establishment of some place where these men can be lodged, and when released in the morning given a meal for which they would be compelled to render an equivalent in some public labor, or a modification of the vagrant law, by which they can be punished by a sojourn at the work-house, is respectfully recommended; the result, it is confidently believed, would be salutary—assaults, robberies, and crime generally less frequent.

LIGHTING THE ALLEYS.

Many of the alleys of the city are totally without light on dark nights. Many of them are the haunts of the worst classes, and the refuge of criminals. Escapes are numerous of fleeing culprits, who resort to these alleys, and in the impenetrable darkness escape pursuing officers. About three hundred lights are required to light these alleys. If the expense of employing gas for the purpose be considered too great, some inexpensive substitute might be adopted. As an experiment, it is recommended that the notoriously bad alleys be lighted with say 150 lights of gasoline, a substitute for gas that has been used for some months in Baltimore, in the streets and roads on the suburbs, with the best results in economy and power of light.

PUNISHMENT OF BOYS "CATCHING RIDES."

There is great necessity for some law by which the punishment can be accomplished of boys running after street cars and other moving vehicles, and, as it is termed, "catching behind." The practice is an annoyance to passengers and drivers, damaging to vehicles, and dangerous to the life or limb of the perpetrators.

An attempt has been made to punish these offenders under the law against trespass, but with very doubtful result.

SAINT ANN'S ASYLUM.

The department is largely indebted, and desires through you to express its acknowledgments, to Saint Ann's Infant Asylum. It has cheerfully responded to the calls made upon it by this department, and many a waif is therein tenderly cared for.

POLICE COURT.

In the increased facilities for doing business, greater comfort, and superior location of the new police court, the wisdom of the removal is amply attested.

ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1880.

The estimate of the amount required for the expenses of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, on the basis of the force as at present constituted, is as follows:

For pay-roll	\$278, 873
Rents	6, 200
Fuel	1, 543
Stationery	600
Gas	2, 100
Repairs to station-houses	1, 200
Telegraphing	100
Transportation of prisoners	888
Repairs to van	75
Ice	368
Washing	525
Meals for prisoners	1, 000
Photographs	50
Printing and binding	400
Rent of telephones	215
Ambulance driver	480
Repairs and other expenses ambulance	250
Supplies and contingencies	5, 133
	<hr/>
	300, 000

In conclusion attention is invited to accompanying tables, giving in detail the operations of the department, and the report of Sanitary Officer Connell, which is forwarded as a part of this report.

THOS. P. MORGAN,

Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX N1.

Operations of the police department.

No. 1.—Table showing the disposition of the force.

Precincts.	Major and super- intendent.	Captain and in- spector.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Acting sergeants.	Privates.	Detained.	Vacancies.	Total.
1.....			1	2	1	24	3		31
2.....			1	2		18			21
3.....			1	2	1	15	2		21
4.....			1	2	1	20	1		25
5.....			1	4	1	28	3		37
6.....			1	2	1	19	2		25
7.....			1	3		23	1		28
8.....			1	3	1	26	2		33
Police court.....	1	1							2
Detectives.....			1			(6)			7
Sanitary.....						1			1
Total	1	1	10	20	6	174	14	6	232

No. 2.—Table showing time lost by sickness and other causes.

Precincts.	Sick.	With leave.	Without leave.	Days.
1.....	242	99	5	346
2.....	187	134		321
3.....	175	66	1	242
4.....	290	115	5	410
5.....	295	259	1	555
6.....	209	117	11	337
7.....	220	117	1	338
8.....	466	205	1	672
Detectives.....	21	6		27
Total	2,105	1,118	25	3,248

No. 3.—Table showing number of arrests in each precinct.

Precincts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1.....	1,348	428	1,776
2.....	962	214	1,176
3.....	760	168	928
4.....	904	177	1,081
5.....	3,154	543	3,697
6.....	824	97	921
7.....	1,163	145	1,308
8.....	891	156	1,047
Sanitary.....	6		6
Detectives.....	414	39	453
Total	10,426	1,907	12,333

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No. 4.—Table showing the ages of the males arrested, classified.

Precincts.	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	40 and over.	Total.
1.....	311	467	303	267	1,348
2.....	273	325	160	204	962
3.....	131	274	179	176	760
4.....	236	267	164	237	904
5.....	558	1,037	808	751	3,154
6.....	194	232	187	211	824
7.....	290	370	239	264	1,163
8.....	250	266	173	202	891
Sanitary.....		1	2	3	6
Detectives.....	128	169	66	51	414
Total	2,371	3,408	2,281	2,366	10,426

No. 5.—Table showing the ages of the females arrested classified.

Precincts.	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	40 and over.	Total.
First.....	84	205	81	58	428
Second.....	70	62	50	32	214
Third.....	25	36	21	26	108
Fourth.....	22	56	32	64	174
Fifth.....	94	253	100	96	543
Sixth.....	15	40	19	23	94
Seventh.....	25	44	44	32	145
Eighth.....	37	55	34	30	156
Detectives.....	17	11	5	6	39
Total	389	762	386	370	1,907

No. 6.—Recapitulation of offenses classified.

Offenses against the person.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Assault.....	97	26	123
Assault and battery.....	1,192	336	1,528
Assault and battery with intent to kill.....	81	2	83
Assault with intent to kill.....	1		1
Arson.....	186	24	210
Assaulting policeman.....	29	2	31
Attempt at rape.....	9		9
Rape.....	2		2
Restraint.....	1		1
Carrying concealed weapons.....	59	3	62
Contempt of court.....	53	26	79
Disorderly conduct.....	713	209	922
Deporters.....	17		17
Enticing prostitution.....		6	6
Exhibiting obscene pictures.....	1		1
Fugitive from justice.....	99	12	111
Fugitive from parents.....	1		1
Fast driving.....	11		11
Fighting in streets.....	4		4
Highway robbery.....	4		4
Intoxication.....	2,897	275	3,172
Intoxication and disorderly.....	560	189	749
Interfering with policeman.....	4	1	5
Inciting to riot.....	1		1
Indecent exposure.....	26		26
Incorrigible.....	8		8
Insulting females in street.....	1		1
Infanticide.....		1	1
Intimidating witnesses.....	1		1
Indecent assault.....	1		1
Keeping bawdy-house.....	2	17	19
Keeping policy-shop.....	2		2
Keeping gambling-house.....	30		30

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No. 6.—Recapitulation of offenses classified—Continued.

Offenses against the person.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Keeping disorderly house	4	.....	4
Loud and boisterous	6	.....	6
Manslaughter	1	.....	1
Murder	8	2	10
Malicious mischief	1	.....	1
Mutiny	4	.....	4
Prostitution .....	.....	2	2
Perjury	2	1	3
Profanity	239	104	343
Rioting	3	.....	3
Refusing to assist policeman	3	.....	3
Resisting policeman	18	.....	18
Riotous conduct	1	.....	1
Rape	6	.....	6
Threats	227	119	346
Vagrancy	369	173	542
Witnesses	157	26	183
Miscellaneous	73	6	79
Total	7, 235	1, 562	8, 797

No. 7.—Recapitulation of offenses classified.

Offenses against property.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arson	3	.....	3
Accessory to arson .....	.....	1	1
Attempt to steal	2	.....	2
Burglary	45	.....	45
Cruelty to animals	18	1	19
Embezzlement	5	.....	5
Forgery	21	2	23
Fraud	4	.....	4
Gambling	19	.....	19
Larceny, grand	135	17	152
Larceny, petit	847	141	988
Malicious mischief	47	8	55
Malicious trespass	16	1	17
Obtaining money or goods under false pretenses	30	2	32
Passing counterfeit money	3	.....	3
Picking pockets	10	.....	10
Receiving stolen goods	23	6	29
Robbery	24	2	26
Suspicion	562	39	601
Selling lottery and policy tickets	19	.....	19
Trespass	96	4	100
Violating District ordinances	1, 266	115	1, 381
Miscellaneous	1	1	2
Total	3, 196	340	3, 536

No. 8.—Nativity of those arrested classified.

Nativity.	Number.	Nativity.	Number.
United States, white	5, 315	Prussia	3
United States, colored	5, 024	Switzerland	3
Ireland	1, 332	Austria	2
Germany	374	Wales	2
England	144	Mexico	1
Scotland	30	Holland	1
France	31	Spain	1
Poland	21	Denmark	1
Italy	19	Central America	1
Russia	7	Belgium	1
Canada	7		
Persia	4	Total	12, 333
Sweden	4		

No. 9.—Table showing trades and callings of persons arrested.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Actor	1	Housekeepers	529
Artists	8	Hatters	5
Aunts	112	Hotel-keepers	18
Architects	2	Hucksters	193
Apprentices	29	Hemp-makers	3
Auctioneers	7	Janitors	5
Awning-maker	1	Junk-dealers	22
Bailiff	1	Jewelers	17
Barkeepers	88	Journalists	10
Barbers	75	Laborers	3,497
Blacksmiths	109	Lawyers	60
Boatblacks	139	Liverymen	13
Bricklayers	175	Locksmiths	3
Brick-makers	24	Lamplighters	7
Brokers	10	Laundresses	4
Butchers	72	Liquor-dealer	1
Bakers	61	Machinists	94
Bookbinders	16	Merchants	143
Boatmen	53	Molders	17
Brewers	12	Musicians	13
Basket-maker	1	Millwright	1
Broom-makers	8	Messengers	21
Racoon-cutters	2	Marines	47
Brush-makers	3	Milkman	1
Brass-finishers	2	Magistrates	2
Butler-makers	5	Marketmasters	3
Builder	1	Mechanics	2
Butter-dealer	1	Masons	12
Beggars	2	Millers	5
Bill-posters	3	Miner	1
Brakeman	1	Newsboys	79
Bankers	7	None	531
Bell-hanger	1	Nail-maker	1
Carpenters	272	Oystermen	6
Cabinet-makers	22	Painters	267
Clocks	466	Plumbers	86
Cartmen	9	Plasterers	129
Cooks	46	Policy dealer	1
Coachmen	9	Printers	188
Conductors	7	Prostitutes	573
Car-drivers	5	Policemen	4
Constables	18	Peddlers	60
Coopers	10	Physicians	32
Contractors	37	Paper-makers	2
Clock-makers	2	Paper-hangers	8
Confectioners	7	Polishers	1
Coach-makers	9	Photographers	11
Chair-makers	3	Pavers	11
Collector	1	Plateprinter	1
Cigar-makers	34	Porters	17
Cheese-maker	1	Pressmen	3
Capitol police	2	Pawnbrokers	2
Dairymen	30	Produce dealers	29
Drivers	108	Preachers	2
Druggists	17	Riggers	2
Drovers	10	Reporters	20
Dentists	4	Restaurant-keepers	83
Dress-makers	6	Roofers	1
Dancing-master	1	Rag-pickers	6
Dyer	1	Sailors	207
Drayhtamen	3	Sailmakers	6
Engineers	28	School-girls	6
Expressmen	3	School-boys	152
Engravers	7	School-teachers	2
Editors	2	Servants	749
Farrier	1	Shoemakers	143
Farmers	116	Soldiers	138
Frame-maker	1	Storekeepers	43
Fishmen	22	Stone-cutters	111
Fresco-painter	1	Students	326
Firmen	9	Silversmiths	3
Foider	1	Showmen	4
Grocers	71	Seamstresses	11
Gardeners	50	Ship-carpenters	2
Grainer	1	Stone-masons	7
Gambler	21	Saddlers	19
Gasfitters	2	Schoolmasters	4
Gunsmiths	2	Slaters	5
Glass-blower	1	Sculptor	1
Hackmen	86	Stewards	38
Harness-makers	10	Stencil-cutters	6
Hostlers	30	Shirt-cutter	1

208 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

No. 9.—*Table showing trades and callings of persons arrested*—Continued.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Sheet-iron worker.....	1	Umbrella-makers.....	2
Silk-spinner.....	1	Upholsterers.....	31
Spinsters.....	3	Undertakers.....	3
Stereotyper.....	1	Vagrants.....	71
Tailors.....	68	Wheelwrights.....	12
Tinkers.....	3	Watchmen.....	36
Teamsters.....	24	Washwomen.....	14
Telegraph-operators.....	6	Whitewashers.....	2
Thieves.....	379	Waiters.....	69
Tanner.....	1	Weavers.....	2
Tinners.....	78		
Traders.....	1	Total.....	12,333

RECAPITULATION.

Total arrests.....	12,333
Males.....	10,426
Females.....	1,907
Married.....	4,283
Single.....	8,040
Could read and write.....	8,244
Could not read nor write.....	4,089

Offenses against the person were committed by 7,234 males and 1,564 females.
Offenses against property were committed by 3,196 males and 339 females.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE PROPERTY CLERK.

Property has been deposited with the property clerk during the year ending September 30, 1878, to the estimated value of \$24,568.69.

Property has been delivered to claimants in accordance with judicial action and proofs of ownership to the value, estimated, of \$20,340.45.

Sales have been made of unclaimed property amounting to.....	\$198 09
Of perishable property and animals.....	54 94
Aggregating.....	253 07
Upon which there were expended.....	85 85
Netting.....	167 22

This sum (\$167.22), together with \$73.53 unclaimed moneys, were transferred to the treasurer late board of police June 29, 1878, to the credit of the policemen's fund.

Value of property reported as stolen.....	\$96,539 10
Value of property recovered and restored to owners.....	65,138 02
Value of property taken from "lodgers," "drunks," and returned to same.....	38,538 02

DISPOSITION OF CASES.

Fines have been imposed in cases.....	3,590
Amounting to.....	\$26,609 81
In United States cases.....	\$4,028 56
In District of Columbia cases.....	\$11,791 25
In United States cases appealed.....	\$1,283 00
In District of Columbia cases appealed.....	\$5,494 00
Dismissed.....	4,994
Surrendered to military authority.....	4
Surrendered to Maryland authority.....	4
Surrendered to Virginia authority.....	2
Sent to jail.....	947

Sent to workhouse	1, 316
Security to keep the peace	230
Bail for court or grand jury	114
Not disposed of	90
Sent to Reform School	57
Miscellaneous	1, 269

INCIDENTALS.

Destitute persons furnished lodgings	13,151
Lost children restored to parents	238
Assistance rendered	894
Animals and vehicles found and restored to owners	295
Doors and windows found open and secured	441
Fires attended	169
Inquests held	48
Abandoned infants found	79

APPENDIX N 2.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY OFFICER.

DEPARTMENT METROPOLITAN POLICE,
SANITARY OFFICE,*Washington, D. C., November 20, 1878.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a synopsis of the operations of the sanitary detail for the year ending September 30, 1878.

The chief duties imposed upon this office are to care and provide for the sick poor and the insane found within the District, and, after obtaining proper permits, convey them to the several hospitals and asylums.

A large per cent. of those found here come from the several States, expecting, from the fact that this is the seat of government, to ameliorate their condition, many of them being impressed with the idea that the government is bound to care for them.

There is not a week but two or three of this latter class are brought to this office by officers from the Executive Mansion and from the several stations, and who, upon examination by the proper medical officers, are found to be insane; some of them imagining themselves elected President of the United States, some great generals coming here to take command of the Army, others holding claims for large amounts, "millions of dollars," against the government; some again on patents, and some on religion, each one having a delusion peculiar to him or her self.

These especially are a source of great annoyance and trouble as well as expense to the District, as under the law the District has to defray the entire cost of their support in the Government Hospital for the Insane until their legal place of residence is ascertained, a matter which is very difficult and sometimes impossible, owing to the fact that many of them are not possessed of mind enough to give any account of their friends or place of residence. The latter of course have to be kept in the institution until they get better or die. Those who are able to state their place of residence are removed, "upon verification of their statement," under escort, to such residence, and delivered over to their friends, "if there are any," or to the authorities of the place. It is a notable fact that the relatives or friends of such insane persons have always failed, except in one or two instances (pleading poverty, and consequently inability), to defray expenses of transportation; consequently such expenses

have always been borne by the District, it being considered, "and of course is," much cheaper than supporting them in the hospitals. It is scarcely just, however, to compel the District to defray either the expense of supporting them in hospital or transporting them to their homes, as they cannot be considered in any sense as wards of the District, but rather of the several States. In view of this fact, I respectfully suggest the propriety of calling the attention of Congress to the matter, and ask that body for a special appropriation to meet such a contingency.

This office is also charged with furnishing (after investigation into the merits of the applicant, and the final approval of the Commissioners of the District) transportation to non-resident paupers toward their homes. This class of paupers have increased very much during the past year, and are attracted to this city more than to any city in the United States on account of it being the seat of government, many of them if not all having business with the general government, many of them if not all being a wounded soldier, a soldier's widow, or a deceased soldier's mother or sister, who, heretofore, were able to make a comfortable living, but who are now unable to provide themselves with the necessities of life, owing to the general stagnation of business and their utter inability to obtain employment of any kind. They are therefore tempted through their necessity to come to Washington in hopes of obtaining employment of some kind from the government, or securing a pension, which many of them think is justly due them. They never succeed in obtaining the former, and very rarely the latter; consequently they find themselves here among strangers and without means by which they could return to their homes. They therefore apply, "like all persons when in distress," to the police authorities for assistance. They state, and justly with reason, that if they could only get back home to their friends they would have at least a place to sleep and a probability of something to eat. It is to be regretted that these people should be deluded to coming here, as they never better their condition by doing so; but the fact is that they do come, and are found in utter destitution. They are not tramps, and cannot be classed or treated as such. As a matter of humanity they have to be cared for, and the question is which is the best way to dispose of them. Most undoubtedly it is cheaper to furnish them with transportation toward their homes than to support them here in the hospital or poorhouse, and either one or the other has to be done. The former has been the practice of this office as far as the limited means permitted.

In the estimates submitted to Congress by the Commissioners of the District for the support of the District government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and approved by that body, only \$2,000 was allowed for the transportation of prisoners to workhouse and for paupers. The former costs about \$1,200, leaving only a balance of about \$800 for the transportation of paupers, which is entirely inadequate, and which I think is now nearly exhausted; but as these people must be cared for in some way—and I may here remark that they are frequently annoying "by their personal appeals" not only to the individual citizens but to members of Congress during the session of that body—I therefore suggest that the Commissioners of the District ask of Congress an amount sufficient for the transportation of these poor people toward their homes.

The following statement will show the number of non-resident paupers furnished with transportation toward their homes, the number of sick and destitute persons sent to the several hospitals and asylums, and the nativity of the same.

The number of non-resident paupers furnished with transportation to other cities, procured from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, was 299.

The number of sick and destitute persons sent to the several hospitals and asylums for the year ending September 30, 1878, was—

To Washington Asylum.....	361
Providence Hospital.....	140
Freedmen's Hospital.....	107
Government Hospital for the Insane.....	84
Columbia Hospital.....	4
Colored Orphan Asylum.....	2
Saint Ann's Infant Asylum.....	1
Total.....	699

The nativity of persons sent to hospitals and asylums for the year ending September 30, 1878, is as follows, viz:

United States.....	555
Ireland.....	86
Germany.....	39
England.....	7
Denmark.....	2
Switzerland.....	2
Canada.....	2
West Indies.....	2
Holland.....	2
France.....	1
Scotland.....	1
Total.....	699

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN CONNELL,
Sanitary Officer, Metropolitan Police.

THOMAS P. MORGAN,
Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

O.—REPORT OF THE JUDGE OF THE POLICE COURT.

POLICE COURT, D. C.,
November 2, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to communication from your office of the 19th ultimo (No. 8844), I have the honor to submit the following estimate of the amount required for the support of this court for the year ending June 30, 1880:

Salaries.....	\$9,858
Incidental expenses.....	5,000
	14,858

The removal of the court from the building formerly occupied, long felt by every one to be a nuisance, to the present comfortable and healthful quarters, is a source of gratification to all, officers, attorneys, and citizens, and it is confidently hoped that experience will prove the apprehensions of those who objected to its new location to have been groundless. I am glad to avail myself of this opportunity, in behalf of myself, the officers of the court, and all who do business there, to convey to you our appreciation of the efforts you have made in securing for us a suitable building for the transaction of our duties, our thanks for the interest you have taken in our affairs, and our congratulations on the success which has crowned your endeavors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. SNELL,
Judge Police Court, District of Columbia.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

P.—REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
Franklin Building, Washington, November 12, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: The board of trustees, in response to your communication of the 18th ultimo, requesting "estimates of the necessary expenses of conducting the public schools for the current fiscal year and for the year ending 30th June, 1880, with such information and suggestions as to their present condition and wants as you may deem important, with a view to securing greater efficiency, economy, and usefulness of the system, has the honor to submit the following report and recommendations, with an estimate of the amount that will be required for the support of the public schools in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

The number of youth of school age (6 to 17, inclusive) in the District of Columbia, according to the census of 1878, was: white, 26,426; colored, 12,374; total, 38,800.

The whole number of pupils enrolled in the public schools for the school year ending June 30, 1878, was: white, 15,118; colored, 7,724; total, 22,842; increase over the enrollment of last year, 1,578.

The average number of pupils enrolled in the public schools for the school year ending June 30, 1878, was: white, 12,376; colored, 6,583; total, 18,959; the increase over last year was 1,847.

The number of teachers employed for the school year ending June 30, 1878, was: in the white schools, 243; in the colored schools, 127; total, 370.

The total expenditures for the support of the public schools for the school year ending June 30, 1878, were \$371,856.04.

The number of school rooms owned is: for white schools, 142; for colored schools, 95; total, 237.

The number of school-rooms now rented is: for white schools, 92; for colored schools, 25; total, 117.

Estimate of expenses for the support of the public schools for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

Salaries of teachers and superintendents	\$292,000
Wages of janitors and sweeps	22,000
Rent	30,000
Fuel	12,000
Repairs	20,000
General supplies	10,000
Insurance	2,500
Printing	4,500
Miscellaneous	5,000
Secretary and clerks	2,000
Permanent improvements	100,000
Total	500,000

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

In the last report made by the board to the Commissioner the following statements were made:

The supreme need of the public schools of the District at the present time is school-houses. Eighteen of these schools, containing an average of 60 pupils each, have no separate school-rooms; 76 are in rented rooms, mostly unsuitable and unhealthful; 10 are in old barracks, an inheritance of the war, and cannot much longer be kept from tumbling down—making a total of 104 school-rooms now needed. The cost of pur-

chasing sites, and building thereon plain, substantial school-houses, containing in the aggregate 104 school-rooms, is estimated at about \$400,000, and the interest on this sum of money, at six per cent. per annum, is \$24,000. The rental of property for school purposes, for the year ending June 30, 1877, cost the District \$24,006.94, a greater sum than the interest on \$400,000, and the number of school-rooms obtained for this \$24,006.94 was only 83, including the 10 barrack rooms owned by the District, but located on leased ground for which the District pays an annual rent. It is therefore recommended that the sum of \$400,000 be provided for the purpose of purchasing sites and building school-houses, and that the tenancy system be given up.

Since the date of that report, November 13, 1878, no school buildings have been erected by the District, and 31 additional school-rooms have been rented. It will be necessary to expend \$30,000 for rent for the next school year, and this item must increase rapidly each year until the District Government begins building its own school-houses. In making up the estimate for the next school year, an item of \$100,000 for permanent improvements has been included, which, judiciously expended in plain, substantial buildings, would provide for the regular increase in attendance of pupils, and begin the reduction of the expense for rent.

In this connection it is recommended—

First. That Congress be asked to donate to the District of Columbia, for school purposes, lots 18 and 19, square 158, on Massachusetts avenue between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, N. W., in the city of Washington, and now owned by the United States Government. These lots have a front of 107 feet by a depth of 177 feet, and would make an excellent site for a school building for the children residing in the north-western section of the city.

Second. That Congress be asked to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to appropriate to school purposes the ground in square 446, purchased by the District of Columbia from Mr. W. W. Corcoran, as a site for a market, under an act of the legislative assembly approved June 19, 1872.

The District owns no school building for white schools in this section of the city, but is now renting 25 school-rooms to accommodate the same. A part of the ground named might be used as a site for a school building, and the remainder could be sold for a sum sufficient to pay the cost of a building.

EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS.

The cost per pupil based on the average enrollment for the school year ending June 30, 1878, was \$18.16, an amount somewhat below the average cost in other cities of the country. On the 13th of November, 1877, the board of trustees submitted to the Commissioners as an estimate of the expenses of the public schools for the school year ending June 30, 1879, a total of \$405,667.36; but we have been informed that the Commissioners in submitting their estimates to Congress reduced that amount to \$365,000. This reduction was made without consultation with the board of trustees of public schools, and it will be impossible to continue the schools through the year on the amount named by the Commissioners. The estimate as reduced by the Commissioners seems to have been based upon the actual expenses for the school year ending June 30, 1878, and no provision was made for the increase in the attendance of pupils for the succeeding year. Judging from the attendance thus far during the present year, it is estimated that this increase will amount to fully 2,000 pupils, and at the average cost per pupil, as stated above, the increase in expenses will necessarily be from \$35,000 to \$40,000. This makes the amount required to continue the schools through the year not less than \$400,000. If the schools are to be continued through the year some

provision must be made for the amount required in addition to the estimate made by the Commissioners in their communication to Congress, referred to above. The rapid increase of attendance in the public schools necessarily causes a corresponding increase in expenses. In 1872, the whole number of pupils enrolled was 15,553, and in 1878 it was 22,842, showing an average increase of about 8 per cent. annually.

Respectfully submitted.

W. W. CURTIS,
President Board of Trustees.

Attest:

JOHN H. BROOKS.

Secretary.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Q.—REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
OF THE WASHINGTON ASYLUM,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I submit herewith the reports of the intendant, matron, and visiting physician of the Washington Asylum, giving in detail the operation of their respective departments to the end of the fiscal year.

The intendant in his report gives carefully prepared statistical tables, with deductions drawn therefrom, and with suggestions for the improvement of the service, to all of which I invite your careful attention.

I indorse the recommendation of the visiting physician for the enlargement of the dispensary building to provide office and sleeping rooms for the resident physician and student. A small lying-in ward might be erected at trifling cost. A large ward for the accommodation of chronic cases, which require constant attention rather than special treatment, is, in my opinion, essential.

In the Georgetown poorhouse there are but twelve paupers. The premises are in charge of the managers of the Industrial Home School as tenants at will. The main building is dilapidated. The out-buildings are beyond repair.

One of the chief difficulties experienced in the management of the asylum has been the lack of proper facilities for regular and profitable employment of the inmates. A large majority of the persons sentenced to the workhouse are unskilled laborers. Their terms of imprisonment range from seven to ninety days. To attempt to teach a trade in three months would be folly. To employ the men on the streets throughout the city is not only unprofitable, but also offensive to public taste. During the past season many of the men have been employed in grading and beautifying the grounds of the institution. This work, though enhancing the value of the property, has not, of course, lessened the expenses of the workhouse, and the work itself will soon be completed as far as practicable. I know of no way in which the short-term prisoners might become so nearly self-supporting as in the cultivation of land.

The number of able-bodied men in the workhouse is eighty. The report of the intendant shows that there are but five acres of available arable land connected with the institution, a quantity so small as to furnish employment to but an insignificant proportion of the men. There

is no land on the west side of the Eastern Branch which could be profitably purchased for agricultural purposes. But the land on the east side of the branch, and directly opposite the grounds of the asylum, might be made available. From the books of the board of assessors I learn that the land referred to is assessed at from \$80 to \$125 per acre, though it is probably held at a somewhat higher price. Could three hundred acres of this land be obtained, I believe that the workhouse side of the asylum could be made mainly self-supporting. The men and horses necessary to the cultivation of this tract of land could, without difficulty or expense, be transported across the branch in flatboats. The men could be more regularly employed throughout the day, and the danger of escape would be much less in open country than in that thickly settled. Should this land be purchased, a clause could doubtless be inserted in the street-sweeping and garbage contracts requiring that material gathered should be transported in boats and landed at wharves on the river-front of the property. Arrangements might also be made for digging pits in which to deposit the night-soil and offal for conversion into fertilizers, thus doing away with a constant source of complaint and annoyance, and settling the vexed question of the disposition of this material without offending the senses or endangering the health of the people of the community. At the same time, the farm could not fail to become so fertile as to yield very large and profitable crops.

I earnestly recommend that Congress be asked to appropriate \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to make this purchase. The report of the intendant shows that but 25 per cent. of the inmates of the asylum are natives of the District, while over 50 per cent. are natives of the States, who have been drawn to Washington chiefly because of its being the capital and political center of the country. I believe that if the facts are properly represented, Congress will make the necessary appropriation as an act of justice. But there is a more selfish reason on which members of Congress might base their justification of such action. Under the act of June 11, 1878, the United States Government pays from its Treasury 50 per cent. of all the expenses of the District. With this land the workhouse cannot fail to become nearly or quite self-supporting.

In cutting off the large annual expenditure now necessary for the support of the workhouse, one-half of the amount is saved to the national Treasury. From a business point of view, money could hardly be more profitably invested.

The following table contains the names of thirty prisoners, with the number of days of imprisonment served by each during the past year:

Name.	Nativity.	Number of days.	Name.	Nativity.	Number of days.
Michael Lanhady.....	Ireland.....	247	Jeremiah Quirk.....	Ireland.....	210
Robert Sherlock.....	New York.....	216	Lewis Nelson.....	Sweden.....	150
Henry Henson.....	Dist. of Col.....	250	Lewis Simms.....	Dist. of Col.....	157
George Boucher.....	Maryland.....	165	Mary Nuttrel.....	Maryland.....	285
William Streets.....	do.....	315	Theresa Johnson.....	do.....	254
William McDonald.....	do.....	180	Maria Marini.....	Ireland.....	225
Lewis Perkins.....	Dist. of Col.....	270	Bridget Welsh.....	do.....	357
William Lane.....	Virginia.....	240	Julia Banks.....	Virginia.....	221
Thomas Johnson.....	Maryland.....	137	Mary Keenan.....	Ireland.....	225
Henry Hayman.....	Kentucky.....	150	Mary Moriarty.....	do.....	201
Richard Nolan.....	Delaware.....	225	Mary Welch.....	Dist. of Col.....	209
Robert Hall.....	Maryland.....	270	Jennie Corcoran.....	Virginia.....	330
Norman Carter.....	Illinois.....	165	Agnes White.....	Ireland.....	282
S. Robinson.....	Maryland.....	240	Clara Williams.....	Virginia.....	180
Samuel Mathews.....	Dist. of Col.....	187	Kate White.....	Dist. of Col.....	195

It will be seen that more than three-fifths of the year is spent by them in the workhouse. Many of them are also confined during a portion of the year in the United States jail.

These people are depraved and have lost all sense of pride and shame. Immediately upon their release from either place of confinement they return to their old haunts, and rejoin the gangs of low character which infest certain portions of our city, only to be arrested within a few days for violation of law and to receive another sentence of brief imprisonment.

Could our laws be so amended that the judge of the police court might require hardened offenders to give proper security for good behavior, or, in default, might sentence them to terms in the workhouse ranging from six months to three years, much good would be thereby accomplished. Larger workshops than we now have could then be established and the persons be taught useful trades. Discipline and enforced abstinence from vicious habits would do much in the way of reform, while the possession of a trade, whereby they might earn an honorable and comfortable living, would have a tendency to waken their dormant self-respect. They could be stimulated to industry, as is done in other institutions, by the promise, on conditions, of a certain proportion of their earnings over the amount necessary to their maintenance.

Much of the District work now done under contract or by job could be done in these shops at trifling cost. I am informed that in Cincinnati a similar plan has been adopted with marked success.

One illustration of the saving that might be accomplished in this way is found in the item of shoes for the inmates of the asylum. The books of the auditor show the amount paid for shoes during the last fiscal year to have been over \$1,300.

The subject of classification of prisoners which is referred to at some length in the report of the intendant deserves careful consideration. As our laws are at present constituted all classes of petty offenders are sent to the workhouse. With our present accommodations, boys under ten years of age who have committed no greater crime than that of throwing stones or bathing in the river during the day; youths who have been led by older associates to commit an indiscretion; young men who have taken their first vicious step, and hardened criminals are of necessity thrown together promiscuously. Young girls who have fallen through weakness and ignorance are brought in hourly contact with the most abandoned prostitutes. Under these circumstances reformation is impossible. It is doubtful whether the old offenders can ever be reclaimed. The younger ones go out in a moral condition worse than that in which they entered. The institution is at present, it seems to me, little better than a school for vice. With the occupation of the new workhouse, however, the situation will be in a measure ameliorated.

The Army and Navy magazines are located on land adjoining that of the asylum. They are a continual menace to the occupants of the workhouse, poorhouse, city hospital, and in fact to the entire eastern section of the city. During the past season a tree within three feet of one of the magazines was struck by lightning. I am informed that magazines have been built by the general government some miles down the Potomac River, and that it is, or was, intended to remove all ammunition from the old ones. If Congress could be persuaded to turn over to the District this old magazine property to be used for charitable and reformatory purposes, the buildings now on the ground might be utilized in our efforts to classify and reform; at the same time an element of danger would be removed from within the city limits.

The new workhouse, which is nearly completed, is of insufficient capacity and will barely accommodate the male prisoners. An additional wing is an absolute necessity. Built on a plan differing in some respects from that of the present structure, in order to insure greater security, the cost would be about \$14,000; while, should Congress pass a law authorizing longer terms of imprisonment, \$6,000 additional will be required to inclose the grounds, erect workshops, and purchase tools and machinery. I recommend that Congress be asked to appropriate \$20,000 for these purposes.

The law authorizing the apprenticeship of children should be amended. As it is at present worded, children may be sent repeatedly to the workhouse, yet if their parents are neither vagrants, paupers, nor drunkards, the children cannot be taken permanently from their control. In a recent opinion of your attorney he expresses a doubt that the guardianship of children bound out, vested by the ordinance of 1820 in the commissioner of the asylum, would be recognized outside the limits of the District. The law should be so amended that proper homes for these children might, if necessary, be obtained in the States without abridging the control of the guardians. In my opinion the commissioner should have power to apprentice such children as are repeatedly sent to the workhouse, it being evident that their parents, though neither vagrants, drunkards, nor paupers, are not exercising that control which is for the best interest of the children and conducive to public welfare.

The following estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, are submitted:

Salaries	\$9, 600
Provisions	21, 000
Fuel	1, 600
Forage	1, 600
Lumber	1, 500
Hardware	1, 300
Shoes	1, 300
Dry goods	3, 000
Drugs and medicines	1, 500
New hospital buildings	2, 000
Contingent	1, 300
Total	45, 700

Very respectfully,

GEO. A. CASWELL,

Commissioner of the Washington Asylum.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX Q 1.

REPORT OF THE INTENDANT.

WASHINGTON ASYLUM, November 1, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with your directions the reports of the intendant and the matron of this institution have been prepared to exhibit the exact statistics for the eight months ending June 30, 1878, as the terminus of the last fiscal year; and so as to enable the Hon. Commissioners and yourself to draw a parallel between the condition of this asylum and its inmates during the last and the previous twelve months, for which the last report had been rendered, the figures of the last four months were

also embraced here, but in a separate column, so as to avoid all misapprehensions.

It is to be regretted that neither during the one nor the other of these two periods, any increase of area in these premises has taken place, nor has the completion of the new workhouse building been fully accomplished, though there is some encouragement in its advancement so far as to be ready within a few weeks for the reception of at least the male prisoners; and further, in the erection of several substantial additions to the former structures, and other decided improvements in the internal arrangement of these premises and in the management of the inmates.

Most all of these were undertaken by you, and though not of very large dimensions are of great importance and usefulness, viz: one new frame ice-house, 32 by 24; one new frame wagon-shed, 32 by 14; one new frame cart-shed, 75 by 14; one new blacksmith shop, 22 by 14; one new frame piggery, with six partitions, each provided with flowing water and other fixtures; also 600 feet of new fencing, with five substantial gates, and 700 feet of new park railing with appurtenances; two stables, each for six horses, and one cow-shed for three head of cattle, in each of which the floors and stalls are entirely new.

Almost all this has been done without any expense but that for material, the labor being furnished by the inmates, who have, in addition thereto, also rendered the following services, which otherwise would have been to be paid for by the taxpayers, viz: 4,000 cubic yards, excavating and grading U street, S. E.; 7,000 cubic yards, excavating and grading the road from the Potters' field to Nineteenth street, S. E.; 8,000 cubic yards, establishing connection roads within the asylum premises; 6,000 cubic yards, grading and making terraces around the new workhouse, and other earthwork.

Besides this, the inmates were employed in farm and garden work, as cleaning ditches, digging sewers, closing or opening springs, water-courses, boarding, bricking or tiling the same or other channels and water-connections to and from the fish-pond, the stables, or the piggery, and, finally, establishing two good sized new ponds for open plunge-baths in summer, and with like alterations for ice-ponds in winter.

To effect all this, the previous supply of tools and implements had to be largely augmented, and at least partial outfits for some mechanics, as blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, saddlers, &c., as happened to be sent to the workhouse, had to be provided.

The profits derived from the temporary utilization of such skilled labor were naturally much limited by the brevity and irregularity of the penal terms, yet the repairs alone thereby accomplished more than paid for the cost of these outfits, and this experience suffices to demonstrate that whenever the terms of confinement shall be lengthened for repeated offenses, the employment of prisoners at their own trades will be not only one of the most lucrative resources of this asylum, but also one of the best means of reform for the workhouse inmates.

However, even under the present circumstances, the management, cramped as it is in many directions, and by various causes, may claim economical efficiency and providence, as will further appear in the following enumeration of goods made up by the indoor labor of some inmates, and the stores still on hand for their future employment.

Articles made up by inmates since November 1, 1877.

On hand.	To July 1, 1878.	To November 1, 1878.
Pillow-ticks	23	36
Pillow-slips	44	58
Sheets	20	27
Bed-ticks	31	42
Bed-apreads	3	5
Almshouse shirts	50	65
Almshouse drawers	17	22
Almshouse coats	6	8
Almshouse pants	20	28
Workhouse shirts	32	43
Workhouse coats	53	75
Workhouse pants	106	141
Total number of articles	405	550

Material on hand, to be made up by inmates.

On hand.	To July 1, 1878.	To November 1, 1878.
Shirting	yards 240	200
Sheeting	do 80	50
Ticking	do 200	150
Cotton wear	do 250	200
Kentucky jeans	do 150	50
Pickery	do 200	150
Buckles	boxes 4	3
Buttons	gross 5	4
Cotton spools	dozen 7	5
Thread	pounds 6	4
Check	yards 100	50

There are also some minor quantities of other stores on hand, which, however, are daily reduced by the arrival of new inmates, and any accumulation thereof is always regulated by an appropriate reduction in the requisitions of the next following month. Still it deserves perhaps to be mentioned that there is now a fair supply of shoes for men and a small one for women and children on hand, and probably prison-cloth enough to suffice for the demands of the remaining part of the present fiscal year.

This latter circumstance is explained by the fact that this article is not in the market, and has to be made up to order in each case of demand, hence small quantities are not obtainable, and therefore the order to be made up last year was in excess of actual immediate demand, and by great economy and care it was managed to keep enough in store for the probable necessities of the remaining eight months.

In other articles, however, as for instance blankets for hospital and general use, there will soon be large quantities to be provided for.

In the line of field-economy results have been realized by far superior to any previous year, though the area available for cultivation still scarcely exceeds 5 acres, to which the repeated cessions of ground complained of in last report have reduced the original 65 acres of good land belonging to this asylum; and as the harvest of nearly all the crops, which only could be obtained by forcing two of them from each field, has fallen nearly all within the last four months, and thereby not within the current fiscal year, it should not appear in this report except for a comparison with the husbandry of the previous twelve months, which

is unavoidable without doing injustice to your administration and the present management.

Agricultural products collected from last report to date.

Quality of crop.	Quantity.	Quality of crop.	Quantity.
Beets..... bushels.	40	Tomatoes..... bushels.	40
Carrots..... do.	50	White potatoes..... do.	28
Pease..... do.	25	Turnips..... do.	50
Onions..... do.	28	Cabbages..... heads.	3,000
Onion-seeds..... do.	24	Celery..... plants.	5,000
Parsnips..... do.	25	Fodder (corn)..... tons.	2

By the help of the potters' field and the yards $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of hay were obtained, and pasturage for three cows, which yielded not less than 2,500 quarts of milk for the use of hospital and almshouse.

In connection with this branch of economy it also deserves to be stated that by cutting down several trees in the ornamental front yards, without marring their beauty, and in other parts of the premises to their direct advantage, a saving in fuel was made, by which not a single cord of burning-wood needed to be purchased during the last twelve months, while formerly never less than 100 cords were required during the same space of time; and another farm produce of great value was realized and used on the place, viz, more than 100 cords of manure.

The vegetables mentioned were nearly all consumed by the inmates, much to the improvement of their sanitary condition; and farm crops were used for the live stock, the present strength of which compares with that of last year as follows:

In place of 8 horses there are now 9 (including 1 mule), and instead of 4 head of cattle there are only 3, the bull having been slaughtered, and 3 calves (dropped during the year) sold by your orders for the benefit of the institution.

The main increase in this stock consists in the new piggery established by you, counting now 40 hogs, of which 12 are full grown, 11 large shoats, and 17 sucking pigs. All but 3 are of good but ordinary breed, but these 3, viz, 1 boar and 2 female shoats, are of the purest Berkshire blood, each with a full and genuine pedigree, introduced for breeding, and gradually improving the entire stock.

These hogs are fed principally from the remnants of kitchen and table, and hence their support causes little or no expense. They probably would yield 6,000 pounds of fine pork now, but next year, unless mishaps should occur, they will yield certainly not less than 20,000 pounds.

The exhibits unquestionably indicate a material enhancement of value in the property of this asylum, which naturally could not have been effected without some more than ordinary expenditure. But as such outlays can now be dispensed with for several years, it would be manifestly unfair to charge them fully and only to the budget of this year, or, if so, there should certainly also the pecuniary value not only of the products realized, but also of every asset created, within this period, be credited to it against the amounts expended for the same.

This has never been done as yet, and thereby many indirect, yet not the less equitable credits for this asylum have been forgotten or neglected, much to its disadvantage, as, for instance, the many thousands of ornamental trees raised annually on the best portions of its grounds for the benefit of the national capital, yet to the exclusion of any other use or profit to itself or its inmates, and all this without any equivalent

compensation or reciprocation; the many hundreds of coffins made here and used elsewhere, the medicines and medical care bestowed upon persons not inmates and the burials of their bodies in case of death here or elsewhere; further, the services rendered by inmates or animals of this institution outside of its premises, and various other gratuitous performances, for which the recipients thereof claim, and, if reports are correct, not in a few cases also obtain, remuneration and even appropriations from Congress.

This is certainly not as it ought to be, and though it may be difficult to calculate precisely the pecuniary loss accruing to this asylum or its exchequer from such sources, it cannot be called an exaggeration to estimate it for the last year alone at from \$10,000 to \$15,000, if only the laboring forces are considered, which are enumerated in the following statistics of its inmates, and the services which actually were or could be rendered by them, if proper facilities and inducements or at least due recognition were given for their exertions.

TABLE No. 1.—*Number of inmates.*

	November 1, 1875.	November 1, 1876.	November 1, 1877.	July 1, 1878.	November 1, 1878.
Number present in almshouse	155	169	208	173	196
Number received in almshouse	456	428	283	364	
Number born in almshouse	20	16	26	8	
Total received to date	631	613	517	372	
Number discharged from almshouse	366	319	295	154	
Number died in almshouse	96	86	49	22	
Total lost to date	462	405	344	176	
Number present in workhouse	150	164	152	99	119
Number received in workhouse	2,099	1,695	1,121	650	
Total received to date	2,249	1,859	1,273	749	
Number discharged from workhouse	2,000	1,595	1,128	620	
Number escaped from workhouse	79	108	42	9	
Number died in workhouse	9	4	4	1	
Total lost to date	2,085	1,707	1,174	630	

Recapitulation.

	July 1, 1878.	Nov. 1, 1878.
Total number present in almshouse	173	196
Total number present in workhouse	99	119
Total number of officers and employés	12	12
Aggregate of all inmates	284	327

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TABLE No. 2.—*Distinction as to sex and color.*

	July 1, 1878.	Nov. 1, 1878.
IN ALMSHOUSE.		
Received (including births):		
White males	79	67
White females	61	46
Colored males	84	48
Colored females	85	38
Total received to date	309	508
IN WORKHOUSE.		
Received:		
White males	331	195
White females	145	87
Colored males	493	291
Colored females	152	77
Total received to date	1,121	650

The next table, viz, No. 3, "Nativity of inmates," exhibits merely the nativity of those received within all twelve months of last year, because there is no parallel for eight months only, in last report.

TABLE No. 3.—*Nativity of inmates received.*

	Alms- house.	Work- house.		Alms- house.	Work- house.
District of Columbia	128	481	Ohio		6
Maryland	89	376	New Jersey	2	10
Virginia	144	443	North Carolina	2	7
New York	13	58	Georgia		1
Pennsylvania	10	63	Tennessee	1	4
New Hampshire		2	Mississippi		1
Louisiana	2	2	Michigan		1
Connecticut	1	7	Kentucky	4	9
Massachusetts	1	12	West Virginia		2
Alabama	1	1	Illinois	1	4
Maine	2	5	Florida		2
Delaware		1			
South Carolina	5	8	Total from United States		1,506
Ireland	69	175	Java		1
England	10	26	France	1	5
Scotland		4	Santa Cruz		1
Germany	18	32	Cuba		1
Denmark		1	Malta		1
Austria	1	2	Italy		2
West Indies	1	2	At sea		2
Canada		2	Switzerland	2	1
Russia		3			
Sweden		4	Total from foreign countries		265
Total in almshouse from this country					
Total in almshouse from foreign countries					102
Aggregate in almshouse					508
Total in workhouse from this country					1,506
Total in workhouse from foreign countries					265
Aggregate in workhouse					1,771
Received from November 1, 1877, to October 31, 1878, in the whole asylum					2,279

The numbers of this table show that only 25 per cent. of all inmates were born in the District of Columbia, and even when adding to them those born in foreign countries, this total number is still exceeded largely by that of inmates from other sections of the United States, who ought to be sent to their homes, instead of being fed and clothed at the expense of this community.

TABLE NO. 4.—*Number of deaths.*

	Alma-house.	Work-house.		Alma-house.	Work-house.
November, 1877	7	1	July, 1878	11	0
December, 1877	7	0	August, 1878	1	0
January, 1878	7	0	September, 1878	3	1
February, 1878	3	0	October, 1878	7	0
March, 1878	7	1	Total last four months	22	1
April, 1878	6	1	Total June 30, 1878	49	4
May, 1878	3	0	Aggregate October 31, 1878 ..	71	5
June, 1878	9	1			
Total June 30, 1878	49	4			

All but few of the deaths of inmates occurred in the hospital attached to the institution.

TABLE NO. 5.—*Number of burials in potters' field.*

Months.	No.	Months.	No.
November, 1877	26	July, 1878	54
December, 1877	49	August, 1878	41
January, 1878	48	September, 1878	38
February, 1878	39	October, 1878	33
March, 1878	48	Total of the whole year	505
April, 1878	50		
May, 1878	41		
June, 1878	38		
Total in eight months	339		

This number of burials comprises all who died in the institution but 5, who were buried elsewhere.

TABLE NO. 6.—*Number of coffins furnished.*

Months.	To health authorities	To asylum.	Months.	To health authorities	To asylum.
November, 1877	44	8	July, 1878	71	10
December, 1877	45	6	August, 1878	63	1
January, 1878	52	6	September, 1878	43	4
February, 1878	54	3	October, 1878	38	7
March, 1878	55	8	Total the whole year	635	71
April, 1878	57	5			
May, 1878	56	3			
June, 1878	51	10			
Total in eight months	420	49			

Total number of coffins made

734

Total number of coffins issued

706

On hand October 31, 1878

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TABLE NO. 7.—*Comparative mortality.*

	In alma-house.	In work-house.
From November 1, 1874, to October 31, 1875	77	3
From November 1, 1875, to October 31, 1876	96	6
From November 1, 1876, to October 31, 1877	86	4
From November 1, 1877, to October 31, 1878	71	5
From January 1 to December 31, 1872	202	0
From January 1 to December 31, 1873	250	3

STATISTICS OF SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

From November 1, 1877, to October 31, 1878:

Admitted (malignant measles).....	1
Discharged (cured).....	1
Remaining.....	0

Two still-births, which have happened in the hospital during the year, have not been embraced in this report for the obvious reason that neither loss nor gain is caused by such cases.

When glancing over the preceding tables, it must be remembered that the statistics of the last four months, mostly given in separate columns and always in separate additions, properly do not belong to this report, but were introduced for reasons previously stated, and they will be repeated in the next report as a part belonging to the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

TABLE NO. 8.—*Misdemeanors charged against prisoners.*

Charges.	No.	Charges.	No.
Disorderly conduct	583	Indecent exposure and disorderly conduct	1
Disorderly assembly	37	Keeping bar without license	2
Disorderly assembly and carrying concealed weapons	7	Keeping business without license	5
Disorderly conduct and destroying property	2	Enticing prostitution	3
Vagrancy	552	Violating cart law	2
Injuring private property	34	Violating market regulations	1
Injuring public property	5	Firing pistol in alley	4
Trespassing in park	30	Driving over footway	1
Carrying concealed weapons	40	Driving too fast	4
Throwing stones	34	Placing filth in street	1
Disturbing church	2	Obstructing sidewalk	1
Watering horse at hydrant	1	Creating a nuisance	1
Refusing to pay legal hack-hire	1	Being a professional thief	3
Refusing to pay legal hack-hire and carrying concealed weapons	1	Playing ball in street	2
Refusing to assist officers in making arrest	3	Flying kite in street	1
Profanity	345	Tying horse to tree	1
Profanity and throwing stones	1	Bathing at unlawful hours	7
Profanity and disorderly conduct	1	Peddling without license	1
Profanity and carrying concealed weapon	3	Escaped and recaptured	14
Indecent exposure	33	Fighting dogs in alley	1
		Total	1,771

Each of the foregoing tabular exhibits teaches its own peculiar lesson, and therefore deserves a brief explanatory notice.

Thus table No. 1 shows in its annual aggregates an increase in numbers received, yet a decrease in the numbers remaining, over those of last report, a circumstance which, together with the diminution in deaths and escapes, furnishes a comment certainly not unfavorable to the present sanitary condition and discipline of this asylum.

Table No. 2 presents a larger number of men than women, and more colored than white among the inmates; and the ratio between them, while of no great significance among the paupers, is striking among the prisoners, viz, 2.1 of males to females, and 3.2 of colored to white, which proportion may nearly be interpreted as a criterion of morality among these sexes and races when at large. When under confinement, however, their conduct causes entirely different inferences, and while the behavior of white is generally better than that of colored female prisoners, this relation cannot be applied to the male prisoners, of whom the colored ones are with few exceptions by far the most obedient, grateful, and industrious, and the white ones the most discontented, unruly, and lazy.

Table No. 3 proves what has been already alluded to, viz, that by far the greatest quota to the contingent of inmates in either branch of this

institution is furnished by the influx to this city, as the national capital, from other States or Territories of this country, where seldom, if ever, prisoners or paupers can be found to hail from this District. This condition may be natural, yet it is therefore not the less burdensome and inequitable to the taxpayers of this small commonwealth, who, without thanks, assistance, or reciprocation from any direction, have thus to defray not only the expenses created by the misdemeanors of their own wayward fellow-citizens, but also those caused by the ill conduct of such half alien and wholly unprofitable and unwelcome visitors to the seat of the government.

This manifest hardship weighs heavily and unduly upon this not very rich community, defaming its moral reputation and absorbing much of its scanty means for local demands, and this should surely be a strong argument with the honorable our Commissioners, not only as the representatives of our local hopes and lawful wishes, but also in their capacity as officers of national trust and honor, to call the attention of Congress during its next session to the urgent needs of this asylum, and its just claims of national assistance, if not full support, for its services contribute by far more to national than to domestic charity and reform.

Therefore, sir, I beg leave to entreat you, with due respect toward the honorable Commissioners and yourself, never to cease importuning them, to call upon Congress for a liberal appropriation, if not a permanent endowment for this institution, by which alone it can fulfill its true mission, viz, not to be merely a small establishment for local benefits, but to become a model for other institutions of similar scope, and to show by its progress and success the wisdom and philanthropy of this nation and its government in the prevention and redress of social defects.

Tables Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7 refer to sanitary matters, and confirm the statement that besides the inmates of this asylum there are outside of it also numerous recipients of benefits, for which never yet have any returns been made, but at least credits should be allowed, as they clearly emanate from its domestic labor and material, such as the manufacture of coffins, the transportation of sick and dead, burials, &c.

Table No. 8 is probably the most instructive of all, by its enumeration of misdemeanors which led to the confinement of the inmates in the workhouse. The inferences suggested by it indicate some of the best means for the moral and intellectual improvement and reform of prisoners before and after discharge, and therefore would deserve a much longer and deeper discussion than the limits of this report will permit. Still it cannot be out of place here to mention some of the most obvious impressions forced upon any one who takes an interest in social reform.

First. Most all serious offenses enumerated may be traced back to either ignorance, idleness, inebriety, or prostitution as their radical cause, and next, there is a great gulf between the moral depravity of some and other offenders.

The minor cases of amenable misconduct are most frequently committed by youths, either in mere thoughtlessness or exuberance of animal buoyancy; or by adults without premeditation, under temporary provocation or other extenuating circumstances. It is at least questionable whether or not such misdemeanors should be classified and punished together with others committed deliberately by habitual lawbreakers or devotees to vice or moral perversion, yet the present code of our penal laws leaves no option either to judge or court, and it is surely true, beyond question, that the contact of these two classes of offenders in the same common prison is beneficial to neither of them, and is positively injurious to the young and least depraved.

This clearly betrays some serious defects in the present method of dealing with such offenses and offenders, but they seem to be rooted in the very laws, as neither any judicial nor executive authority can remedy them. It is, therefore, herewith respectfully recommended that the honorable Commissioners may please bring this deficiency in our laws also to the notice of Congress, for the purpose of having them reviewed and so amended as to have hereafter the misdemeanors and their punishment classified in various grades, whereby the lesser moral guilt may be discriminated from the graver, and the beginner separated from the expert in law-breaking, and especially that repetitions of punishable misconduct may be followed by a becoming increase in length and severity of the sentence in each case.

As it is, now the limit of ninety days-imprisonment for the gravest breach of law which may come under the jurisdiction of the police court, however often repeated, will never keep the chronic slaves of immorality long enough under the influence of discipline, labor, and instruction to make them forget or shun their former haunts and companions in evil, and their association in one prison with others less advanced in low and wicked habits cannot but counteract even the efforts for the reform and restoration to usefulness of the latter.

The brevity of the present penal terms, however, creates another serious disadvantage to this institution, viz, it prevents any success in the instruction of prisoners in skilled labor, which might serve them as inducement and means for an honorable life after their discharge, and nothing speaks louder for this view than the fact that good mechanics are not only rare denizens of the workhouse, but when here they are, with few exceptions, the best behaved and most industrious inmates and the least susceptible to the bad example of worse characters.

Much more might and should be said about the necessary increase in the facilities for the reformatory efficiency of this institution, but trusting you will select this subject for discussion and suggestion in your own report, and, not wishing to forestall your ideas and recommendations in regard to the expansion of space and scope of this asylum, when the removal of the prisoners to the new workhouse shall take place, I merely beg you not to delay any of the most energetic measures in this direction, and especially not the establishment of a clear and permanent code for the internal government and discipline of either of its branches, in which the exact duties of each official, employé, or inmate will be defined, and the manner and duration of correction for each misconduct among the inmates, while on the premises, be fixed beyond discretion or arbitrary construction.

Closing with this, I beg you to convey to the honorable Commissioners my respects and thanks for the uniform courtesy and encouragement by which they have supported me in my efforts for the care of the charge intrusted to me, and to please accept for yourself this expression of my gratitude for the urbanity by which you have eased many of my unpleasant duties, as well as of my high appreciation of the zeal and energy which you have devoted to the interest and success of this asylum.

I would do wrong, however, should I fail on this occasion to recognize also, with thanks and high regard, the faithful co-operation and assistance rendered by the officials and employés associated with me in the management of this institution, and their valuable services under many trying circumstances.

With this acknowledgment. and the hope of seeing this institution

speedily become an object of pride to yourself and every one connected therewith, I have the honor to sign myself,

Very respectfully,

E. F. M. FAEHTZ, *Intendant.*

GEO. CASWELL, Esq.,
Commissioner, &c.



REPORT OF THE MATRON.

WASHINGTON ASYLUM,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1878.

SIR: In accordance with your orders, and usage, I have the honor to report that of the women under my charge as matron, as many as were able, whether prisoners or paupers, were employed during the past year in sewing, washing, ironing, cooking, scrubbing, and other housework. The seamstresses among the prisoners, about eight on an average, were occupied in the sewing-room, with the help of two sewing-machines, in making and repairing prison clothes. The pauper women worked in their rooms, and supplied all the demands of the almshouse in women's clothing.

Other women, not capable of any labor mentioned, were engaged in the care of the entirely helpless inmates of the almshouse, there being four paralyzed and six blind women, and fifteen children under three years of age.

For the poor children from six to twelve years old, nine in number, there was a daily school established, by direction of the intendant, of which I conducted the management as far as the limited means of instruction and my other duties would permit, but, by the assistance of one of my nieces, I hope to have accomplished some good.

The number of articles made for the workhouse consisted of—

Articles.	To July 1, 1878.	To Nov. 1, 1878.	Articles.	To July 1, 1878.	To Nov. 1, 1878.
Caps.....	11	11	Shirts.....	420	552
Pair pants.....	150	215			
Coats.....	80	107	Total.....	661	845

Those made for the almshouse were—

Articles.	To July 1, 1878.	To Nov. 1, 1878.	Articles.	To July 1, 1878.	To Nov. 1, 1878.
Shirts.....	150	202	Children's suits.....	18	29
Coats.....	32	45	Boys' suits.....	9	13
Pair pants.....	49	62	Dresses.....	126	156
Bed-ticks.....	104	154	Skirts.....	48	83
Pillow-ticks.....	35	50	Children's skirts.....	26	31
Pillow-cases.....	80	114	Chemises.....	210	244
Belster-cases.....	4	4	Gowns.....	10	19
Sheets.....	100	127	Caps.....	6	6
Spreads.....	47	47	Sacques.....	18	41
Towels.....	20	32	Sun-bonnets.....	6	9
Pair drawers.....	175	215			
Aprons.....	60	79	Total.....	1,333	2,651

In addition to this list, about 2,000 articles were repaired.

Very respectfully,

MRS. A. M. FAEHTZ, *Matron.*

GEORGE A. CASWELL, Esq.,
Commissioner Washington Asylum.

APPENDIX Q 2.

REPORT OF THE VISITING PHYSICIAN.

WASHINGTON ASYLUM HOSPITAL,
October 26, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the hospital department of the Washington Asylum from November 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878, a period of eight months.

Number in hospital November 1, 1877, 83, including 6 employ  s: males, 41; females, 42; white, 37; colored, 46. Admitted, 284: white males, 78; white females, 67; colored males, 68; colored females, 71; including children under 5 years, 17—white female, 1; colored males, 7; colored females, 9. Births, 29: white males, 4; white females, 5; colored males, 15; colored females, 5. Discharged, 241: white males, 61; white females, 55; colored males, 58; colored females, 68; of these, 5 were sent to Insane Asylum. Deaths (including children under five years, 10, and still-born, 2), 53: whites, 14; colored, 39; males, 31; females, 22; leaving in hospital, July 1, 1878 (including employ  s, 6), 49.

No patients have been admitted into the small-pox hospital since last report.

The sick-call at the workhouse is attended by a daily average of 6. Many who present themselves there are making cases, only seeking to be excused from work; but the number of those requiring medical aid may be judged of from the fact that 1,600 prescriptions have been dispensed to the prisoners alone. The almshouse and the shanties are also regularly visited and medicine given as required, so that the aggregate number of prescriptions for both places may be set down at 2,000.

Patients from either of these departments who, in the judgment of the medical attendants, require especial treatment, are brought to the hospital. Of the number of prisoners so disposed of, it gives me pleasure to state that only two have escaped.

The number of patients, exclusive of those born in the hospital, admitted from the District was 75; foreign born, 85. The balance represented nearly every State in the Union; Maryland and Virginia having more than two-thirds.

The death-rate has been high. I account for it by the fact that only the very poor—not only those who are without means of obtaining the common necessities of life but those who are thus reduced by habits of the lowest dissipation and by disease thus contracted—form by far the largest proportion of cases brought to this institution. Then, if we eliminate from the list of mortality those who have died of phthisis, a disease which, under the conditions patients are brought here, may be said to be incurable (15) and senile debility (10), we have a death-rate which will compare favorably with that of similar institutions elsewhere.

The number of cases of labor was 27; number of children born, 29, one being a case of triplets. There are now in the wards 3 women expecting confinement. Of those having children, 5 are believed to have been married.

It will be seen that there has been a large increase—nearly 100 per cent—in this department of the hospital over last or, indeed, over any previous year, and the results have been most satisfactory, both as regards mothers and children. No deaths among the lying-in women: while infant mortality has prevailed only when the children have been obliged to be hand-raised; the percentage of deaths even then being no greater here than is usual to that condition of infantile life everywhere.

Nine white women have been compelled by the hard times prevailing in our midst to seek that care and attention here which under more favorable circumstances they would have received at home. There was no place for them, except in the colored women's ward, and apart from other considerations, dwelt upon in my report of last year, there was not actually in that ward space for their proper accommodation and treatment. Under these circumstances, I have used, temporarily, I trust, the mess-rooms of the hospital for the white women's lying-in wards. There was no other place for them. While this arrangement has been satisfactory, as far as these poor women were concerned, it worked a decided disadvantage to the employes, convalescents, and those able to go to mess, by compelling them to take their meals in the wards, thus subjecting them to many and nameless inconveniences.

It is earnestly hoped that the recommendation made in my last annual report for the erection of a ward for white women similar to and adjoining the colored lying-in ward will be speedily acted upon. The late Colonel Lubey strongly advocated it and presented estimates of its cost in his report for 1877.

In the estimate alluded to he also included the cost of an addition to the office and dispensary, one of the pressing needs of the hospital, and when the new workhouse is occupied will be doubly necessary.

It is an anomaly in hospital experience to find the quarters of the medical officers remote from their immediate post of duty, as in this institution. I do not suppose that such a condition of affairs exists in any other similar place in the country. With sleeping apartments in the *hospital grounds*, the physicians would be equally on hand for calls to the alms or work house, while the actual sick would be, as should be the case here, directly under their supervision.

The intention, if such has been entertained, of having a ward in the workhouse for sick prisoners is most objectionable for two reasons, namely: The noise and confusion in such a place, especially at night and early morning, cannot be controlled, and will counteract the best medical treatment, and then there is the almost, I may say, impossibility of having reliable and experienced nurses to attend the sick there.

An estimate for an addition to the office and dispensary has lately been sent to the commissioner of the asylum, which will involve only the cost of material and the plastering; all other work to be done by such labor as may be found among the inmates of the hospital and without cost.

By permission of the authorities, the nurses, one in each ward, have been placed upon the pay-roll. This has been found to work very much to the improvement of the service, both as regards attention to the sick and the care of the property of the wards. They have now an inducement to work faithfully in the interests of the institution, for they know that any serious violation of rules will lose them both money and place. Unkind treatment to patients, theft, drunkenness, or smuggling liquor into the hospital inclosure are, in all instances, punished by instant dismissal.

More than a year's observation of the workings of the hospital and a careful study of its wants satisfy me that many things are essential which should be provided as a measure of economy in its management, to some of which I will briefly call attention, hoping that a wise liberality will provide for them.

If the washing for the hospital could be done on the grounds, it could be done better, and with less wear and loss of material, than under the present system.

All the coal used in the place during the past year had to be wheeled

in barrows from the coal-yard in the rear of the asylum up a heavy grade; a work of no small labor, as it had to be done by the inmates of the hospital, few of whom have the physical strength for such work. This can be avoided, as has been done recently by permission of the intendant, by hauling the coal to the south inclosure of the grounds, whence it is more accessible. It is my intention, with his co-operation, to make this a permanent arrangement.

The present arrangement of the wards prevents a proper classification of patients, and obliges us to mix indiscriminately all forms of disease. A law, enacted so long ago that it seems to have been forgotten, forbids the reception of contagious diseases upon the premises of the almshouse; yet we have been obliged, in several instances, to take in cases of scarlatina, measles, whooping-cough, &c., and this while we have had infants and lying-in women in close proximity. Only a few days ago, a child, supposed to have scarlet fever, was sent here from the Industrial School in Georgetown.

I attended, for several years, one of the largest institutions for the care of children in the city, and during that time an epidemic, of measles one year and of scarlet fever another, broke out there. It never occurred to me, or to those in charge, to send the sick children elsewhere for treatment because they had such diseases. Provision was made for them there, and it should be so arranged in all kindred establishments.

We have always in charge a number of cases of chronic ulcers and the various forms of syphilitic diseases, whose very presence in a ward is a source of continual danger, vitiating the atmosphere, and placing under unfavorable conditions for cure all who may be brought under such influence. We have no means, at present, of avoiding this evil, unless another ward, similar in size to the white female ward, the interior arrangements of which could be such as to admit of classification and separation, and which would give ample room for all practical purposes, be built. Such building was recommended in my annual report for 1877, and I am now, after a more extended experience, more than ever impressed with its necessity.

The ventilation of the wards is not as perfect, especially in winter, as a proper regard for sanitary conditions calls for. I suggest, as the most economical arrangement, that patent ventilators be placed in all the wards, and present this suggestion with the full conviction of its necessity to the health and comfort of the inmates and of the medical officers as well.

I take pleasure in calling attention to the condition of the buildings and grounds in the hospital inclosure. The wards are in good order, with good beds and, generally, good bedding, with all other suitable furniture. They are kept scrupulously clean by frequent scrubbing, whitewashing, and painting, all done by the nurses and such inmates as are able to work. The grounds have been well attended to, and present now, as at all times, a neat and pleasing appearance. Several new walks have been laid out, and are now finished, which add greatly to the convenience and beauty of the place.

A dozen shade-trees, with a few evergreens, would make a useful and attractive addition.

We have always some among the inmates who are able to do light work, and whose moral and physical condition are bettered by such labor. We avail ourselves of this, and besides keeping the walks trim and clean, the grass cut at proper times, and the flower-garden in full bloom all the summer, have raised enough vegetables, such as onions, beets, radishes, tomatoes, &c., to give all in the hospital a plentiful daily supply, in addition to their regular diet.

A hennery has also been started, which, if as successful as it promises to be, will, for a portion of the coming year, do away with an item of considerable expense, by supplying all the eggs used in the premises.

I have always found the sanitary condition of the almshouse and the prison to be as good and as well maintained as the generally crowded condition of those departments will admit. In the shanties, where the colored male paupers have their quarters, the beds, bedding, and other furniture is of good quality and sufficient, and the inmates appear to be comfortable and well provided for. The roof of one of these quarters needs repairing, as I have been informed that it leaks badly.

Those inmates of the Industrial School in Georgetown who are under the charitable care of the District have been visited by me at different times as they have required medical attention. As they are but few in number, it would be advisable, if there are no special reasons for keeping them there, to transfer them to this institution.

It may be well for me to state my reasons for not furnishing a full statistical report from July, 1877, to July of the present year. I was unable to do so, from the fact that we were without a record-book from the middle of July to the end of October, 1877, though several requisitions and repeated personal applications were made for one. The report of last year for that period of time was made up mainly from the daily prescription-books and other sources not now available.

I cannot close this report without making gratifying mention of the pleasant relations, personal and official, existing between the officers of the institution. Mr. Caswell, the commissioner, and Colonel Faehtz, the intendant, have ever been obliging and willing to aid in advancing the interests of this department.

The resident physicians, Drs. Faulkner and Hazen, have discharged their onerous and responsible duties with intelligence and zeal. I regret that we are to lose the services of Dr. Faulkner. He has made an honorable record for himself by his efficient executive ability, as well as by his skill and judgment in the treatment of the sick.

Respectfully, &c.,

JNO. I. DYER, M. D.,

Visiting Physician Washington Asylum.

GEO. A. CASWELL, Esq.,

Commissioner Washington Asylum.

Death statistics.

Cause of death.	White.	Colored.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Tubercular peritonitis		1		1	1
Ascites		2	1	1	
Phtisis pulmonalis	3	11	6	8	14
Rheumatism, chronic	1				1
Insanition		3	2	1	3
Diarrhea, chronic	1			1	1
Congestion of lungs		1	1		1
Pneumonia, chronic		1	1		1
Smile debility	1	9	8	2	10
Maremmus	1	1		2	2
Atelectasis pulmonum		1		1	1
Tertiary syphilis		1	1		1
Carcinoma of breast	1			1	1
Ambustio		1		1	1
Valvular disease of heart		2	1	1	2
Apoplexy	2	3	4	1	5
Tetanus		1	1		1
Congestion of brain	2			1	2
Icterus neonatorum	1		1		1
Pneumonia, acute	1	1		2	2
	14	39	29	24	53

APPENDIX Q 3.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL OF
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

"To reform the pauper and criminal is well, though expensive it be. To prevent pauperism and crime is better, and costs less. The one does credit to our philanthropy, the other gives evidence of wise statesmanship."

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
_____ 1878.

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to submit herewith the fourteenth annual report of the Industrial Home School of the District of Columbia, for the year ending October 30, 1878, with accompanying documents, viz: report of superintendent of the home, L. Barnes; report of foreman of the shop, A. Remy; report of treasurer, M. V. Buckley.

We have cause to be thankful for the favors and blessings attending our efforts during the past year, and yet we often feel impatient that the industrial feature of our ideas so slowly gains ground.

For fourteen years we have pressed these ideas on public attention with all the earnestness in our power, by lectures and reports, and more particularly by our own workshop.

We have established the fact beyond question that our aims are practicable, and really contribute to the public welfare. Yet we are forced to witness the humiliating spectacle of organizations in other places, which have followed out our ideas, in the space of three or four years grow into large flourishing institutions, with elegant buildings and surroundings, affording homes and instruction to hundreds of children, while we are compelled by limited means and room to refuse admittance to many cases of destitute applicants, who should by all means be rescued from their pitiable condition, and not be left to shift for themselves and so ultimately become a burden to the community.

At the State public school of Michigan, organized in 1874, they have gone ten times as far in four years as we have in fourteen, simply because the people of Michigan are enthusiastic on the subject of human progress, and wise enough to see that it will be money in their pockets in the end to educate their dependent children, give them a trade, and so make them useful citizens.

We all recognize the fact that the greater part of mankind must get a living by some sort of handicraft or manual labor; also, that skilled labor commands good wages all over the world, in civilized and uncivilized countries; also, that in all large communities there are hundreds of dependent children that must be brought up at public expense, or else degenerate into confirmed paupers and criminals.

It is known for a fact by those who have investigated the subject, that where children are brought up in large numbers together, in institutions devoid of the means of industrial training, both girls and boys are apt to turn out badly, and eventually tend towards indolence and helplessness. And why not? They are thrown on the world at an early age, with a little schooling, and nothing else; whereas, if they were all taught useful trades, the whole would be changed. They cannot teach themselves, or find places to learn trades; nobody will have them. It is clearly a public duty, and a matter of simple justice to the children, as also correct in political economy, to provide the means to teach them how best to employ all their faculties.

The public-school system, with all its great advantages, is felt to be incomplete by its warmest and most intelligent advocates, because it lacks *industrial* training. The minds and brains of the children are de-

veloped, leaving their hands uneducated. At sixteen there are a great many bright pupils; but what can they do? We cannot expect them all to be clerks or teachers.

There is no reason why the responsibilities of this institution should devolve upon a few, when it is such a plain public duty to carry the work forward. We have all these years received and provided for as many as we possibly could, without money and without price, and many young men and women of good repute can testify in their own behalf to the efficiency of our training.

Mr. J. M. Wilson, the eminent lecturer on technology, in his able memorial to Congress last year, deplures the lack of industrial education throughout the country; "that the children of respectable parentage are drifting into habits of idleness, becoming non-producers, and eventually dangerous to the welfare of the country"; and further, "there is *no* remedy for those entirely ignorant of any trade or profession by which they can support themselves."

If this be true of children having parents able and willing to provide for them, how forcibly does it apply to the class of children we devote ourselves more particularly to.

The report of the Home in Kent, England, organized in 1864, states that they have workshops where bread-making, store-keeping, engineering, printing, tailoring, gardening, painting and glazing, carpentering, and farming—ten trades—are taught. The workshops form a part of a large central building, which, in addition to the residence of the head master and teachers, and committee-rooms, also contains the needle-room in charge of a sewing-mistress, the laundry under a laundress, and the swimming-bath for all the boys.

Mr. A. O. Charles, the efficient superintendent of the "Farmingham College Homes," in an address to the Lord Mayor of London, reviews the subject at length, and advocates the industrial training of dependent children, and in closing his most eloquent address, bids the children to "look up! and as you see so many of your old companions progressing and prospering in life, resolve, God helping you, that you will leave no stone unturned to make yourselves useful men, citizens of a country of which you need not be ashamed, and which shall never be ashamed of you." The country should so train and develop its dependent children that it may be proud of them under all circumstances.

Thomas K. Beecher, in considering the subject, says that poverty injures a boy's prospects more than crime. If a boy will steal a watch, or a bolt of silk, he is arrested and sent to an admirable reformatory, where the buildings and grounds cost \$800,000, where he will be so trained and treated that if he knew of any way of getting his own son into that institution without his being guilty of a crime, he should not hesitate to commit him at once. And yet so little is done to train the helpless innocent in a like efficient manner.

The Daily Telegraph, London, June 18, 1878, in an able article on this subject, urges upon the attention of the government the necessity of providing industrial institutions for the children of drunkards and paupers, who are doomed to a life of involuntary vagabondage, from which it is impossible for them to escape unassisted.

At a meeting held in Exeter Hall, London, the lord chancellor, addressing a crowded meeting, adverted to the large number of children in that metropolis that were wholly unprovided for, a class of boys for whom the education in the schools would be of very little use, because *industries* were omitted.

The whole civilized world is considering this great question, how to

educate and train the juvenile population of cities so that it shall become an advantage instead of a burden to the commonwealth; and we here again present to you, the honorable Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the claims of hundreds of children appealing to us to be taken in and made useful men and women of, and through you to Congress for liberal aid.

The buildings we occupy as a home need repairs sadly; also a bath and general meeting-room are wholly wanting. Our industrial department is in a rented building, more than a mile distant from the home. We therefore renew our application for an appropriation of \$25,000 toward erecting, under your supervision, the greatly needed facilities of a workshop, and effecting the indicated improvements upon the home already the property of the government.

We take pleasure in inviting your special scrutiny of the economy we exercise in the management of the institution intrusted to our charge, when taking into consideration the self-evident extent of good results we present. We earnestly ask that you will, as heretofore, co-operate with us in the good work of preventing crime and pauperism.

While thanking you, gentlemen, for the encouragement you have been pleased to favor our efforts with in the past, we also beg here to tender acknowledgments for the uniform courtesy shown our institution by your efficient commissioner of the Washington Asylum and his able assistant the intendant.

By order of the board of managers of the Industrial Home School of the District of Columbia.

H. W. BLACKFORD,
Secretary.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT AND MATRON OF INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

On the 1st of February last we took charge of the school, and from the time of the last report to that date we can say nothing.

At that time we found registered on the books of the institution as inmates 27 boys and 10 girls. Since the 1st of February to the present time there have been 17 children admitted, making the total number of children cared for during the year, 56.

Out of this number homes have been found for 3 girls—all have been fortunate in procuring good homes—1 died, 1 in hospital, 3 removed by parents, together with 3 children of our own, making a total at present of 33 boys and 15 girls, or 48 in all.

Of the larger boys 13 have worked in the shop at different times, and during school vacation 11 have been regularly employed there.

We also endeavor to teach the children elements of farming, gardening, and fruit-raising, which, had we greater facilities, might be advantageously enlarged upon.

The girls are employed about the house in sewing, dining-room work, and other household duties.

Since the commencement of the school-year 17 of the boys attend the Georgetown public schools, and 11 of the smaller boys with 12 girls attend gratuitously, by the kind invitation of the principal, the private school of Miss Rosa Nourse.

For the nine months of our stay here, the general health of the chil-

dren has been good, although we have had some sickness and one death; yet we have been very fortunate, for we have had one case each of measles and whooping-cough, which were kept isolated from the rest, so that no other children took the disease.

It gives us pain to record the death of Ida May Lord, an interesting little girl of 5 years, who died very suddenly August 23 of diphtheria and membranous croup. It was one of those malignant cases where human aid seemed unavailing. Everything was done for the little sufferer that could be, but nothing could save, and death claimed her, and we trust she has gone to Him who will fold her in His arms and carry her in His bosom.

The children are all being taught vocal music each evening in the week, and have made good progress. Many of them have fine voices. One of the larger boys, whose education has been sadly neglected, is taught every evening at home, and seems to appreciate the opportunity and applies himself very diligently to study.

On the 4th of July the children were provided with a bountiful dinner, and in the evening they had a fine display of fire-works with which they were highly delighted, all under the direction of the foreman of the shop.

On the 26th of June we received from the Commissioners a good, serviceable horse, to use on the place, which we are very thankful for, and will be of great service to us in putting in our early crops next season.

There has been raised and consumed a good supply of early vegetables, such as potatoes, pease, beans, squashes, cucumbers, tomatoes, and every prospect of a winter supply of turnips, rutabagas, and cabbage, although much better crops would be realized if more fertilizers were used.

Aside from the vast amount of weekly mending done for the institution, there has been for the boys two suits each, for summer and winter clothes, overhauled, cleaned, and repaired.

In addition to this, there have been 290 new garments made, consisting of coats, pants, shirts, sheets, dresses—requiring 790 yards of material; 202 yards summer cloth for boys, 295 yards unbleached muslin, 51 yards gingham, 65 yards of toweling, 12 yards canton-flannel, 80 yards calico, 30 yards plaid for girls' dresses, 40 yards of drilling, 15 yards paper muslin; besides the smaller articles of pins, needles, buttons, &c.

Before concluding this report, we must again call attention to the building which we occupy; not only to its unsafe and dangerous condition—for it has seemed many times the past summer, during some of the high winds, as though the structure would tumble to the ground—but also to the lack of suitable play-rooms for the children in cold weather, a bath-room, and, also, other inconveniences the building presents for carrying on a work of this kind.

We are not unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us, in the discharge of our duties of caring for the unfortunate children placed under our care, and we feel that possibly "we may have done some things we ought not to have done, and left undone some things we ought to have done"; still, what has been done has been conscientiously performed, in like manner as we would bring up our own children, and we must say we think there has been a very noticeable improvement in the behavior and condition of the children, and still hope, through the aid and assistance of Him who holds our destinies in his hand, to so conduct ourselves, by precept and example, that the little waifs whose characters are being molded by our example may see and learn that it is safer and better to lead honest and truthful lives than to take an opposite course.

Appended hereto will be found a list of the names of the children belonging to the home, with age and parentage of each.

L. BARNES, *Superintendent.*
R. BARNES, *Matron.*

The BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Name.	Age.	Parentage.	Name.	Age.	Parentage.
Charles Armstrong.....	12	Father.....	John Noakes.....	8	Mother.
Harry Brown.....	15	Mother.....	James Noakes.....	5	Do.
Andrew Berger.....	11	do.....	Willie Oswell.....	9	Father.
George Berger.....	6	do.....	Willie Reynolds.....	8	Mother.
John Carroll.....	14	do.....	Geo. Van Sciver.....	14	Orphan.
Thomas Carroll.....	9	do.....	George Wagner.....	12	Do.
Jehn Clarke.....	13	do.....	Charles Wilson.....	10	Do.
Charles Carroll.....	7	Father and mother.	Isabella Acton.....	13	Father.
John Carroll.....	5	do.....	Jennie Brightwell.....	11	Mother.
Willie Conolly.....	10	do.....	Mary Brightwell.....	9	Do.
Frank Cook.....	12	Mother.....	Isabell J. Conolly.....	10	Do.
Willie Dooley.....	10	do.....	Mary Clarke.....	11	Do.
John Davis.....	10	Father.....	Georgianna Eskridge.....	10	Do.
Leonard Davis.....	8	do.....	Alice Eskridge.....	8	Do.
Randolph Ellis.....	14	Mother.....	Annie Fitz Morris.....	15	Orphan.
Joseph Ellis.....	11	do.....	Carrie V. Hill.....	14	Father.
Harry Eskridge.....	10	do.....	Sarah A. Lord.....	9	Mother.
Arnold Grimes.....	13	do.....	* Ida May Lord.....	5	Do.
Charles Gingle.....	10	do.....	Kate E. Maddox.....	7	Do.
William Gingle.....	9	do.....	Ellie C. Maddox.....	5	Do.
Walter Hill.....	12	Father.....	Mary Kolburner.....	8	Do.
William King.....	10	Orphan.....	Louisa Kolburner.....	6	Do.
William Kerney.....	12	Father and mother.	Jennie Oswell.....	.....	Father.
Edwin Kerney.....	10	do.....	Lillie Oswell.....	.....	Do.
Harry Kerney.....	9	do.....	Georgianna Oswell.....	.....	Do.
Edward Frank Lord.....	4	Mother.....	Pauline Peters.....	.....	Mother.
Walter Mayhew.....	11	do.....			

* Deceased.

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL SHOP FROM OCTOBER 28, 1877, to OCTOBER 29, 1878.

Articles manufactured: Tree-boxes, 4,200; tree-stakes, 47,650; builders' brackets and medallions, 248; turning, wrung-frames, making tables, caning chairs, and all sorts of miscellaneous jobbing.

Tools on hand: One steam engine and boiler; one mortising-machine; one scroll-saw; one small scroll-saw; two turning-lathes; one tenoning machine; one power rip-saw; one molding-machine; five cutters; two work-benches; two grindstones, and an assortment of hand-tools.

Whole number of days' work done by boys, 1,260.

The boys have done admirably in the workshop, considering the great disadvantages we have to contend with and having so far to walk.

The machinery which Congress so kindly gave us is so worn out that it is inadequate to the demands on it. Were increased facilities offered us we would cheerfully instruct gratuitously a much larger class of children, such as might be recommended to us by the superintendent of public schools.

We would inform the citizens of Washington and Georgetown that we are prepared to execute work in our line at moderate prices, and that in extending to us their patronage they are not only encouraging the establishment of home manufactures, but also are rendering valuable support to a most deserving institution laboring in the interests of the poor.

A. REMY,
Superintendent of Shop.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 30, 1878.

Receipts.

Date.		Amount.
1877.		
Oct. 30	Cash on hand.....	\$9 71
Nov. 15	Tables manufactured.....	10 00
	Maintenance of paupers.....	97 65
	Tree-boxes and stakes.....	80 00
	Tree-stakes.....	160 00
Dec. 27	Maintenance for November.....	105 00
29	Tree-boxes and stakes.....	80 00
1878.		
Jan. 14	Maintenance for December.....	130 20
	Tables and mop-handles.....	24 00
	Christmas collections.....	19 35
Feb. 20	Maintenance for January.....	130 20
Mar. 9	Maintenance for February.....	117 60
23	Tree-boxes and stakes.....	355 00
	Bookshelves.....	13 00
	Donations, membership fees, &c.....	20 71
Apr. 5	Tree-boxes and stakes.....	630 20
May 1	Tree-boxes and stakes.....	510 00
10	Maintenance.....	128 00
27	Tree-boxes and stakes.....	255 00
June 8	Maintenance.....	130 20
29	Tree-stakes.....	80 00
	Maintenance.....	128 00
July 13	First installment of appropriation by Congress.....	3,000 00
Aug. 3	Maintenance.....	130 20
Oct. 22	Tree-boxes and stakes.....	625 00
	Maintenance.....	128 00
	Total.....	7,091 02

Expenditures.

Number of voucher.	Date.		Amount.
1	Nov. 15, 1877	Four weeks' wages of foreman, ending November 17.....	\$48 00
2	Nov. 15, 1877	Shop rent.....	21 00
3	Nov. 16, 1877	Peter May, for bread.....	38 88
4	Nov. 16, 1877	Buckey & Co., groceries.....	29 95
5	Nov. 21, 1877	Thomas W. Smith, on lumber account.....	100 00
6	Dec. 29, 1877	B. Nordlinger, shoes.....	76 75
7	Dec. 29, 1877	Buckey & Co., groceries.....	50 00
8	Dec. 31, 1877	J. H. Newman, superintendent, salary matron and servant for October.....	39 66
9	Dec. 31, 1877	A. Remy, foreman, four weeks' wages.....	48 00
10	Dec. 31, 1877	J. H. Newman, salary, &c., for November.....	39 66
11	Dec. 31, 1877	Peter May, for bread.....	38 40
12	Jan. 14, 1878	do.....	43 68
13	Jan. 14, 1878	H. W. Burchell, tea.....	21 00
14	Jan. 15, 1878	J. H. Newman.....	99 32
15	Feb. 20, 1878	Coal for shop, J. Weissbrod.....	35 00
16	Feb. 20, 1878	Four weeks' wages of A. Remy, foreman.....	48 00
17	Feb. 20, 1878	Sundries.....	13 03
18	Feb. 21, 1878	D. B. Jackson, cow feed.....	14 77
19	Mar. 1, 1878	Buckey & Co., groceries.....	20 00
20	Mar. 9, 1878	John Wills, bread.....	35 84
21	Mar. 21, 1878	Buckey & Co., groceries.....	54 61
22	Mar. 23, 1878	A. Remy, foreman, eight weeks' wages.....	96 00
23	Mar. 23, 1878	Hire of servant and sundries.....	26 51
24	Mar. 23, 1878	Emma Freeman, service.....	8 00
25	Mar. 23, 1878	Thomas W. Smith, lumber.....	250 00
26	Apr. 5, 1878	Buckey & Marbury, hardware.....	20 00
27	Apr. 5, 1878	Mayfield & Heiston, fuel.....	100 00
28	Apr. 5, 1878	Joseph Weaver, for meat.....	100 00
29	Apr. 5, 1878	B. Nordlinger, shoes.....	75 00
30	Apr. 5, 1878	R. Brace, drugs and medicines.....	20 00
31	Apr. 5, 1878	D. B. Jackson, feed.....	11 70
32	Apr. 6, 1878	A. Remy, foreman, four weeks' wages.....	48 00
33	Apr. 6, 1878	Sundries, wood, plowing, &c.....	21 25
34	Apr. 6, 1878	S. T. Brown, dry goods.....	100 00
35	Apr. 6, 1878	George W. Moore, repairing wagon.....	10 00
36	Apr. 6, 1878	Buckey & Co., groceries.....	35 85
37	Apr. 6, 1878	John Wills, bread.....	38 96
38	Apr. 9, 1878	L. Barnes, superintendent, salary.....	25
39	Apr. 9, 1878	W. F. Seymour, caps.....	6 37
40	Apr. 18, 1878	J. L. Davis, rent for shop, two months.....	42 00

Expenditures—Continued.

Number of voucher.	Date.		Amount.
41	May 3, 1878	Thomas W. Smith, lumber.	\$500 00
42	May 4, 1878	Robinson Bros., machinery repairs.	20 00
43	May 10, 1878	L. Barnes, superintendent, salary, &c., and servant	33 00
44	May 13, 1878	John Wills, bread.	36 00
45	May 16, 1878	D. B. Jackson, feed.	13 06
46	May 17, 1878	A. Remy, four weeks' wages, at \$10.50.	42 00
47	May 27, 1878	Bnokey & Co., groceries.	100 00
47 1/2	June 3, 1878	Thomas W. Smith, lumber	150 00
48	June 12, 1878	L. Barnes, superintendent, seamstress and servant	43 00
49	June 12, 1878	John Wills, bread.	37 20
50	June 13, 1878	A. Remy, wages to June 1, four weeks	42 00
51	June 13, 1878	Finishing bits, \$9.10, and sundries	23 35
52	July 13, 1878	A. Remy, wages, four weeks.	42 00
53	July 13, 1878	Sundries.	10 18
54	July 15, 1878	John Wills, bread.	38 40
55	July 15, 1878	L. Barnes, superintendent, laundry and seamstress	43 00
56	July 16, 1878	L. Moore, wagon cap bale.	8 00
57	July 16, 1878	J. B. Wells, sewing-machine repairing	3 60
58	July 16, 1878	John H. Nock, crockery.	7 25
59	July 16, 1878	J. W. Coon, paper-hanging.	11 07
60	July 16, 1878	Railroad fare of boys sent to Virginia	5 86
61	July 16, 1878	William Jordan, repairing bedsteads.	7 50
62	July 16, 1878	Insurance to December 1, 1878.	12 50
63	July 16, 1878	F. D. Keyworth, groceries.	20 30
64	July 16, 1878	William Reynolds, eleven weeks, &c.	49 50
65	July 16, 1878	William Reynolds, six weeks.	27 00
66	July 16, 1878	J. H. Newman, final settlement.	83 78
67	July 16, 1878	William Reynolds, six weeks	27 00
68	July 16, 1878	P. May, bread.	40 96
69	July 16, 1878	L. Barnes, superintendent and plowing	52 50
70	July 16, 1878	William Reynolds, six weeks	27 00
71	July 16, 1878	J. H. Chew, organ.	39 00
72	July 16, 1878	William Reynolds, 9 weeks and clothing.	32 00
73	July 16, 1878	Sundries for L. Barnes.	20 00
74	July 16, 1878	William Reynolds.	42 00
75	July 16, 1878	P. Heirs & Co., balance on lumber	100 00
76	July 16, 1878	William F. Seymour, hats.	22 87
77	July 16, 1878	Buckey & Co., groceries (in final settlement to July 1)	296 01
78	July 16, 1878	Mayfield & Hieston, fuel.	104 00
79	July 16, 1878	Dr. Brace, drugs, paints, &c.	12 87
80	July 16, 1878	W. Nordlinger, clothing (balance account).	60 75
81	July 16, 1878	E. K. Lundy, fire-bricks.	16 40
82	July 17, 1878	S. T. Brown, dry goods.	282 74
83	July 17, 1878	Buckey & Marbury, hardware.	53 16
84	July 17, 1878	Joseph Weaver, meat (to July 1)	297 12
85	July 18, 1878	Mennerl & Kornf, stove, &c.	32 02
86	July 18, 1878	Thomas W. Smith, balance on lumber	600 00
87	July 19, 1878	Dr. A. B. Shekell, medical attendance.	10 00
88	July 19, 1878	Robinson & Bros., repairs to engine.	29 75
89	July 19, 1878	F. L. Moore, seeds.	11 57
90	July 20, 1878	B. Nordlinger.	67 70
91	July 27, 1878	A. Remy, foreman, four weeks.	42 00
92	July 30, 1878	Jas. L. Davis, shop-rent to July 1, 1878, eight months	168 00
93	Aug. 1, 1878	Robinson Bros., repairs.	35 00
94	Aug. 3, 1878	Buckey & Co., groceries for July	62 28
95	Aug. 3, 1878	John Wills, bread for July.	39 06
96	Aug. 7, 1878	L. Barnes, superintendent, salary, seamstress, and two laundresses.	62 00
97	Sept. 9, 1878	L. Barnes, salary of superintendent, matron, &c.	62 00
98	Sept. 10, 1878	A. Remy, on account of wages.	20 00
99	Sept. 19, 1878	John Wills, bread for August.	40 96
100	Oct. 2, 1878	Buckey & Marbury, hardware.	51 05
101	Oct. 8, 1878	John Wills, bread for September.	32 48
102	Oct. 23, 1878	Buckey & Co., groceries (August and September)	130 10
103	Oct. 25, 1878	A. Remy, twelve weeks, to October 19, &c.	128 10
104	Oct. 26, 1878	L. Barnes, salary of superintendent, matron, &c.	62 00
105	Oct. 30, 1878	John Weissbrod, coal for shop.	31 50
106	Oct. 30, 1878	W. W. Robinson, repair of boiler.	19 27
107	Oct. 30, 1878	Joseph Weaver, meat to October 1.	127 98
108	Oct. 30, 1878	John Wills, bread for October.	34 72
109	Oct. 30, 1878	William Daw, one set cart-harness.	13 00
Total expenditures.			6,819 06
Cash on hand.			271 94
Total.			7,091 02

Respectfully submitted.

M. V. BUCKEY, *Treasurer.*

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., October 21, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 17th instant (No. 8814), addressed to Lient. Col. T. L. Casey, Corps of Engineers, I beg to transmit herewith a letter from that officer, dated 18th instant, containing estimates for the bridges in his charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and also estimates made for the Washington Aqueduct for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Acting Chief of Engineers.

Hon. S. L. PHELPS,
President Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
AND WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT,
Washington, D. C., October 18, 1878.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a communication from the Commissioners of the District, dated October 17, 1878, and numbered by them 8814.

The estimates made for the bridges in my charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, were as follows: (See page 138, Book of Estimates.)

Care and repair of bridges:

Ordinary care of Benning's, Anacostia, and Chain bridges, including fuel, oil, lamps, matches, &c	\$1,200 00
Replanking Chain bridge	2,500 00
Extensive repairs to Benning's bridge	2,500 00
Raising embankments of Anacostia bridge and riprapping piers and abutments	3,000 00
Total	9,200 00

The amount appropriated by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, was as follows (see vol. 20, Statutes at Large, page 221): For care and repair of bridges, \$1,000.

The estimates made for the said bridges for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, were as follows:

Care and repair of bridges:

Ordinary care of Benning's, Anacostia, and Chain bridges, including fuel and oil	\$1,200
For replanking and painting Chain bridge	2,500
For repairs upon Benning's bridge and its causeways	2,500
For raising embankments of Anacostia bridge and riprapping piers and abutments	3,000
Total	9,200

The estimates made for the Washington Aqueduct for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, were as follows: (See Book of Estimates, page 139.)

Washington Aqueduct:

Engineering, maintenance, and general repairs	\$20,000
Commencing construction of the dam at Great Falls across the Virginia channel of the Potomac	50,000
Improving grounds around gate keeper's dwelling at the receiving reservoir	1,000
Building wooden fence around the government land at the receiving reservoir	7,000

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Soiling, sodding, and seeding the embankment and excavation-slopes of the distributing reservoir.....	\$15,000
Building a wrought-iron truss-bridge over the waste channel of the receiving reservoir.....	11,000
Building an over-fall over the connecting conduit for the waste channel of the receiving reservoir.....	2,000
Continuing the macadamizing of the conduit road.....	10,000
Total	116,000

The appropriation made by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, was as follows (see Statutes at Large, vol. 20, page 222): Washington Aqueduct: For engineering, maintenance, and general repairs of the same, \$15,000.

The estimates made for the Washington Aqueduct for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, were as follows:

Washington Aqueduct:	
For engineering, maintenance, and general repairs.....	\$20,000
For commencing the construction of the dam at Great Falls across the Virginia channel of the Potomac.....	50,000
For improving grounds around gate-keeper's dwelling at the receiving-reservoir.....	1,000
For building wooden fence around the government land at the receiving-reservoir.....	7,000
For soiling, sodding, and grading the embankment, and excavating slopes of the distributing-reservoir and conduit.....	15,000
For building a wrought-iron truss-bridge over the waste-channel of the receiving-reservoir.....	11,000
For building an overfall over the connecting conduit for the waste-channel of the receiving reservoir.....	2,000
For continuing the macadamizing of the conduit road.....	10,000
Total	116,000

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,

Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.

Lt. Col. H. G. WRIGHT,

Brevet Major-General, Acting Chief of Engineers.

REPORT OF OPERATIONS OF THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MAJ. W. J. TWINING, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.,
COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 15, 1878.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report, with accompanying tables, of the work done by the engineer department since the date of the last annual report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The tables are divided to include in the first set the conclusion of the work of the former Commission, and in the second, the work of the engineer department as organized under your direction July 1, 1878.

Very little new work has been undertaken, the cost of the substitution of stone blocks and asphaltum for the worn-out wood pavements constituting the great bulk of the expenditure.

This has been effected at a notable reduction in the price and considerable improvement in the quality of the work. The specifications for these pavements are appended herewith and have been rigidly enforced. Some danger appeared to threaten them in the outset from the claims of patentees and owners of patent-rights, but these have been successfully defied, and the days of patent pavements are numbered if the experience of the District of Columbia be repeated elsewhere. In respect to the asphaltum pavements it is only necessary to say that the class of pavement which has been held tenaciously at \$3.78 to \$4.75 per square yard for several years is now laid at \$1.75 per square yard in the best manner and of the very best material, with a fair margin of profit to the contractor. A further economy may be effected in this class of work, and facility and certainty of proper maintenance by repairs, if taken in hand by the District government and withheld from contract.

I venture to renew the recommendation of my last annual report as engineer of the District of Columbia of 1877, premising that the appointment of a competent expert has already been made by you, and has been largely instrumental in breaking the power of the combinations of contractors. (See Appendix S 8.)

"For want of proper care these pavements are rapidly deteriorating, and should it be found impossible to provide the means of maintaining them in proper condition, it will be necessary to return to stone. The greater part of these pavements can be advantageously covered with a much better quality of wearing-surface than that of the original pavement, and the subsequent cost of maintenance may be somewhat reduced. The bituminous, monolithic pavements are a luxury, however, and must be kept in good order at the price of a luxury, or abandoned for something more durable. I have heretofore recommended that the District assume the work of putting down these pavements and keeping them in repair, without resort to contract, employing skilled labor and purchasing the necessary material. I renew this recommendation, and am satisfied that the system would be found more economical and satisfactory in every respect than the contract work, with its multiplicity of patents, meaning nothing and describing everything except the pavements laid under them. It will be necessary to employ a thoroughly competent expert to superintend this work and to purchase suitable machinery."

Summary statement of operations and estimates.

Number.	Description.	Expenditures.			Estimates for remaining year (to June 30, 1879).	Estimates for ensuing year (1879 and 1880).	Remarks.
		From November 30, 1877, to June 30, 1878.	From June 30, 1878, to October 1, 1878.	Total for eleven months ending September 30, 1878.			
1	Work of improvement and repair under contract (see Tables Nos. 1, 2, and 6, and Appendix S 8).....	\$19,852 44	\$1,924 70	\$21,777 14	\$53,008 96	\$475,824 08	\$28,098.96, under contract to Oct. 1, 1878.
2	Work of improvement, under orders, authorized by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia (see Table No. 4).....	4,798 95		4,798 95			\$125,000, under contract to Oct. 1, 1878.
3	Replacement of wood pavements (see Table No. 3 and Appendix S 8).....	4,588 66	12,086 41	4,588 66	18,500 00	1,066,846 54	
4	Repairs of concrete pavements (see Table No. 4 and Appendix S 8).....	29,668 90	2,613 12	42,635 31	45,000 00	60,000 00	
5	Engineer's department, salaries.....	62,624 22	23,566 78	86,191 00	5,000 00	10,000 00	
6	Contingent expenses.....	5,038 49	4,361 87	9,400 46	*96,500 00	*96,000 00	
7	Water department, all expenses (see Appendix S 2).....				10,639 00	15,000 00	
8	Parking commission, all expenses (see Appendix S 4).....	90,816 18	29,835 90	120,652 08	133,000 00	132,000 00	
	Gas, Washington, for streets and public buildings (see Appendix S 6).....						
	Gas, Georgetown, for streets and public buildings (see Appendix S 6).....	11,312 38	3,466 28	14,778 66	10,000 00	13,200 00	
9	Current work of repair in Washington (see Appendix S 5).....	37,362 00	17,134 85	54,496 85	40,000 00	65,000 00	
10	Current work of repair in Georgetown and county.....	14,864 42	5,107 80	19,972 22	15,000 00	25,000 00	
11	Construction material for permit work.....	10,013 61	3,520 62	13,534 23	8,000 00	15,000 00	
12	Sweeping streets and avenues (see Appendix S 8).....	22,525 00	8,775 00	31,300 00	24,975 00	33,000 00	\$19,425, under contract.
13	Cleaning alleys (see Appendix S 8).....	3,437 30	1,600 00	5,034 30	3,900 00	7,500 00	2,600, under contract.
14	{ Additional auxiliary main sewers, and repair of Tiber sewer, and } { overflow of same.....						{ Of which \$31,210.70 would be charge- able to the filling of streets in Tiber Valley from the surplus excavation.
	Total.....	256,891 45	87,798 29	342,886 74	876,112 00	2,773,496 69	

Under contract to October 1, 1878, \$173,123.96.

* These expenditures and estimates not included in footings, being charged to special water-fund.

If the estimate of the surveyor be approved there will be required additional amounts as follows for eighteen months ending June 30, 1880:

For surveyor's office, proper.....	\$13,245
For establishing corner-stones of squares, and intermediate stones on the District line.....	6,000
For surveys in Georgetown.....	5,000
Total.....	24,245

Summary statement of the various District markets.

Markets.	Revenues from November 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.	Expenditures from November 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.	Revenues from June 30, 1878, to October 1, 1878.	Expenditures from June 30, 1878, to October 1, 1878.	Total revenues.	Total expenditures.
Northern market.....	\$4,217 00	\$1,503 60	\$1,587 88	\$561 60	\$5,804 88	\$2,064 60
Eastern and Northeastern market.....	2,121 37	1,390 00	841 16	526 50	2,962 53	1,916 50
Western market.....	3,624 00	1,200 00	1,137 52	375 00	4,761 52	1,575 00
Georgetown market.....	1,127 96	933 28	382 56	324 78	1,510 52	1,285 06
Total.....	12,090 33	5,026 88	3,949 12	1,787 88	14,039 45	6,841 16

ASSESSMENTS FOR SPECIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

There was passed at the last session of Congress the following act:

AN ACT to provide for the revision and correction of assessments for special improvements in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, directed to enforce the collection, according to existing laws, of all assessments for special improvements prepared under an act of the legislative assembly of August tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as charges upon the property benefited by the improvements in respect to which said assessments were made: *Provided,* That upon complaint being made to the Commissioners, within thirty days from the passage of this act, of erroneous or excessive charges in respect to any of said assessments which remain unpaid, said Commissioners are hereby authorized to revise such assessments so complained of, and to correct the same; and where certificates of assessment have been issued, they shall issue to the holder of such certificate a drawback-certificate for the amount of such erroneous or excessive charges, which certificates shall be received at any time in payment of assessments for special improvements, and they shall be redeemed in the manner prescribed for the redemption and purchase of certificates, as provided by an act of the legislative assembly of May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An act for extending the time of payment of special assessments, and for other purposes," after the provision for the purchase and redemption of certificates named in said act shall have been fully carried out.

Approved, June 19, 1878.

A liberal construction of this law has extended its benefits to all special assessments, whether made by the board of public works or the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and including the assessments for work completed by the board of public works under contracts made by their predecessors, the corporation government..

At present, the only classes of persons deriving any advantage from this law are the holders of lien-certificates upon property which has not paid the tax and the owners of this property, the latter having the right to redeem the lien-certificates by the payment of the tax, less the drawback, with interest.

The revision of assessments has been made to include all classes, and the additional drawback-certificates can be issued whenever authorized.

The rules adopted by the Commissioners to govern this revision are given herewith, and their application thus far is shown by the following statement:

Table showing revised assessment of streets in the District of Columbia.

[* Those assessments marked with an asterisk (*) are increased. Balance decreased.]

Number.	Date.	By whom assessed.	Street or avenue.	From—	To—	Amount of		
						original assessment.	revised assessment.	Difference.
1	1874.	Commissioners.	C street north	Second street west	Fourth-and-a-half street west	\$7,592 54	\$5,300 02	\$2,292 52
2	Oct. 10	do	I street north	Thirteenth street west	Fifteenth street west	8,044 16	8,134 11	*89 95
3	Oct. 12	do	Riggs street	do	Fourteenth street west	1,502 30	1,123 46	1,378 74
4	Dec. 9	do	Fourteenth street west	F street north	Eight street north	6,865 36	4,945 73	1,899 63
5	Dec. 27	do	N street north	Fifth street west	Sixteenth street west	45,317 45	32,835 83	12,481 62
6	Dec. 30	do	Eleventh street east	Pennsylvania avenue	Eastern Branch	13,970 52	13,283 50	687 02
7	Dec. 30	do	Maine avenue	Third street west	Sixth street west	3,691 23	2,959 21	732 02
8	1875.	do	Thirteenth-and-a-half street west	Pennsylvania avenue	B street north	6,232 21	4,506 28	1,635 93
9	Jan. 2	do	Eleventh street west	do	do	5,163 70	4,565 70	598 00
10	Jan. 5	do	Thirteenth street west	do	F street north	5,076 34	2,721 97	2,354 37
11	Jan. 8	do	E street north	Fifth street west	Seventh street west	10,476 05	6,397 06	4,078 99
12	Jan. 8	do	Vermont avenue	Fourteenth street circle	Thirteenth and P street circle	11,379 21	10,012 09	1,366 52
13	Jan. 27	do	D street north	Eleventh street west	Fifteenth street west	9,842 21	8,713 82	1,128 29
14	Jan. 27	do	F street south	Seventh street west	Water street	6,137 88	4,196 80	1,940 99
15	Jan. 27	do	Delaware avenue	B street north	C street north	9,612 58	6,976 20	2,636 38
16	Feb. 6	do	H street north	Fourth street west	First street east	17,705 93	14,154 01	3,551 92
17	Feb. 6	do	Twenty-sixth street west	K street north	M street north	6,683 37	6,257 39	425 98
18	Feb. 6	do	Columbia street	O street north	Q street north	3,840 37	1,974 23	1,866 14
19	Feb. 6	do	Second street east	North Carolina avenue	Maryland street	9,628 72	10,348 92	*720 20
20	Mar. 4	do	South Carolina avenue	Sixth street east	Seventh street east	3,809 50	2,879 53	929 97
21	Mar. 6	do	S street north	Fourteenth street west	Sixteenth street west	9,244 52	7,986 28	1,258 24
22	Mar. 11	do	E street north	Thirteenth street west	Fourteenth street west	3,446 17	2,506 21	939 96
23	Mar. 13	do	H street north	Fifteenth street east	Vermont avenue	2,739 15	1,929 26	812 89
24	Mar. 18	do	C street south	Thirteenth street west	Fourth street east	2,075 73	1,539 98	535 75
25	Mar. 20	do	do	Sixth street east	Seventh street east	2,591 27	2,160 52	430 75
26	Mar. 22	do	N street south	Delaware avenue	James Creek canal	7,711 12	7,181 35	529 77
27	Mar. 25	do	B street north	M street south	First street south	3,936 13	3,817 54	118 59
28	Apr. 8	do	Union street	Fifth street west	O street west	3,189 87	3,372 89	*183 02
29	Apr. 27	do	F street north	First street west	Thirteenth street west	2,184 47	2,723 94	*539 47
30	Apr. 27	do	Maryland avenue	Thirteenth street west	Fourth street west	4,503 29	4,255 25	248 04
31	Apr. 31	do	Grace street	High street	Potomac street	3,636 83	2,981 45	655 38
32	May 4	do	Market street (Georgetown)	First street	Market street	4,046 53	3,685 15	361 38
33	May 8	do	Prospect street (Georgetown)	High street	Third street	6,177 82	4,620 55	1,557 27
34	May 20	do	First street (Georgetown)	do	Fourth street	17,260 96	16,043 13	1,217 83
35	May 20	do	Second street (Georgetown)	New Jersey avenue	Rock Creek	74,364 13	53,112 08	21,252 05
36	May 20	do	Third street (Georgetown)	Fourth street west	Sixteenth street west	12,027 36	9,607 80	2,419 56
37	May 21	do	F street north	Louisiana avenue	G street north	13,353 67	8,208 34	5,145 33
38	June 1	do	Sixth street west	Thirteenth street west	Seventh street west	1,017 20	1,135 90	*118 70
39	June 1	do	F street south	Fourth-and-a-half street west	do	9,104 04	7,537 22	1,566 82
40	July 1	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
41	July 1	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
42	July 1	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
43	July 1	do	do	do	do	do	do	do

14	July 12	do	Sixth street west	New York avenue	Boundary	34,263 42	16,305 97
15	July 16	do	H street north	First street east	Fifteenth street east	34,263 42	16,305 97
16	Aug. 4	do	A street north	do	Second street east	20,334 12	10,167 11
17	Aug. 5	do	Seventh street west	B street north	Q street north	3,250 99	2,104 40
18	Aug. 31	do	Fifth street west	F street north	W street north	10,375 36	10,212 83
19	Aug. 31	do	G street south	Fourth and a-half street west	Water street	23,834 96	3,029 00
20	Aug. 31	do	Potomac (Georgetown)	Bridge	Second street	10,166 24	1,035 19
21	Aug. 31	do	Congress (Georgetown)	do	West street	5,286 25	1,462 64
22	Sept. 2	do	Washington (Georgetown)	do	do	7,638 52	5,364 97
23	Sept. 6	do	Grant street	Gay	Stoddard street	2,084 16	1,111 86
24	Dec. 6	do	Maryland avenue	Ninth street west	Tenth street west	2,160 35	2,160 35
25	Sept. 8	do	do	Third street west	Seventh street west	18,162 46	13,520 53
26	Sept. 12	do	do	Seventh street west	River	28,386 40	2,868 56
27	Sept. 13	do	Eleventh street west	R street north	Boundary	9,928 82	5,834 11
28	Sept. 13	do	Twenty-first street west	E street north	Q street north	42,636 09	27,865 63
29	Oct. 2	do	First street east	C street north	C street north	23,860 13	14,722 47
30	Oct. 2	do	do	Fifteenth street west	Seventeenth street west	8,782 52	7,471 87
31	Oct. 4	do	do	K street north	Boundary	61,057 12	28,641 15
32	Oct. 5	do	Fifteenth street west	Fourth street west	New Hampshire avenue	35,714 18	25,173 97
33	Oct. 13	do	M street north	Fourth street west	Maryland avenue	9,282 21	6,428 65
34	Oct. 21	do	Fourteenth street west	N street south	Twenty-first street west	23,367 56	11,013 71
35	Oct. 21	do	do	Scott's statue	Boundary	2,021 16	1,852 39
36	Nov. 2	do	Twentieth street west	R street north	Boundary	8,303 65	3,945 13
37	Nov. 6	do	I street north	Fifth street west	Eighth street west	16,782 64	11,546 13
38	Jan. 15	do	R street north	Ninth street west	Fourteenth street west	16,419 41	14,578 29
39	Feb. 26	do	First street west	Maryland avenue	N street south	5,216 42	4,234 49
40	Apr. 3	do	Corcoran street	Fourteenth street west	Sixteenth street west	6,763 42	3,716 05
41	Apr. 10	do	Q street north	Sixteenth street west	Boundary	19,908 07	3,028 84
42	June 12	do	Connecticut avenue	H street north	do	972,640 36	1272,047 32
43	1872	Board of public works	Twelfth street west	Pennsylvania avenue	F street north	4,865 22	945 47
44	1	Aug.	do	do	do	8,753 83	7,322 84
45	2	do	Eleventh street west	B street south	Potomac River	49,113 04	32,288 01
46	3	do	Seventh street west	H street north	N street north	22,030 44	17,331 44
47	4	do	Fourteenth street west	Ninth street west	Fifteenth street west	35,811 06	22,659 85
48	5	do	New York avenue	K street north	Fourteenth street Circle	13,577 53	11,687 93
49	6	do	Vermont avenue	do	do	31,273 32	33,805 41
50	7	Sept.	M street north	New York avenue	Thirteenth street west	4,801 92	5,033 05
51	8	do	I street north	Eleventh street west	H street north	3,037 96	3,820 85
52	9	do	Fifteenth and a-half streets west	Pennsylvania avenue	do	1,604 61	1,610 36
53	10	do	Alley	Square 221	No revision	1,610 36	84 25
54	11	do	Market space	Seventh street west	Ninth street west	\$273,759 25	\$273,759 25
55	12	do	do	do	do	1,711 83	1,711 83

Net difference Deductions from actual difference in revisions includes "old material" unpaid by board of audit, "permit work," "triangular shape," and 4 feet of carriage-way required of street railroads.

Table showing revised assessment of streets in the District of Columbia—Continued.

Number.	Date.	By whom assessed.	Street or avenue.	From—	To—	Amount of original assessment.	Amount of revised assessment.	Difference.
12	1872, Sept....	Board of public works.	Pennsylvania avenue.....	Fifteenth street west.....	Rock Creek.....	\$29, 203 08	\$39, 043 90	*\$9, 840 82
13	do	do	Fourth street west.....	Indiana avenue.....	New York avenue.....	18, 243 03	18, 927 10	*684 16
14	Oct.	do	H street north.....	Thirteenth street west.....	Fourteenth street west.....	3, 886 77	4, 610 38	*723 61
15	do	do	D street north.....	Sixth street west.....	Fifteenth street west.....	14, 814 06	13, 457 38	1, 356 50
16	do	do	Twelfth street west.....	Pennsylvania avenue.....	Potomac River.....	22, 835 08	21, 889 37	1, 045 71
17	do	do	Thirteenth street west.....	Indiana avenue.....	New York avenue.....	43, 704 25	40, 180 83	3, 523 42
18	do	do	Ninth street west.....	Pennsylvania avenue.....	M street north.....	28, 717 64	20, 820 52	7, 897 12
19	do	do	Tenth street west.....	do	Canal.....	4, 372 88	4, 372 23	65
20	do	do	Louisiana avenue.....	Ninth street west.....	Tenth street west.....	8, 900 23	8, 949 83	50 40
21	Nov	do	F street north.....	Seventeenth street west.....	Twenty-second street west.....	80, 808 31	21, 638 62	9, 539 69
22	do	do	F street north.....	Fifteenth street west.....	do	26, 442 30	28, 252 43	8, 189 87
23	do	do	Indiana avenue.....	New York avenue.....	Seventeenth street west.....	7, 708 86	10, 747 76	*2, 048 90
24	do	do	Fifteenth street west.....	H street north.....	K street north.....	12, 604 87	11, 875 78	729 09
25	do	do	Sixteenth street west.....	H street north.....	N street north.....	86, 245 42	71, 416 08	14, 828 74
26	do	do	do	do	Boundary street.....	58, 194 17	36, 511 48	21, 682 69
27	do	do	East Capitol street.....	First street east.....	Eleventh street east.....	24, 171 23	19, 472 70	4, 698 53
28	do	do	Seventeenth street west.....	New York avenue.....	M street north.....	9, 390 50	8, 281 84	1, 108 66
29	do	do	W ater street.....	Seventh street west.....	Twelfth street west.....	25, 980 88	23, 777 82	2, 203 06
30	do	do	G street north.....	do	Fifteenth street west.....	36, 337 17	31, 856 96	4, 480 21
31	do	do	Thirtieth street west.....	F street.....	N street.....	61, 278 88	53, 684 29	7, 594 59
32	Dec	do	Four-and-a-half street west.....	Pennsylvania avenue.....	Canal.....	20, 029 89	14, 026 47	5, 103 42
33	Jan	do	M street north.....	New Hampshire avenue.....	Rock Creek.....	8, 650 55	6, 613 35	2, 037 20
34	do	do	I street north.....	Eighteenth street west.....	Twenty-first street west.....	24, 259 89	18, 813 32	5, 446 57
35	do	do	G street north.....	New Jersey avenue.....	Seventh street west.....	18, 683 90	17, 007 29	1, 676 61
36	do	do	F street north.....	Seventh street west.....	Thirteenth street west.....	43, 300 14	40, 005 70	3, 294 44
37	Feb	do	Twelfth street west.....	Seventh street west.....	Thirteenth street west.....	20, 441 27	17, 927 09	2, 514 18
38	do	do	Eight street west.....	H street north.....	F street north.....	9, 285 18	9, 861 91	*576 73
39	do	do	Connecticut avenue.....	I street north.....	Boundary street.....	23, 638 08	18, 708 96	14, 869 12
40	Sept	do	K street north.....	Seventh street west.....	Twenty-third street west.....	78, 660 00	71, 715 39	6, 944 61
41	do	do	Massachusetts avenue.....	New Jersey avenue.....	Boundary street.....	153, 629 45	84, 971 61	68, 657 84
42	Oct	do	do	do	do	1, 140, 861 44	930, 334 14	209, 527 30

† Railroad deducted.

* Assessments decreased.

† Assessments increased.

Net decrease.

\$228, 143 53

18, 220 23

209, 172 30

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 247

Table showing revised assessment of squares in the District of Columbia.

No.	Date.	By whom assessed.	Squares.	Amount of original assessment.	Amount of revised assessment.	Difference.
1	Aug. 1, 1871	H. D. Cooke, governor	21, 20, 18, 17, 39	\$4, 798 44	\$1, 599 48	\$3, 198 96
2	Aug. 1, 1871	do	139, 161, 110, 42, 44	7, 372 06	2, 457 55	4, 915 11
3	Aug. 2, 1871	do	110, 92, 154	3, 244 43	1, 081 47	2, 162 95
4	Nov. 17, 1871	do	No. of 177, 176, 123	3, 107 59	1, 035 86	2, 071 73
5	Aug. 2, 1871	H. D. Cooke, governor	177, 152, 153, 133	4, 873 33	1, 624 44	3, 248 89
6	Aug. 1, 1871	do	203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208	7, 478 26	2, 492 75	4, 985 51
7	Aug. 1, 1871	do	208, 209, 210	3, 500 94	1, 166 78	2, 333 56
8	Dec. 4, 1871	do	300, 334, 308, no. of 278, 361, no. of 242	5, 622 49	1, 874 16	3, 748 33
9	July 29, 1871	do	286, 317, 344, 403, 404, 428, 453	1, 580 71	526 90	1, 053 81
10	Oct. 6, 1871	Edwin L. Stanton, acting governor.	537, 619	4, 078 35	1, 359 45	2, 718 90
11	Nov. 3, 1871	do	620, 357, 621	7, 056 04	2, 352 01	4, 704 03
12	Sept. 25, 1871	E. L. Stanton, acting governor.	622, 621, 620, 619	5, 365 69	1, 788 56	3, 577 13
13	Oct. 6, 1871	do	673, 620, 672	4, 932 37	1, 644 12	3, 288 25
14	Oct. 6, 1871	do	621, 620	3, 853 94	1, 284 65	2, 569 29
15	Dec. 23, 1871	H. D. Cooke, governor	634	1, 221 50	407 17	814 33
16	Sept. 13, 1871	do	673, 676	1, 816 85	605 62	1, 211 23
17	Nov. 23, 1871	do	815, 839, 690	1, 305 33	435 11	870 22
18	Jan. 12, 1872	do	743, no. of 743, 740, 738, 701, 699	6, 630 85	2, 210 32	4, 420 63
19	Aug. 3, 1871	do	715, 713, 714, 716, 750	5, 090 20	1, 696 73	3, 393 47
20	Aug. 2, 1871	do	749, 748	2, 815 18	938 39	1, 876 79
21	Nov. 22, 1871	do	941	812 54	270 85	541 69
22	Aug. 3, 1871	do	1089, 1100, N.E. of 1113, 1112, 1088, N. of 1017, S. of 1015, 1017	5, 641 34	1, 880 45	3, 760 89
23	Aug. 3, 1871	do	1041, S. of 1039, 1061, 1074, 1073, 1060, 1039, 1040	1, 270 61	423 54	847 07
24	Oct. 30, 1871	E. L. Stanton, acting governor.	210, 211, 312, N. of 337, 337, 310, 364, 311, 279	8, 578 65	2, 859 55	5, 719 10
25	Aug. 1, 1871	H. D. Cooke, governor	336	8, 628 35	2, 876 12	5, 752 23
26	Aug. 1, 1871	do	S. of 393, 396, N. of 420, 420	1, 119 99	373 33	746 66
27	Dec. 16, 1871	do	74, 75	2, 694 23	898 08	1, 796 15
28	Aug. 7, 1871	do	775, 807, 831, 806, 774, 749	1, 916 92	638 97	1, 277 95
29	Aug. 2, 1871	do	179, 178	5, 204 58	1, 734 86	3, 469 72
30	July 28, 1871	do	177, 176, 175, 150, 149, S. of 188, 189, N. of 189, 188	3, 968 25	1, 332 75	2, 635 50
31	July 28, 1871	do	174	8, 052 60	2, 684 23	5, 368 46
32	July 28, 1871	do	N. of 189, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194	1, 451 10	483 70	967 40
33	Aug. 3, 1871	do	194, S. of 195, N. of 196, 196	6, 022 68	2, 007 56	4, 015 12
34	Aug. 3, 1871	do	223, 224, 225	1, 972 82	657 61	1, 315 21
35	May 4, 1871	do	347, 348	5, 795 38	1, 931 79	3, 863 59
36	June 30, 1871	do	344, 317, 285	1, 419 58	473 19	946 39
37	July 29, 1871	do	286	3, 518 05	1, 172 02	2, 346 03
38	July 29, 1871	do	209	1, 625 54	541 85	1, 083 69
39	Aug. 2, 1871	do	303, 272, 273, 235, 203, 204, 440, 475	1, 612 41	537 47	1, 074 94
40	July 29, 1871	do	224, 225	7, 900 22	2, 633 41	5, 266 81
41	May 4, 1872	do	281	1, 532 68	510 89	1, 021 79
42	Aug. 6, 1871	do	377, 378, 379	1, 617 94	539 31	1, 078 63
43	June 30, 1871	do	427, 428, 403, 404	1, 017 62	339 21	678 41
44	July 29, 1871	do	377, 378, 379	3, 744 88	1, 248 29	2, 496 59
45	June 30, 1871	do	405, 429	269 44	89 81	179 63
46	do	do	776	1, 176 24	392 08	784 16
47	July 27, 1871	do	776, 832, 858, 889, 808	1, 528 81	509 60	1, 019 21
48	July 12, 1871	do	452, 453	4, 108 72	1, 369 57	2, 739 15
49	July 29, 1871	do	634, 685	4, 506 06	1, 502 22	3, 004 44
50	Oct. 6, 1871	do	694	3, 230 38	1, 076 79	2, 153 59
51	Aug. 31, 1871	do	696, N. of 699, 703	1, 764 84	588 28	1, 176 56
52	Apr. 10, 1872	do	946, 947, 974, 969, 968	2, 742 70	914 23	1, 828 47
53	Aug. 3, 1871	do	973, 972, 971, 970, 967, 943, 942	4, 231 30	1, 410 43	2, 820 87
54	Aug. 3, 1871	do	467	4, 939 28	1, 653 09	3, 306 19
55	Aug. 7, 1871	do	498	1, 027 27	342 42	684 85
56	Aug. 7, 1871	do	411	903 64	301 21	602 43
57	Aug. 7, 1871	do	469	755 39	251 80	503 59
58	Aug. 7, 1871	do	582	1, 323 73	441 24	882 49
59	Aug. 7, 1871	do	468	1, 278 31	426 10	852 21
60	Nov. 25, 1871	do	497	1, 621 88	540 53	1, 081 05
61	Nov. 25, 1871	do	S. of 415, 415, 414, 467	1, 763 82	587 94	1, 175 88
62	Aug. 14, 1871	do	587, 588, rea. C, 351, no. of 351, 593, 649	2, 822 86	940 95	1, 881 91
63	Aug. 12, 1871	do	412, 472, 544, 504	6, 090 64	2, 030 21	4, 060 43
64	Aug. 12, 1871	do	1, 5, 25	4, 822 68	1, 607 56	3, 215 12
65	Aug. 7, 1871	do	26, 38, 52, 53, 54	2, 662 08	887 36	1, 774 72
66	Aug. 7, 1871	do	78, 168, 169	2, 098 54	689 51	1, 379 03
67	Aug. 7, 1871	do	326, 327, 328, 299, 300, 333	2, 215 88	738 63	1, 477 25
68	Aug. 14, 1871	do		5, 976 55	1, 992 18	3, 984 37
				236, 743 03	78, 914 29	137, 828 74

RULES FOR THE REVISION OF SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

Washington, D. C., July 19, 1878.

By direction of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the following rules will be applied to the revision of assessments for special improvements:

First. The rules and methods of the late board of public works, as followed by them under the act of the legislative assembly, approved August 10, 1871, and in conformity with the act of Congress, approved February 21, 1871, will be followed, except as hereinafter modified, viz:

Second. Where the board of public works executed contracts for street improvements, entered into by the late corporate government of Washington, and assessed the whole cost of the work upon property along the line of improvement, the assessment shall be reduced and the charges upon private property made to conform to the requirements of the thirty-seventh section of the organic act, approved February 21, 1871.

Third. In the revision of assessments for special improvements all clerical errors, of whatever nature, whether in the vouchers or in the computation based thereon, and which affect the amount or rate of assessment, will be corrected. This includes the deduction of the cost of two feet of grading required under the various wood and concrete pavements to be included in the cost of the pavement, unless such deduction has already been made in the settlement with the contractors.

Fourth. Assessments shall not be made more than once for the same improvement, and all items of expense incurred on account of doing work a second time shall be struck out, so that the basis of the assessment shall be only such work as was necessarily and properly done in completing the improvement for which the assessment was made. This includes the rejection of all items for lowering water mains on account of change of grade, where the original cost of laying the mains has been assessed once. It includes the rejection of the cost of all work in the nature of repair, which is not properly new work. Also, the cost of re-setting curb, relaying pavement, &c., which may have occurred during the progress of the work of improvement on account of any modification of plan or any error in laying out or executing the work; also, all cost of redressing or rejoining curb or other material which has been paid for at full board rates, and recognizes the obligation of the District to continue the work of replacing the decayed wood pavements, as heretofore, without additional assessment for the same.

Fifth. So far as is practicable, the assessment shall be made only for that work by which the property assessed is *directly* benefited, so that each property-owner shall be taxed only for improvements adjacent to his property, and by which he is immediately benefited. This requires the deduction from the general assessment of all charges for steps, lowering of vaults, underpinning of houses, and work of a similar character, and its assessment, like water and sewer services, against the property for the benefit of which the work was done. It requires that expenditures for improvements adjacent to property which is exempted by law from assessment, such as church property, shall be excluded from the statement of expenditures for assessment.

Sixth. Where the actual cost of the work of improvement varies greatly at different points of the line, whereas the benefit derived by each property-owner is substantially the same, an equalization of the assessment will be made, so far as practicable, as follows: In the case of sewers, where the size, and consequently the cost, increases contin-

nously in the direction of the outlet in proportion to the increase of the area drained, while the uniform benefit on the line of the sewer is substantially the same in each case, so much only of the cost of the sewer will be assessed as would have been required to construct a 15-inch pipe sewer. This cost will be distributed *pro rata* upon the line of property adjacent to the sewer and benefited by it.

In the case of heavy grading or of long haul, or both, which may have been assessed between arbitrary limits along the line of improvement, the amount of grading to be assessed will be reduced to an average of two feet in depth for the entire width of the street or avenue between the building lines, with such reasonable haul as may have been necessary to reach the nearest suitable place of deposit, and the cost of grading so determined will be assessed *pro rata* against the property adjacent to which the work was done. Where material excavated upon one street or avenue is hauled to another, for the purpose of filling the latter to grade, one-half of the cost of such grading and haul will be deducted from the former and charged to the latter within the limits between which it was used, subject, however, to the limitation hereinbefore made as to the maximum cost of grading and haul to be assessed in any case.

Seventh. Drawbacks or rebates will be allowed on account of work done by private parties under permits from the late board of public works, pursuant to the order of that board, dated November 7, 1873, and also on account of old material appropriated by the district. When the claims in either case have been acted upon by the board of audit, in accordance with the act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, and accepted by the parties interested, the decision of that board shall be held to be final and conclusive. When these claims have not been acted upon by the board of audit, drawbacks will be allowed as follows: In case of permit work, strictly in accordance with the contract expressed or implied by the terms of the permit; in the case of claims for old material, they will be allowed at the rates established by the Commissioners, as follows, viz:

PRICE OF OLD MATERIAL.

	Cents.
Brick pavement, per square yard.....	38½
Curb, 5-inch and under, per linear foot.....	40
Curb, 6-inch, per linear foot.....	50
Cobble-stone, per square yard.....	15
Blue rock pavement, per square yard.....	50
Belgian block pavement, per square yard.....	75

Or at such higher rates as may have been realized by the District in disposing of the old material.

Eighth. Special exemptions from the application of the general rules of assessment will be made as follows, viz:

In the case of corner lots assessed for a sewer on the shorter side, 75 feet of the longer side will be exempted from sewer assessment.

Whenever the intersection of streets or avenues produces lots having acute angles or excessive frontage in proportion to the area available for building purposes, a deduction from the uniform rate of assessment will be allowed, upon presentation by the property-owner of a plat of the subdivision into lots of the tract in question, attested by the surveyor of the District of Columbia, as being of record in his office, and accompanied by the affidavit of the owner of the property that said subdivision is designed by him to be permanent. Each case of this kind will be separately acted upon by the Commissioners, and will be decided in conformity with the principle that the rate of special assessment should be made, as uniformly as practicable, in proportion to the benefit derived from the improvement.

Ninth. In conformity with the opinion of the attorney of the District of Columbia, street railway companies will be assessed for their proportional part of special improvements in accordance with the following principles, viz:

1st. If the improvement was made before the company was incorporated, there can be no liability on the part of the company, except to restore the street to as good condition after their tracks are completed as it was before.

2d. If the improvement was made after the act of incorporation was passed but before the company was formed and the charter accepted, no liability would attach to the company other than above stated.

3d. If the improvement was made after the company had been organized and the charter accepted, the company would be liable for the expense of the paving of the roadway, whether its track was laid or not at the time the paving was done.

And for the reason, Congress cannot by the mere passage of an act of incorporation impose any legal obligation upon the corporation. Such an act is a mere proposition or offer, to be accepted or rejected at the option of the corporators. Until accepted, it binds no one, and can render no one liable.

But when the charter is accepted, those forming the company secured to themselves certain valuable rights and franchises that cannot be taken from them, and come under certain obligations from which they cannot escape. No person could prevent their laying down their track and operating their roads in the streets prescribed by their charters, but these rights are received by them only on condition that they perform certain duties on their part, among them the paying for the paving referred to. A delay on their part to put down their tracks could not in any way affect their liability. Their rights and liability exist from the date of their acceptance of the charter. The owner of an unimproved lot would derive no direct advantage from the improvement until he built on it, but his liability would be the same whether he built or not; and so, in my opinion, it would be in the case of the railroad company.

Tenth. The revision of the special assessments will be based upon the official records of the District; but where these are defective or are insufficient, evidence from claimants for drawbacks will be accepted, but only in the form of an affidavit.

In the case of application for drawbacks, on account of permit work, the following evidence will be required:

1st. A copy of the permit under which the work is claimed to have been done.

2d. Satisfactory evidence that the work was actually done by the claimant in accordance with the terms of the permit, and that he has not received compensation therefor.

In case of claim for drawback on account of old material taken from in front of premises, it will be necessary to show—

1st. That the material was upon the street, and that the cost of laying had been paid in full under the operation of the old corporation assessments.

2d. That it was taken possession of by the District.

3d. That no compensation therefor has been received by the owner of the lot in front of which the material was taken, and that said owner has not in any way disposed of the material.

All applications for drawbacks will be acknowledged when received and filed, each under the head of the assessment to which it refers, until the revision of that assessment shall have been made, when the applicant will be notified of that fact, and informed that the proper credit will be given for drawbacks due upon payment of his special assessment bill.

Persons interested in any special assessment can obtain all information in respect to it without intervention of any one, by application at the office of the clerk in charge of special assessments, room 6, District office.

By order of Engineer Commissioner District Columbia.

R. L. HOXIE,
Lieutenant of Engineers, U. S. A.

SEWERS.

The following resolution of the Senate, referred to the Commissioners August 22, 1878, insures the attention of Congress to the means of remedying certain defects in the sewer system :

Resolved, That a subcommittee of the Committee on the District of Columbia be, and the same are hereby, authorized to sit during the recess of Congress to consider and examine into various plans for the improvement of the system of sewerage and sanitary condition of the District of Columbia, which have been submitted to said committee, and others which may be submitted; that said committee is authorized to examine into the system of sewerage of other cities, and employ whatever aid is necessary to secure valuable information upon the subject, the expense of said committee, and such assistance as it may require, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

The most serious defect in the present system of sewerage of Washington is the failure to discharge the sewage into deep water of the Potomac River. The extension of the main sewers through the marshes bordering the river front and the reclamation of the latter are required. These marshes now retain enough of the sewage passing through them to create a nuisance which contributes to the poisonous influence of their natural exhalations.

The remedy is found in the plan of the harbor commission of 1872, which has had the attention of Congress, but no sufficient appropriation to carry it out. This plan contemplates the reclamation of the marshes as incidental to the establishment of a permanent water-front for Washington and Georgetown, and a single deep-water channel. If a temporary bulkhead a short distance inside the line of the new water-front were constructed from Easby's Point down-stream to a point where an open canal, prolonging the B-street intercepting sewer, should meet it, the latter would enable the discharge of this sewer into deep water, and with the temporary bulkhead would inclose a large area of the marshes, which could then be drained or filled. At the same time the contraction of the water-way of the river at this place would induce a scour over the bar of the Georgetown channel, where perpetual dredging is now required. The execution of the plan of the harbor commission rests with the general government, through the Engineer Department of the Army; but the interests of the District of Columbia are mainly affected by the want of the necessary appropriations, and there is no other remedy for the principal defect of our present system of sewerage.

This plan, when perfected, will enable the discharge of all sewers into deep running water on the Potomac front, and upon the Anacostia front as far up as the Navy-yard bridge. Above this a large drainage area will need to be similarly provided for at some future time by the contraction of the water-way of the Anacostia and the reclamation of the flats; but at present the sewers emptying there discharge mainly pure water from running streams in the county, and this will continue for some time to come.

That defect of the present sewer system which has provoked most complaint is the want of capacity to discharge the rain-fall of the violent storms which are of common occurrence in the District of Columbia. The remedy is in the construction of auxiliary sewers, and the use of certain temporary expedients for keeping the storm-water out of the present sewers until the latter can be constructed. The present sewers will not carry off the storm-water. The surface of the streets, smoothly paved as most of them are, affords an ample water-way. If the water is allowed to enter the sewers they become gorged, and the back flow through the house connections inundates the cellars and basements of

houses. If turned upon the streets, the most serious inconvenience will be the condition of the streets during the storm, for any permanent injury from this may readily be prevented, and at small expense. This, at least, is the case in the higher parts of the city, where the declivity of the streets is such as to throw off the water rapidly. In the lower areas, where the grade is flat and only a few feet above tide, in part submerged by freshets in the river, the accumulation of water is greater, and special treatment is required. There are also small basins without surface outlets.

The perfected system of sewerage for Washington and Georgetown will require that all of the sewers carrying each both sewage and rainfall shall discharge into deep running water, and shall have such capacity as to carry off the rain-fall of the most violent storm without raising the surface of the water flowing in them so high as to cause a back flow in the house connections. This requires that the upper surface of the water shall be kept at least eight feet below the surface of the ground—for cellars and basements in time of storms—a condition which, of course, is out of the question when the ground is little more than eight feet above mean high tide, as it is along the whole line of B-street intercepting sewer; so that the condition must be limited to the high grounds of the city, and modified for the low grounds, even at the ordinary stage of water in the river. When it is considered that the last freshet covered ground eight feet above tide, the necessity is still more evident.

Special treatment is necessary for these localities, which cannot have the conveniences nor the immunities of the high grounds.

I cannot see that anything would be gained at present by separating the systems of carriage of the sewage and the storm-water, and propose generally that all new lateral sewers shall be constructed of the requisite capacity to fulfill the conditions required; that the auxiliary main sewers to be constructed be designed so as to achieve the same result by supplementing the present sewers; and that the inlets for storm-water be adapted to the capacity of the sewers.

There are two principal drainage areas to be considered at present, that of the B-street sewer and that of the main Tiber sewer. The latter is the larger area, and the sewer requires immediate attention. The following concerning it is taken from my annual report as engineer of the District of Columbia for 1875:

A system of sewerage was prepared under the direction of the board of public works, and the detailed plans are now on file in this office. I can find no record of any report submitted with these plans, and am not informed as to the data and formulae used in the computation of the dimensions of the sewers. The plans appear to have been adhered to only in the construction of the principal main sewers. On Sunday, the 29th day of August last, these were severely tried by a storm of considerable violence. Rain commenced falling gently about 7 a. m., and continued until 9 a. m., when it began to descend in torrents. Between 9 and 10 three-tenths of an inch fell; between 10 and 11, one and three-tenths; between 11 and 12, seven-tenths; and between 12 m. and 3 p. m., seven-tenths; a total of three inches in six hours, an average rate of half an inch per hour during this interval. Two storms, of less violence, had preceded this, and all three caused some damage to property by the choking of the inlets at Boundary street and the flooding of the neighborhood by the overflowing water. The B-street sewer backed, as usual, into its several branches, and cellars and streets were flooded. The L-street sewer and smaller laterals proved to be of insufficient capacity, and the weak points have been noted for careful consideration, while the defects are partially remedied by the extension of sewerage this season.

The most important feature of these storms is their action upon the lower Tiber arch. In the case of the storm of the 29th of August the water from the county found its way, after overflowing the inlets, into the open valley of Tiber Creek, and following the bed of the stream entered the main Tiber sewer at the opening at E street north, which has received this stream for a number of years. The area of opening was 220 square feet, the sectional area of the Tiber arch from this point down to its

outlet in the James Creek canal. This had been diminished to 161 square feet of irregular aperture by the building of the North Capitol-street sewer into and under this arch, below the old opening, without groining the intersection. The North Capitol-street sewer at the time of the storm carried no water of any consequence, the connection not having been made with the upper branches, but the entire discharge of Tiber Creek into the city found its way into the bed of the stream at E street, and entering the old mouth of the arch, passed through by the contracted opening occasioned by the building in of the connecting sewer in North Capitol street. The conditions were therefore favorable to the lower arch, since this contracted opening would prevent as rapid a discharge as would otherwise take place. Notwithstanding this obstruction the water was not backed up at any time to the crown of the arch at the entrance, showing that the opening was sufficient to receive the storm. The lower end of Tiber arch at Virginia avenue was closed by a dam, which prevented the passage of the water into the James Creek canal and turned it laterally by two breaks in the arch of 30 and 12½ feet respectively into the old canal. These openings were partially obstructed by temporary dams reaching to a height of about five feet above the floor of the sewer, which is 3½ feet below mean high tide. The total area of opening was about 264 square feet. The tide was high at about 1 p. m. The sewer was, and still is, obstructed between E street and Virginia avenue by extensive deposits of gravel, sand, and clay.

Under these conditions the sewer ran full at the outlet near Virginia avenue to within 2 inches of the crown of the arch during the maximum discharge. At the Botanical Gardens the water forced its way through the openings left in the arch for the drainage of the gardens, and gradually accumulated in the depression in which these gardens occupy, until at 2 p. m. it stood 3.35 feet above the crown of the soffit of the arch. It maintained this height for about two hours, and then gradually subsided. This gives a measure of the pressure sustained by the arch at this point during this time, viz, 29.37 pounds to the square foot; and probably the maximum pressure occurred here. No water escaped through the manholes at any other point. The brickwork of this arch is two feet in thickness, and is covered by about 18 inches of earth. The weight of these combined is 370 pounds, leaving a considerable margin of safety at this point. Eventually an equilibrium was established by the accumulation of the escaped water upon the top of the arch. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which the sewer acted upon this occasion, it may be that the next trial would be under less favorable circumstances. The completion of the North Capitol-street sewer shortens the line between Boundary street and Pennsylvania avenue by about 1,000 feet, and the flood-water will be discharged more rapidly than heretofore into the lower arch. The tide was not high upon this occasion during the critical period of the storm, and storms of greater violence are to be anticipated. The data in my possession are too meager and the time which I have been able to give to its consideration too limited for a thorough discussion of this problem, but a few general conclusions may be stated:

The meteorological records of the United States Naval Observatory from 1843 to 1866 show that during this time the greatest rain-fall during any one year was 46.862 inches, which fell in 1866. The greatest amount of fall during any one month occurred in October, 1866, and amounted to 10.132 inches, of which 7.92 inches fell in fifty-six hours. The greatest mean rain-fall for this entire period in any month occurs in July, and amounts to 3.806. The detailed phenomena of these storms are not given, but the record shows that they are to be expected at any time between July and October, preferably one or the other of these months, and rarely much earlier than July or later than October. From the records of the Signal Service the details of the storm of August 29 last were obtained, and although this is altogether the most severe storm of which the office has a record in the District of Columbia, it is by no means exceptional in the rate of precipitation during a limited time.

August 18, 1875, 1.38 inches fell between 3 and 8 o'clock p. m., of which 1.2 inches fell between 3.15 and 4.15 o'clock p. m.

August 2, 1875, 2.26 inches fell between 12.30 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock a. m., of which 1.3 inches fell between 1.45 and 3 o'clock a. m.

October 19, 1873, 2½ inches fell in 20 hours, of which 1 inch fell in 2 hours.

October 4, 1873, .9 inch fell in six hours, of which .65 fell in ½ of an hour.

September 13, 1873, 1.86 inch fell in 11 hours, of which .8 inch fell in ½ an hour.

August 17, 1873, 1.85 inches fell in 3 hours, of which 1 inch fell in ¼ of an hour.

August 11, 1873, 1.18 inches fell in 2 hours, of which 1 inch fell in ½ an hour.

August 1, 1873, .85 inch fell in 1½ hours, of which .65 fell in less than ½ an hour.

July 27, 1873, 2.44 inches fell in 7 hours, of which 1 inch fell in ¼ of an hour and 2 inches in 2½ hours.

A letter from Prof. Joseph Henry to Maj. G. K. Warren, of the Corps of Engineers, now on file in the Engineer Department, gives the record of a storm on the 29th of July, 1865, in which 4.92 inches of rain fell between 3.15 p. m. and 6.30 p. m. Professor Henry says of this:

"A violent thunder-storm occurred this day at about half past three o'clock in the after-

noon, attended with high wind and hail. A larger amount of water fell in the space of twenty minutes on the Smithsonian building than ever fell before since the erection of the edifice. * * * The water appeared to fall in continuous sheets for a few moments."

The rain-fall during this storm was at the average rate of 1.523 inches per hour for three hours and a quarter, more than three times the average rate of fall of the storm of the 29th of August ultimo, and a little more than half its duration. It gives a total precipitation about two-thirds greater in a little more than half the time. The behavior of Tiber sewer in such a storm, with its unballasted flat arch under Third street, is a matter for grave consideration.

It will, perhaps, be safe to assume that the freshets of the Potomac, which occur about the month of April, will never coincide with the violent storms, which are not to be expected before July, so that the most unfavorable condition of the river will be very high tide at the normal stage of water. The same fact of the late occurrence of storms will prevent their precipitation upon frozen ground in the early spring, and this would rarely happen in the late fall rains. Absorption may therefore be depended upon to take up from 25 to 40 per cent. of the rain-fall in the county up to the limit of saturation, and, except in the case of those violent showers which are sometimes thrown off from very dry ground, with but little loss. Assuming the case of a storm of such violence and duration that 1 inch per hour must be carried off exclusive of absorption, it will be necessary for the Tiber sewer to discharge 2,200 cubic feet per second. According to the formula of Darcy and Bazin for conduits of this description, such a discharge into the James Creek Canal would require a head of water at the Botanical Gardens of 7.92, or nearly 8 feet, all of which is converted into a pressure upon the arch at this point, as the sewer is horizontal. The contraction of the area of the sewer just below the gardens, by the flattening of the crown of the arch to accommodate it to the carriage-way of Third street, favors the location here of the point of maximum pressure: and, in fact, during the storm of August 29, although the water touched and caused a rattling of the manhole-covers below, none escaped through the crown of the arch except in the gardens. The weight of the arch and its ballasting here being only 350 pounds, the most sanguine estimate of the cohesive strength of the masonry would fall short of security under these circumstances. In the event of an unfortunate combination of freshet and storm, the capacity of the sewer seems to be no longer doubtful.

A rupture of this sewer, especially at the Botanical Gardens, would be disastrous, as the sewer would then be obstructed and the entire column of water would be turned out upon the streets. For this reason I am inclined to give more weight to a hasty examination without sufficient data than is generally advisable in the criticism of a carefully matured plan.

An overflow can be made here so regulated as to act only when the lower arch is under a pressure of say three feet, which it can safely bear. It is probable that a storm which would cause an overflow would occur only at intervals of many years, and then the inconvenience would be limited to the escape of the surplus water, while the sewer would be kept at work at its full capacity and without danger of injury. The measure of inconvenience and damage to property under this arrangement can then be made a safe and sure criterion of the necessity for an auxiliary sewer. This plan involves only a small expenditure and would not injure the appearance of the gardens nor occasion any inconvenience except where the overflow acts; whereas they are now subject to flooding at every severe storm. The construction of an auxiliary sewer—an intercepting sewer to carry off the water into the Eastern Branch—would cost about a quarter of a million of dollars.

The apprehension expressed in that and in subsequent reports has been justified. On the 5th day of August, 1878, a storm occurred of more than ordinary violence, giving a precipitation of 2 inches in 40 minutes, a rate of 3 inches per hour. An examination of the sewer at the Botanical Gardens after this storm, showed that the arch had been lifted bodily, breaking at the crown and with marked uniformity at the haunches, on each side, about 6 feet from the springing line, for a distance of about 400 feet, and, on falling again into position with the subsidence of the head of water, had been broken, in part, midway between the crown and the fracture at the haunch. This part of the sewer was therefore covered by two brick beams, fractured in part, resting on the haunches of the arch and abutting against each other at the crown. The pieces had settled more or less out of position, so that the abutting surfaces were in some places 9 inches less than the thickness of the arch, the fractured end projecting this distance into the sewer. The water, escaping through the broken arch and the manholes above, flowed along Third street and

Missouri avenue toward Sixth and B streets, where it joined the storm water from the B-street area and flooded that street over the line of the B-street sewer.

The broken arch has been removed from the Tiber sewer, and should be replaced at once, an overflow being constructed at the same time as a temporary relief to the sewer.

In devising a method of permanent relief for this sewer it is necessary to assume certain conditions. The rain-storms of the District of Columbia appear to be exceptionally violent, both in the rate of precipitation and their duration. Washington is and probably will be mainly paved with asphaltum and water-proof stone-block pavements with no power of absorption. It has a rapid drainage within the city limits to the low grounds, and the county streams are fed from steep hillsides. It was a storm of three inches per hour which ruptured the Tiber sewer. Under these circumstances I have assumed that two inches per hour may have to be actually carried off, the sewers running full bore.

The water supply of the District of Columbia averages 158 gallons *per capita*, or a total of 23,000,000 gallons daily; sufficient to keep large sewers, if properly constructed, in good sanitary condition, with the assistance of a proper system of ventilation. The computation based upon the removal of two inches of rain-fall per hour is assumed to include this water supply.

The grade of Pennsylvania avenue should be raised to at least 14 feet above mean high tide. The flow of Tiber sewer in times of storms to be kept 6 feet below the surface of the ground at the avenue (at a reference of + 8.0) falling to, say, 6 inches above mean high tide at the James Creek Canal. This will give greater immunity from storms to the low areas of Tiber basin south of the avenue than they can enjoy in time of freshets from the rise of the river. Above the avenue the flood surface of the water in this sewer is to be kept at 8 feet below the surface of the ground, and an intercepting sewer, to flow under the same conditions, is computed to carry off the remainder of the flood-water of Tiber to the Eastern Branch. All cellars or basements below the line of flow in the sewer must have flood-valves to arrest the back flow of the water. The greater part of the low grounds from which complaints now come of flooding, will require these valves under the new system here proposed, and these should be put in at once. With these valves in position and the overflow for Tiber sewer, the construction of the large intercepting sewer to the Eastern Branch may be postponed, although it is, of course, advisable to construct it as soon as possible.

The following extract from my annual report as engineer of the District of Columbia for 1876, outlines the plan of relief for the lateral sewers and the low grounds:

In general, in the plan of improvement of Washington and Georgetown, and ordinarily of any city in which the surface-water is carried off by the sewers, each square is provided with a catch-basin at one or more of its lower corners, which receives the drainage from the square and from one-half of the surrounding carriage-way, and this drainage is emptied into a sewer which gradually increases in size in proportion to the number of squares, the drainage of which it receives in succession. The construction of modern pavements of carriage-ways is based upon this system. It avoids all intersecting gutters to break the uniformity of its surface, and surrounds each square with a low elevation caused by the rise of the pavement from the gutter to the middle of the street, the crown of the carriage-way, which confines the surface-water of the square to the gutter which surrounds it, unless the water rises to such a height as to flow over the crown of the carriage-way, the gutters leading it to the catch-basins placed to receive it. On streets of considerable inclination where the crown of the carriage-way on the intersecting street is low, as on the streets paved with concrete or asphalt, the continuous gutter of the one street is not interrupted by the crown of the other, and unless some means be taken to prevent it the surface-water will pass

the catch-basin at the corner of a square without entering, and will accumulate at some other point where the catch-basins and their outlets will be required to receive and discharge the drainage of two or more squares. By taking advantage of this fact and favoring to some extent the application of the principle in laying the pavement of the carriage-way, the inlets to the sewers may be so located as to very greatly diminish the cost of rectifying errors in the dimensions of the sewers themselves.

The use of self-acting flood-valves was recommended in my last annual report, for the protection of private property against the consequences of an overtaxed sewer, and particularly in the case of cellars below or near tide-level, in which no other remedy could be devised. The valve should be placed at or near the building-line to prevent the entrance of water from the sewer into the premises by means of the house-connection.

THE B STREET SEWER.

The following extract from my annual report as engineer of the District of Columbia for 1875 gives the status of the B-street main sewer, together with some of the causes which impaired its usefulness, and suggests the remedy which subsequent reflection has convinced me is the proper one:

"The B-street intercepting sewer remains a source of complaint from flooded property. It has been recently cleaned, in order to make use of its full capacity, which is no doubt insufficient for the work it has to perform. With a necessarily flat grade and with the highest point of the sole of the sewer two feet below mean high tide, it has not sufficient reservoir capacity to accommodate the storm water of 800 acres nor fall enough to carry it off. Relief may be afforded by the construction of an auxiliary intercepting sewer upon the general line of New York avenue, which will take nearly half this area. Afterward, if found necessary, the drainage of the area lying south of B street may be intercepted by a parallel sewer. This need be only of slight depth, as it will not be required to drain any cellars or basements. When this is all done, the property now suffering principally from flooding will still find no permanent relief except in the use of flood-valves, and these can be introduced at once with the same effect. The limits within which these will be required, however, will be reduced, as the water is now backed up extensively in the lateral sewers. It was found necessary to build 354 feet additional of this sewer in order to complete the grading of Virginia avenue and the filling of the old canal under contracts with the Board of Public Works. The capacity was increased from 92 square feet to 115 square feet sectional area and a direct line taken toward the channel of the river. Eventually the sewer must be extended through the marshes to the new river front, but this can only be done in connection with the construction of the bulkhead for the latter. A temporary channel has been dredged out along the east side of the Seventeenth-street wharf.

With the completion of the sewer system the necessity arises of maintaining a vigilant watch upon its condition and providing in every way for its efficiency, while all defects which are apparent should be made the subject of careful study. The extensive excavation which has been going on during the last few years, and especially that for the sewers themselves, together with the material brought down by floods from the beds of the streams in the county and that which in spite of every precaution finds its way into them from the city, have contributed to fill them up with deposits of sand and clay and rubbish of every description. Out of the B-street sewer were taken last summer 2,655 cartloads of mud and sand, 10,493 bricks, and 40 cartloads of stone. The lower Tiber arch contains large deposits of clayey sand and gravel, reaching at some points to the springing line of the arch; and some of the smaller sewers have been choked occasionally.

The filling up takes place mainly in tide-water, the sewers having elsewhere a sufficient fall to keep them clean. If this filling up were to continue indefinitely at the same rate, the cost of removing these deposits would be a very serious consideration; but it is probable that, when once removed, the accumulation will be very slow thereafter. The gravel-pits at the inlets which receive the streams from the county arrest the sand and gravel brought down by floods, and these have, during the present season, been enlarged and perfected. The silt basins of the corner traps prevent the entrance of material from the streets. Proper attention to these in keeping them clean will save the expensive process of removing the material from the sewers. The cleaning of these sewers should be completed this winter, together with the dredging of the James Creek Canal, in order to make their full capacity available for carrying off flood water.

I assume, as in the case of the Tiber drainage, that the sewers of this drainage area may be required to carry off, running full bore, two inches per hour of rainfall. The capacity of discharge of the existing sewer is then computed, assuming a head of eight feet above mean high tide at Seventh street near Pennsylvania avenue, as in the case of Tiber; the reason being that this is the height of the last freshet, and protection below this level, except by flood-valves, could only be given at a cost which no present consideration could justify. The total area south of B street is then provided for by a parallel sewer on B street computed to discharge its entire drainage, and the line of an intercepting sewer on the north is fixed by defining the northern boundary of the area adjacent to the present sewer which can be drained by it under the assumed conditions. The size of this intercepting sewer is then computed for the remainder of the B-street area upon the same conditions as the main intercepting sewer for Tiber, viz: The flow-line to be kept eight feet below the surface of the ground, and the sewer to be capable of discharging, when running full bore, two inches of rainfall per hour, including the water supply.

Two auxiliary sewers are needed in this case; because if only the intercepting sewer on the north were to be constructed, the drainage area on the south being carried by the existing sewer, the line of the intercepting sewer on the north would be brought down too near the low grounds, and too little grade and depth obtained for it.

To rectify this line still further, I propose to provide for the overflow of the upper section of the present sewer into the parallel sewer to be constructed south of it, so enabling the corresponding section of the intercepting sewer to be carried farther northward with better grade and increased depth, and giving the line of New York avenue, which is the least expensive one. As in the case of the Tiber drainage area, the low grounds will require protection by flood-valves wherever basements and cellars are drained. It is to be remembered that water will not, of its own accord, run up hill, and a cellar draining below tide or freshet is at the wrong end of its drain-pipe, the other end being the upper surface of the external water.

For temporary relief, there is nothing to be done except to diminish the size of the inlets to the sewers and throw the storm-water upon the streets. It will descend to B street, which is the valley of this area, flood it for a distance of about 6,000 feet as it is flooded by the river in time of freshets, and so find its way to the river. If, at the same time, those flood-valves be put in, which will be required under the perfected system of sewerage, the great majority of the present cases of complaint will be attended to.

VENTILATION.

A third source of complaint of the existing system of sewerage is the absence of proper ventilation. For this there is ample provision in the construction of the sewers, and a very small outlay only is required to effect it satisfactorily.

The following extract from my annual report as engineer of the District of Columbia for 1876 explains the present condition of the sewers in this respect, and suggests the plan of ventilation:

A question of growing importance is that of the disposition to be made of the noxious gases which are generated in the sewers. No plan has yet been tried with the present sewer system, but after an examination of the various methods proposed or applied elsewhere, I incline to the opinion that but one is practicable.

The use of absorbents or disinfectants for disposing of the gases will do perhaps for

a special and limited application, like the use of a trap for local suppression, but the attempt to capture in this way the gases generated in one hundred and thirty miles of sewers has not the appearance of practicability. The copious admixture of pure air with these gases renders them innocuous, and the difference of temperature between the sewers and the external air, together with the great "diffusive power" of the gases, which are of slight density, afford the means of introducing air into the sewers and withdrawing the diluted gases. The failure heretofore of plans for ventilating sewers seems to have been due to the attempt to effect this in a wholesale fashion by means of chimneys creating powerful draught, and from which too much was expected. The draught was created, but its influence lost within a small area. The system which applies to the ventilation of a mine fails in its application to sewers with their long ramifying lines of slight sectional area and numerous openings into the external air. The ventilation can probably be effected by making use of every opening and taking advantage of the motion of the gases in the sewers, which latter may be regulated to some extent. It will be necessary to perforate the covers of the manholes, which are located at intervals of about 150 feet, and to apply some device for intercepting the gases in their motion through the sewers from the lowest to the highest point, so as to obviate the present tendency of these gases to accumulate at the upper extremities of the sewers. This tendency is that of the gases in a chimney-flue, the whole line of sewer being an inclined flue, and it is probable that the simple opening of the manholes for the admission of air, without any mechanical device for the deflection of the gases into the manholes, would favor this tendency by the deflecting power in the direction of the sewer of the slightest descending current of heavy air. Under the old corporation government works, the sewers constructed were at first without means of ventilation. After the destruction of one or two of them by the explosion of the accumulated gases, the manhole covers were perforated, and no further trouble was experienced. These sewers were neither of great extent nor of very general use.

The best system now in use for the purification of dwellings having sewer connections is neither by absorption, disinfection, nor suppression of the gases, but by their purification by the abundant admixture of pure air. The main pipe through which the house-drainage escapes to the sewer is carried up through the roof of the house and left open at the top; another and independent pipe is connected with this one near its point of exit from the premises, and is also carried up through the roof of the house and left open at the top. All pipes entering the main pipe within the dwelling are effectually trapped, so that the two pipes first described constitute a siphon, through which there will be a constant circulation of air, the ascending current following the warmer leg of the siphon. If either pipe can be carried up next to a chimney-flue which serves a constant fire, this action will be greatly facilitated by maintaining a greater difference of temperature between the two siphon legs.

It is perhaps advisable for the present to separate the system of ventilation for dwellings from that of the sewers by trapping the house-connection at the building-line. Whether it may be expedient to utilize the system of house-ventilation for assisting in the ventilation of the sewers, is a question which can be decided hereafter. The house-system will render involuntary assistance, and without prejudice to itself, if it be properly maintained, through the forcing of the traps of the house-connections by the pressure of gases in the sewers whenever this pressure demands such a mode of escape for the gases. There need be no apprehension, with an abundant supply of water, that the sewers will ever be a source of injury to the health of the District, but their thorough ventilation should be gradually effected; and the immediate ventilation of all dwelling-houses connected with sewers, in conformity with some established plan, should be enforced by appropriate legislation.

There appears to be as yet no reason to apprehend any future difficulty in the removal of sewage by the Potomac River from the water-front of Washington and Georgetown after its discharge from the main sewers.

Since writing the foregoing, I have found the views therein expressed advocated by excellent authority. The following extract is from "Sanitary Engineering," by J. Bailey Denton, F. G. S., M. Inst. C. E., published in 1877:

Ventilation may be effected, as already stated and as shown in Drawing I, by pipes—(1) in continuation of the soil-pipe of the water-closet, and (2) connection with the communicating sewer of the trap-tank or gullies into which the several sinks of the dwelling discharge.

Ventilating-pipes should not be less than 3 inches in diameter—better if 4 inches—and should be carried up above the roof of the dwelling to avoid the possibility of the passage of gases or effluvia by the windows into the dwelling. (See Drawing I.)

As a rule, the down-pipes for the discharge of rain-water from roofs should be avoided as ventilators, though probably in certain cases they may be used without objection. Perfect circulation of air through the communicating sewer of the dwelling may be secured by the double ventilation to be effected by an inlet at the ground level

and an outlet at the roof. This simple arrangement is a very important one. It will doubtless occur to you that if every private dwelling in a town or village were possessed of such a mode of ventilation, the effluvia which now often rise up into the street from manholes, lampholes, and gullies, and thence through doors and windows into houses, would be avoided. It has been proposed, in order to secure a constant "up" draught to the ventilating-pipes attached to dwellings, that a hood or cowl, revolving with the wind, should be placed on the top of them, which by its special construction shall draw out the contents of the pipe, "induce an upward current" from below. There are several inventions aiming at this object, which will be described when speaking of the ventilation of the dwelling; but all such arrangements are only to be recommended when a proper circulation of air cannot be secured by natural ventilation. (See Drawing IV.)

The manholes and lampholes should not only serve to effect the several objects to which I have referred, but to secure, also, by their united action, the perfect ventilation and aeration of the whole sewerage system. Where they are sufficiently numerous and placed in proper positions, not only may the passage of sewer-gas from the common sewer into houses be prevented, but, by the even ventilation afforded, excessive odor in the streets may be obviated also.

Although there are few things connected with our subject so important, there is no doubt that up to the present moment the several means adopted for the ventilation of sewers have failed in the attainment of a satisfactory result. 'It is hardly necessary to say that wherever sewer-gases escape into dwellings they have an injurious if not a dangerous effect, and that everything that can be effected should be done to prevent their entry. Uniform aeration of the common street sewers by frequent inlets of pure air and outlets of foul air seems the only means of ventilation which bears the test of experience.

As already stated, the object to aim at is the complete and uniform aeration of the whole sewerage system, and to effect this nothing more is requisite than the existence of a sufficient number of open ventilators in the shape of manholes, lampholes, and shafts up to the level of the streets—*assisted by light flaps in some manholes*, as already described—and the effective ventilation of private communicating sewers by shafts or pipes reaching above the roofs of the houses.

With this provision the accumulation and escape of sewer-gas in an excessive and objectionable quantity at any one place is practically impossible; but the proper supervision of private dwellings with respect to the ventilation of their soil-pipes is an essential part of the arrangement.

Mr. Denton also quotes from Mr. Waring's recent work on the Sanitary Drainage of Houses and Towns, as follows:

The principle of the ventilation of a sewer is practically the same as that adopted by builders for the prevention of dry-rot. The fungi which cause this rot in timber cannot produce their germs in a current of air, and if a sufficient number of ventilating openings are made, communicating with each other, the action of the wind from one side or the other will cause a sufficient current. So in a sewer a continuous movement of the air in one direction or the other carries away and dilutes sewer-gases, and if they contain germs of organic disease capable of infecting the human blood, these are believed to be destroyed by oxidation or otherwise.

A safe sewer always has a current of air passing through it, and if it contains sewage matters at all these also must be in constant motion. On this incessant movement of the air and the liquid must we rely for our only security. A solution of sugar in water remaining stagnant and protected from a free circulation of air will enter into a vinous fermentation. If well ventilated and agitated no such fermentation takes place.

The resulting gases of sewer decomposition are the vehicle or medium for the conveyance of infection, and from their lightness they give rise to a rapid diffusion, owing to the eagerness with which they seek means of escape at the higher parts of the sewer-system, that is, in house-drains, soil-pipes, &c.

It may not be possible entirely to prevent the development of the poison in even the best arranged sewer, but it is possible, by a free admission of air, to supply the oxygen which will take away its sting and render it harmless. Sewers which have large and frequent openings at the street surface, and through which the liquid contents have a constant flow, may give forth offensive smells, but if they have proper attention, sanitary evils do not often result.

Sewer-gas when largely diluted on its escape (at frequent intervals) into the air of the street, is probably nearly or quite innocuous, but when it forces its way into the limited atmosphere of a close living-room the poison or the germs of disease accompanying it may easily work their fatal effects.

I am aware that opposing views have been recently advanced and the theory of close sewers and entire absorption of the gases by running water has been advocated, but, in the light of all past experience, I am inclined to trust to the combined action of this little stream of running water from the daily water supply, supplemented at long intervals by the cleansing and scouring effect of storms, and to the superincumbent eighty miles of atmosphere from which we draw at pleasure to dilute these gases, oxidize and render them innocuous.

The building regulations of the District of Columbia now contain the necessary provision for the ventilation of dwellings, but the requirements may be perfected by a code of rules for the guidance of plumbers and builders. The necessary work upon the main sewers is being in part gradually effected by the substitution of perforated manhole covers for the close covers heretofore used. This work requires no special appropriation.

CONCLUSION.

In all of the foregoing I have assumed that the present system of water carriage for sewage, and its combination in a single system of sewers with the discharge of storm water, is the permanent system and the best for Washington and Georgetown. The system being already established, it is hardly worth while to discuss its advantages and appropriateness now.

The conduits for storm water must be constructed and may be used as sewers also until sufficient reason appears for making some other disposition of the sewage.

In the lower sections of the Tiber and the B-street sewers, which are subject to the inflow of tides, permanent deposition of sewage does not now occur, and, with increased dry-weather flow in the future, this is still less to be apprehended. Whatever may be thrown down on the incoming tide is now removed with the outflow, excepting the heavy sand and gravel. Near the outlets of both sewers the wooden floors are habitually clear of even this material. Farther up-stream it is found assorted by the current and ranging from very fine sand below to very coarse gravel above. It is proposed to improve the means of keeping this material out of the sewers, where it does not belong.

Should it ever be necessary to do so, it is probable that the area of wet perimeter for the dry-weather flow may be contracted, the head increased, and a greater scouring velocity obtained by simple modifications of the lower sections of these sewers.

If at any time in the future it should be considered advisable to provide for cellars and basements below tide, or below freshets, otherwise than by the use of flood valves or water-tight construction and high-service connection with sewer, the system of sewerage of the low grounds can be isolated and provision made for pumping the water supply, the sewage, and a part of the seepage of this area.

From computations made under my direction, by Mr. Thomas W. Jay Cox, jr., and Mr. John F. Alexander, I estimate approximately the cost of these proposed relieving sewers at \$554,085.77, of which \$31,210.70 would be chargeable to the filling of streets in Tiber Valley from the surplus excavation. At the same time an expenditure of about \$150,000 will be required for the river improvement, hereinbefore referred to, reclaiming the Kidwell flats in connection with a canal outlet to deep water for the B-street sewer.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

No estimates are presented in this report for the expenditure, which cannot be long postponed, required for increasing the water supply. As

a means of temporary relief an additional high-service district has been created, to be supplied from the 36-inch main by pumping. Upon this project I made the following report to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia :

MAY 27, 1878.

The Hon. the COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA :

GENTLEMEN : At your request, I have examined into the question of affording temporary relief to the high ground of the city of Washington in the matter of water supply, and have the honor to report as follows :

It will be necessary to divide the city into high and low service districts. For the former the 36-inch District main should be used exclusively. The supply for the high-service district should be taken from this main and elevated by steam-power; the best location for the pump being the immediate vicinity of the main near Rock Creek. A stand-pipe can be conveniently located on the line of Sixteenth street extended, above Boundary street, near the crest of the hill.

For present purposes a pump capable of lifting 2,000,000 gallons 133 feet in 24 hours may be located near the corner of Seventeenth and U streets northwest, on the line of the 12-inch main, with a stand-pipe of sufficient capacity to constitute a small reservoir, say 120,000 gallons, on Meridian Hill, to be connected with Capitol Hill by a small independent main. The use of the water should, of course, be restricted to localities now actually suffering from low pressure in the main. An expenditure not exceeding \$25,000 to \$30,000 should suffice for this.

The great ultimate want of a larger conduit from the present distributing reservoir and a new accumulating reservoir on Meridian Hill should not be lost sight of, and is in no way affected by this temporary arrangement.

It was decided to create the smaller high-service district, and work is now progressing upon the stand-pipe and pumps.

When the permanent system of increase of supply shall have been perfected this high service can be transferred to the high grounds above Boundary street.

It is questionable whether any further expenditure in this direction—the use of steam-power to replace the loss of head due to friction of pipes and the drain upon them—is advisable, when a gravity supply can be so readily obtained sufficient for all purposes. The cost of bolstering up an insufficient supply had better be applied to a permanent increase.

The problem is a simple one, consisting only in bringing this supply from the distributing reservoir and storing it upon the high ground near the city.

WORK TO BE DONE.

The work on hand will employ a considerable force of clerks and assistants during the coming winter. The revision of the special assessments, the completion of existing contracts, the preparation of detailed estimates and plans for sewers and water-supply, with the current work of repair, are progressing favorably.

In the office-work the District has sustained a serious loss in the death of Mr. B. Oertly, computing engineer. A gentleman of high attainments and great industry, he had been so long identified with the District government that his knowledge of affairs was hardly less valuable than his talent and skill as an engineer.

In conclusion, I venture to repeat certain recommendations of my last annual report :

The duties of the surveyor in connection with the special assessments are practically terminated with the completion of the plats required, but a large amount of work on account of the District government is still required from his office. The preparation of a system of legal grades adapted to the changes made by the board of public works, the rectification of the building-lines of streets, avenues, and alleys in Washington and Georgetown, and the establishment of additional monument-stones on the District boundary-line, are matters which deserve immediate attention.

In pursuance of the act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, the surveyor receives

no other compensation than the fees prescribed by law for special services. Your attention is invited to the very forcible reasons presented in his report for a readjustment of the matter of his compensation.

A topographical survey of the District, with a view to the extension into the county of the general system of streets and avenues, and the establishment of a system of legal grades outside of the present city limits, is very much needed, and should anticipate the irregular subdivision of land by individual owners, which will otherwise have to be rectified hereafter. The extension of the work of improvement is to be provided for, and should begin with the completion of what has been already undertaken. In several localities the suspension of the work of improvement has inflicted serious injury upon adjoining property, having deprived it of existing improvements without replacing them in any manner.

Very respectfully,

R. L. HOXIE,
Lieutenant of Engineers, U. S. A.

Maj. WM. J. TWINING,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Commissioner of District of Columbia.

APPENDIX S1.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CLERK.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *Washington, November 15, 1878.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work done by the clerical force of this department for the past seven months:

From November 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878:

Number of communications received, briefed, and recorded in Letters Received	2,555
Upon these 2,676 indorsements have been made and 1,704 reports submitted.	
Letters and orders written	840
Permits (water, sewer, gas, and miscellaneous) issued	1,749
Number of copies of contracts drawn	36
Number of vouchers and bills prepared	185

From July 1 to October 1, 1878:

Number of communications received, briefed, and recorded in Letters Received	2,184
Upon these 2,184 indorsements have been made and 1,456 reports submitted.	
Letters and orders written	1,202
Permits (water, sewer, gas, and miscellaneous) issued	1,006
Number of copies of contracts drawn	51
Number of sets of vouchers and bills prepared	99
Number of special assessments revised	176

About 30,000 claims for drawbacks on account "of erroneous or excessive charges in respect to" assessments for special improvements have been received, classified, and filed. These claims are disposed of as rapidly as assessments to which they pertain are revised.

The bulk of the clerical force is now, and has been for a long time, employed upon the work of revision of special assessments.

The preparation of the new sheets of the sewer plan of the cities of Washington and Georgetown is much retarded by the pressure of current work. They will be completed during the coming winter.

All contracts are copied into a book and signed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, as provided for by act of Congress approved June 11, 1878.

I venture the recommendation that at no distant day the salaries of

the employes of this department may be readjusted upon a basis commensurate with the duties performed by each.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH C. ROCK,
Chief Clerk.

Maj. WM. J. TWINING,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Engineer Commissioner of District Columbia.

APPENDIX S 2.

REPORT OF THE WATER REGISTRAR.

OFFICE OF THE WATER REGISTRAR,
Washington, D. C., November 4, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations, &c., of the water department, from November 1, 1877, the date of the last report, to June 30, 1878, the end of the fiscal year.

WATER MAINS.

The total length of water mains laid and used in the distribution of Potomac water in the District of Columbia is 891,540 feet, or $168\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

1st. Laid by the United States: 30-inch, 12-inch, 6 and 4 inch mains, 93,750 feet, or $17\frac{3}{8}$ miles.

2d. Laid by the District of Columbia: 36, 30, and 20 inch mains, 27,848 feet, or $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

3d. Laid by the late corporation of Washington: 6 and 4 inch mains, 55,000 feet, or $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

4th. Laid by the water department since its organization to June 30, 1878: 12, 6, and 4 inch mains, 714,942 feet, or $135\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Of the above there was laid since November 1, 1871, to June 30, 1878, 278,141 feet, or $52\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and from November 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, 13,215 feet, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, of which the following is a correct list:

Street.	Streets between.	Diameter.	Length.
			<i>Feet.</i>
N north.....	New Hampshire avenue and Twenty-first west.....	6-inch.....	252
Vermont avenue.....	Q and R north.....	do.....	} 1,170
Q north.....	Vermont avenue and Thirteenth west.....	do.....	
Fourth west.....	N and O north.....	do.....	420
Sixth east.....	North Carolina avenue and B south.....	do.....	384
V south.....	Eleventh and Twelfth west.....	do.....	276
Twenty-fifth west.....	I and K north.....	do.....	582
C north.....	Sixth and Seventh east.....	do.....	660
Second east.....	G and H north.....	do.....	} 936
G north.....	Second and Third east.....	do.....	
F north.....	First and Second west.....	do.....	432
L north.....	Nineteenth and Twentieth west.....	do.....	432
O north.....	Sixteenth and Seventeenth west.....	do.....	516
B south.....	Eleventh and Twelfth east.....	do.....	372
Twenty-sixth west.....	I and K north.....	do.....	600
Connecticut avenue.....	Sand Boundary north.....	do.....	81
First east.....	D and E north.....	do.....	578
B south.....	Second and Fourth east.....	do.....	912
S north.....	Eighteenth and Nineteenth west.....	do.....	444
E north.....	Fifth and Sixth west.....	do.....	192
M north.....	Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth west.....	do.....	948
G north.....	Tenth and Twelfth west.....	do.....	732
O north.....	Fifteenth and Sixteenth west.....	do.....	234
D south.....	Ninth and Tenth east.....	do.....	312
W north.....	Thirteenth and Fourteenth west.....	do.....	144
D north.....	Third and Fourth east.....	do.....	480
Nineteenth west.....	T and Lawrence north.....	do.....	828
alley. Sixth and Seventh.....	G and H northwest.....	4-inch.....	300
Total length.....			13,215

FIRE-PLUGS.

There are in the District of Columbia 795 fire-plugs, nearly all of the McClellan patent. Nine have been erected since November 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, of which the following is a correct list :

Northwest corner Second and G streets, northeast.
 Southeast corner Second and F streets, southwest
 Southwest corner Twelfth and B streets, southeast.
 Southwest corner First and E streets, northeast.
 Northwest corner Twenty-fifth and M streets, northwest.
 Northeast corner Twenty-sixth and M streets, northwest.
 Northwest corner Eleventh and G streets, northeast.
 Southeast corner Ninth and D streets, southeast.
 Northeast corner Third and D streets, northeast.

STOP-VALVES.

From November 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, there have been 25 large stop-valves and boxes inserted, of which the following is a correct list:

Size.	Location.
One 2-way 6-inch.....	Northwest corner of Q street and Vermont avenue, northwest.
Do.....	Center of Q street, east side Thirteenth street, northwest.
One 4-way 6-inch.....	Center of V street, west side Eleventh street, northwest.
Do.....	Center of Seventh and C streets, northeast.
One 2-way 6-inch.....	Center of Sixth street, east side C street, northeast.
One 4-way 6-inch.....	Center of Second and G streets, northeast.
Do.....	Center of Third and G streets, northeast.
One 2-way 6-inch.....	Center of F street, west side First street, southwest.
One 4-way 6-inch.....	Center of Second and F streets, southwest.
One 2-way 6-inch.....	Northwest corner Nineteenth and L streets, northwest.
Do.....	Southeast corner Twentieth and L streets, northwest.
Do.....	Center of Twelfth and B streets, southeast.
One 4-way 6-inch.....	Center of First and E streets, southeast.
One 2-way 6-inch.....	Northeast corner Second street and Pennsylvania avenue, southeast.
Do.....	Northeast corner Fourth and B streets, southeast.
One 4-way 6-inch.....	Center of Second street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Do.....	Center of S street, east side Nineteenth street, northwest.
One 2-way 6-inch.....	Southeast corner Nineteenth and T streets, northwest.
One 4-way 6-inch.....	Center of Twenty-fifth street, north side M street, northwest.
One 2-way 6-inch.....	Northwest corner Twenty-fourth and M streets, northwest.
One 4-way 6-inch.....	Center of Eleventh and G streets, northwest.
One 2-way 6-inch.....	Center of Twelfth and G streets, northwest.
One 4-way 6-inch.....	Center of Tenth street, south side D street, southeast.
Do.....	Center of Third street, north side D street, northeast.
One 2-way 12-inch.....	Southwest corner Eighteenth and Boundary streets, northwest.

HYDRANTS.

There are in use in the District of Columbia 293 hydrants—244 in Washington and 49 in Georgetown. Twenty-four new ones have been erected in the place of old ones. From November 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, 11 new hydrants have been erected—9 in Washington and 2 in Georgetown—of which the following is a correct list :

Washington.

Maryland avenue and Thirteenth-and-a-half street, southwest.
 Seventh and I streets, southwest.
 Twelfth and U streets, northwest.
 N street between Fourth and Fifth streets, northwest.
 Seventeenth and U streets, northwest.

K street between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, northwest.
K and North Capitol streets, northeast.
K and Fourth streets, southeast.
M and Twenty-fifth streets, northwest.

Georgetown.

Green street and Canal.
Bridge street, between West and Aqueduct streets.

The following hydrants were erected in place of old ones :

Washington.

Covington street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, northwest.
Tenth and N streets, northwest.
Fourth and G streets, southeast.
First and K streets, northwest.
N street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, northwest.
Twelfth and Vermont avenue, northwest.
Third and M streets, northwest.
Third and I streets, northwest.
Washington street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, northwest.
D street, between Third and Fourth-and-a-half streets, southwest.
Massachusetts avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets, northwest.

Georgetown.

High and Bridge streets.
Washington and Stoddard streets.
Green and Beall streets.
North and West streets.
Beall and Montgomery streets.
Road and Washington streets.
High and Market streets.
High street and Cherry alley.
High near Water street.
Congress street near canal.
Frederick and Bridge streets.
Market and Fifth streets.
Dunbarton and Monroe streets.

TAPS.

From November 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, 396 $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, and 20 1-inch taps have been made.

MISCELLANEOUS.

689 services turned off and on for non-payment and leaks.
242 services remain off.
426 services measured and examined.
78 leaks in mains repaired.
291 services reported and repaired.
37 fountains repaired.
26, 624 times fire-plugs have been flushed.

950 times oiled.
 261 fire-plugs repaired.
 307 stop-cocks oiled.
 14 stop-cocks raised and lowered.
 12 stop-cocks repaired.
 446 hydrants repaired.
 23, 000 water-rent bills delivered.
 12, 000 tax notices delivered.

PUMPS.

There are 429 pumps in use in the District of Columbia, 3 of which were erected between November 1, 1877, and June 30, 1878, of which the following is a correct list:

Ninth and H streets, northwest.

Louisiana avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, northwest.

Seventeenth and East Capitol streets, northeast.

PUMPS REPAIRED.

There have been 619 repairs made to pumps.

Since November 1, 1877, to the 30th day of June, 1878, Potomac water was introduced into 656 houses, classified as follows, viz:

239 two stories, 16 feet and under.	1 three stories, 28 feet.
25 two stories, 17 feet.	1 three stories, 38 feet.
54 two stories, 18 feet.	1 three stories, 40 feet.
16 two stories, 19 feet.	2 four stories, 16 feet and under.
55 two stories, 20 feet.	1 four stories, 18 feet.
13 two stories, 21 feet.	1 four stories, 19 feet.
7 two stories, 22 feet.	3 four stories, 20 feet.
1 two stories, 23 feet.	4 four stories, 21 feet.
1 two stories, 24 feet.	2 four stories, 22 feet.
6 two stories, 25 feet.	2 four stories, 23 feet.
1 two stories, 26 feet.	1 four stories, 24 feet.
1 two stories, 29 feet.	6 four stories, 25 feet.
2 two stories, 30 feet.	1 four stories, 26 feet.
1 two stories, 33 feet.	1 four stories, 27 feet.
1 two stories, 34 feet.	1 four stories, 28 feet.
2 two stories, 35 feet.	1 four stories, 60 feet.
1 two stories, 39 feet.	1 five stories, 17 feet.
1 two stories, 40 feet.	1 boat-house.
54 three stories, 16 feet and under.	3 churches.
17 three stories, 17 feet.	1 candy factory.
41 three stories, 18 feet.	1 car-stable.
5 three stories, 19 feet.	1 foundery.
35 three stories, 20 feet.	1 greenhouse.
1 three stories, 21 feet.	1 medical college.
8 three stories, 22 feet.	2 offices.
4 three stories, 23 feet.	1 police court.
2 three stories, 24 feet.	5 stables.
5 three stories, 25 feet.	4 stores.
2 three stories, 26 feet.	1 water-closet.
1 three stories, 27 feet.	1 warehouse.

Statement showing the amount of money collected by the collector of taxes for the water department from December 18, 1877, to June 30, 1878.

Water-tax	\$10,621 69
Water-rent	77,614 39
Water-taps	1,017 00
Water-permits, &c.....	737 50

\$89,990 58

Expenditures of the water department from November 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.

Office rolls.....	\$5,056 77
Contingent expenses of office.....	1,272 28
Inspectors and laborers' rolls.....	33,427 43
Contingent expenses of department, pipe, material, &c.....	22,563 32
Advertising for office.....	115 82
Refunded erroneously-paid water-taxes, &c.....	188 60
	<hr/> 62,624 22

TABLE A.—*Showing amount of outstanding water-tax and interest on June 30, 1878, time of maturity, assessment, and whether advertised or not advertised.*

When matur- ing.	Instalment.	Assessment.	Whether adver- tised or not.	Tax.	Interest.	Total.
July 1, 1866	1	July 1, 1866.....	Advertised.....	\$644 29	\$463 89	\$1,108 18
	1	do.....	Unadvertised.....	75 83	54 59	130 42
July 1, 1867	2	do.....	Advertised.....	908 06	653 80	1,561 86
	2	do.....	Unadvertised.....	76 84	55 32	132 16
July 1, 1868	1	July 1, 1867.....	Advertised.....	43 51	28 72	72 23
	3	July 1, 1866.....	do.....	1,026 89	739 36	1,766 25
	3	do.....	Unadvertised.....	76 88	55 35	132 23
	2	July 1, 1867.....	Advertised.....	43 51	28 71	72 22
July 1, 1869	1	July 1, 1868.....	do.....	65 85	39 51	105 36
	4	July 1, 1866.....	do.....	1,114 29	802 29	1,916 58
	4	do.....	Unadvertised.....	76 90	55 37	132 27
	2	July 1, 1867.....	Advertised.....	43 51	28 72	72 23
	1	July 1, 1868.....	do.....	82 93	49 76	132 69
	1	July 1, 1869.....	do.....	99 02	53 47	152 49
July 1, 1870	1	do.....	Unadvertised.....	50 15	27 08	77 23
	5	July 1, 1866.....	Advertised.....	1,214 43	874 39	2,088 82
	5	do.....	Unadvertised.....	76 90	55 37	132 27
	4	July 1, 1867.....	Advertised.....	112 79	74 44	187 23
	3	July 1, 1868.....	do.....	137 00	82 20	219 20
	2	July 1, 1869.....	do.....	138 51	74 79	213 30
	2	do.....	Unadvertised.....	50 15	27 08	77 23
	1	July 1, 1870.....	Advertised.....	302 44	145 17	447 61
July 1, 1871	1	do.....	Unadvertised.....	1 90	91	2 81
	5	July 1, 1867.....	Advertised.....	131 43	86 74	218 17
	4	July 1, 1868.....	do.....	195 24	117 14	312 38
	3	July 1, 1869.....	do.....	157 98	85 31	243 29
	3	do.....	Unadvertised.....	50 16	27 08	77 24
	2	July 1, 1870.....	Advertised.....	469 98	225 59	695 57
	1	do.....	Unadvertised.....	1 90	91	2 81
	1	July 1, 1871.....	Advertised.....	441 31	185 35	626 66
July 1, 1872	1	do.....	Unadvertised.....	27 64	11 61	39 25
	5	July 1, 1868.....	Advertised.....	218 68	131 21	349 89
	4	July 1, 1869.....	do.....	182 56	98 58	281 14
	4	do.....	Unadvertised.....	50 17	27 09	77 26
	3	July 1, 1870.....	Advertised.....	545 18	261 68	806 86
	3	do.....	Unadvertised.....	1 90	91	2 81
	2	July 1, 1871.....	Advertised.....	569 52	247 60	837 12
	2	do.....	Unadvertised.....	27 66	11 61	39 27
	1	July 1, 1872.....	Advertised.....	648 82	233 39	881 71
July 1, 1873	1	do.....	Unadvertised.....	185 22	66 68	251 90
	5	July 1, 1869.....	Advertised.....	196 08	105 85	301 88
	5	do.....	Unadvertised.....	50 17	27 09	77 26
	4	July 1, 1870.....	Advertised.....	554 07	265 95	820 02
	4	July 1, 1870.....	Unadvertised.....	1 91	91	2 82
	3	July 1, 1871.....	Advertised.....	610 44	256 38	866 82
	3	do.....	Unadvertised.....	27 66	11 61	39 27
	2	July 1, 1872.....	Advertised.....	806 44	290 32	1,096 76
	2	do.....	Unadvertised.....	185 25	66 69	251 94
	1	July 1, 1873.....	Advertised.....	761 24	234 37	1,015 61
July 1, 1874	1	do.....	Unadvertised.....	45 29	13 59	58 88
	5	July 1, 1870.....	Advertised.....	576 34	276 04	852 98
	5	do.....	Unadvertised.....	1 91	91	2 82
	4	July 1, 1871.....	Advertised.....	706 18	296 59	1,002 77
	4	do.....	Unadvertised.....	27 67	11 62	39 29
	3	July 1, 1872.....	Advertised.....	871 33	293 68	1,165 01
	3	do.....	Unadvertised.....	185 30	66 70	252 00
	2	July 1, 1873.....	Advertised.....	966 46	290 54	1,259 00
July 1, 1875	2	do.....	Unadvertised.....	45 31	13 59	58 90
	5	July 1, 1871.....	Advertised.....	991 36	416 37	1,407 73
	5	do.....	Unadvertised.....	27 68	11 62	39 30
	4	July 1, 1872.....	Advertised.....	1,684 70	390 49	1,475 19

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TABLE A.—Showing amount of outstanding water-tax and interest, &c.—Continued.

When matur- ing.	Instalment.	Assessment.	Whether adver- tised or not.	Tax.	Interest.	Total.
July 1, 1875	4	July 1, 1872.	Unadvertised	\$155 74	\$56 06	\$211 80
		July 1, 1873.	Advertised	1,223 59	367 08	1,590 67
		do.	Unadvertised	45 34	13 60	58 94
July 1, 1876	4	July 1, 1872.	Advertised	1,309 46	471 41	1,780 87
		do.	Unadvertised	190 06	68 42	258 48
		July 1, 1873.	Advertised	1,503 53	478 66	2,074 19
		do.	Unadvertised	48 45	14 53	62 98
July 1, 1877	4	do.	Advertised	1,708 83	512 65	2,221 50
		do.	Unadvertised	48 85	14 65	63 50
		Total of tax assessed to July 1, 1873		25,458 04	11,627 34	37,085 38
Oct. 15, 1873	1	October 15, 1873	Advertised	106 53	30 09	136 62
		do.	Unadvertised	6 25	1 77	8 02
Oct. 24, 1873	1	October 24, 1873	Advertised	252 27	70 79	323 06
		do.	Unadvertised	12 50	3 51	16 01
Nov. 15, 1873	1	November 15, 1873	Advertised	113 99	31 63	145 62
Oct. 15, 1873	1	October 15, 1873	do.	225 76	63 77	289 53
		do.	Unadvertised	6 25	1 77	8 02
Oct. 24, 1873	1	October 24, 1873	Advertised	252 38	70 92	323 30
		do.	Unadvertised	12 50	3 51	16 01
Nov. 15, 1873	1	November 15, 1873	Advertised	121 06	33 59	154 65
		do.	Unadvertised	5 62	1 56	7 18
Jan. 12, 1874	1	January 12, 1874	Advertised	401 08	107 49	508 57
		do.	Unadvertised	12 81	3 43	16 24
Feb. 20, 1874	1	February 20, 1874	Advertised	61 53	21 33	102 86
		do.	Unadvertised	156 14	40 89	197 03
Aug. 15, 1874	1	August 15, 1874	Advertised	490 83	114 14	604 97
		do.	Unadvertised	12 97	2 80	14 77
Dec. 15, 1874	1	December 15, 1874	Advertised	938 78	199 49	1,138 27
Oct. 15, 1875	1	October 15, 1873	do.	428 48	121 05	549 53
Oct. 24, 1875	1	October 24, 1873	do.	460 81	129 49	590 30
		do.	Unadvertised	12 50	3 51	16 01
Nov. 15, 1875	1	November 15, 1873	Advertised	139 87	38 81	178 68
Jan. 12, 1875	1	January 12, 1874	do.	444 43	119 10	563 53
		do.	Unadvertised	12 81	3 43	16 24
Feb. 20, 1875	1	February 20, 1874	Advertised	97 06	25 40	122 46
		do.	Unadvertised	156 14	40 89	197 03
Aug. 15, 1875	1	August 15, 1874	Advertised	599 76	139 44	739 20
Dec. 15, 1875	2	December 15, 1874	do.	1,156 86	245 83	1,402 69
July 12, 1875	1	July 12, 1875	do.	186 86	33 26	220 12
Sept. 1, 1875	1	September 1, 1875	do.	12 68	2 15	14 83
Oct. 1, 1875	1	October 1, 1875	do.	33 97	5 60	39 57
Nov. 1, 1875	1	November 1, 1875	do.	584 07	93 45	677 52
		do.	Unadvertised	14 62	2 34	16 96
Dec. 1, 1875	1	December 1, 1875	Advertised	220 75	34 22	254 97
Oct. 15, 1876	4	October 15, 1873	do.	935 39	264 25	1,199 64
		do.	Unadvertised	3 62	1 02	4 64
Oct. 24, 1876	4	October 24, 1873	Advertised	548 51	154 13	702 64
		do.	Unadvertised	12 50	3 51	16 01
Nov. 15, 1876	4	November 15, 1873	Advertised	182 25	50 57	232 82
Jan. 12, 1876	3	January 12, 1874	do.	734 71	196 90	931 61
		do.	Unadvertised	13 29	3 55	16 84
Feb. 20, 1876	3	February 20, 1874	Advertised	129 15	35 79	164 94
		do.	Unadvertised	156 14	40 86	197 00
Aug. 15, 1876	3	August 15, 1874	Advertised	1,031 52	239 83	1,271 35
Dec. 15, 1876	3	December 15, 1874	do.	1,450 39	308 21	1,758 60
July 12, 1876	2	July 12, 1875	do.	265 22	47 21	312 43
Sept. 1, 1876	2	September 1, 1875	do.	27 09	4 61	31 70
Oct. 1, 1876	2	October 1, 1875	do.	82 07	13 54	95 61
Nov. 1, 1876	2	November 1, 1875	do.	825 97	132 16	958 13
		do.	Unadvertised	18 08	2 89	20 97
Dec. 1, 1876	2	December 1, 1875	Advertised	300 18	46 53	346 71
Feb. 15, 1876	1	February 15, 1876	do.	490 76	69 93	560 69
		do.	Unadvertised	1 31	19	1 50
June 15, 1876	1	June 15, 1876	Advertised	297 52	36 45	333 97
		do.	Unadvertised	6 25	76	7 91
June 20, 1876	1	June 20, 1876	Advertised	10 68	1 30	11 98
Aug. 1, 1876	1	August 1, 1876	do.	197 93	22 76	220 69
		do.	Unadvertised	11 20	1 29	12 49
Sept. 1, 1876	1	September 1, 1876	Advertised	103 46	11 38	114 83
Sept. 15, 1876	1	September 15, 1876	do.	106 57	11 46	118 03
Oct. 2, 1876	1	October 2, 1876	do.	152 28	5 94	158 22
Oct. 23, 1876	1	October 23, 1876	do.	186 46	18 88	205 34
Dec. 1, 1876	1	December 1, 1876	do.	433 11	41 15	474 26
Jan. 12, 1877	4	January 12, 1874	do.	1,117 51	299 49	1,417 00
		do.	Unadvertised	12 02	3 41	15 43

TABLE A.—Showing amount of outstanding water-tax and interest, &c.—Continued.

When matur- ing.	Instalment.	Assessment.	Whether adver- tised or not.	Tax.	Interest.	Total.
Feb. 20, 1877	4	February 20, 1874	Advertised	\$154 36	\$40 39	\$194 75
	4	do	Unadvertised	156 14	40 88	197 02
Aug. 15, 1877	4	August 15, 1874	Advertised	1,267 32	294 65	1,561 97
	4	do	Unadvertised	216 10	50 24	266 34
Dec. 15, 1877	4	December 15, 1874	Advertised	2,429 51	516 27	2,945 78
	4	do	Unadvertised	150 30	31 94	182 24
Jan. 1, 1877	3	January 1, 1875	Advertised	20 19	4 24	24 43
July 12, 1877	3	July 12, 1875	do	627 52	111 70	739 22
	3	do	Unadvertised	64 97	11 56	76 53
Sept. 1, 1877	3	September 1, 1875	Advertised	46 97	7 98	54 95
	3	do	Unadvertised	10 06	1 71	11 77
Oct. 1, 1877	3	October 1, 1875	Advertised	180 00	29 70	209 70
	3	do	Unadvertised	19 09	3 15	22 24
Nov. 1, 1877	3	November 1, 1875	Advertised	1,082 61	173 22	1,255 83
	3	do	Unadvertised	79 35	12 70	92 05
Dec. 1, 1877	3	December 1, 1875	Advertised	463 06	71 77	534 83
	3	do	Unadvertised	40 29	6 24	46 53
Feb. 15, 1877	3	February 15, 1876	Advertised	636 23	90 66	726 89
June 15, 1877	3	June 15, 1876	do	407 58	49 93	457 51
	3	do	Unadvertised	6 25	77	7 02
June 20, 1877	3	June 20, 1876	Advertised	10 70	1 30	12 00
Aug. 1, 1877	3	August 1, 1876	do	648 36	74 56	722 92
	3	do	Unadvertised	148 97	17 09	166 06
Sept. 1, 1877	3	September 1, 1876	Advertised	196 78	21 64	218 42
	3	do	Unadvertised	24 04	2 64	26 68
Sept. 15, 1877	3	September 15, 1876	Advertised	339 03	36 47	375 50
	3	do	Unadvertised	64 87	6 97	71 84
Oct. 2, 1877	3	October 2, 1876	Advertised	125 38	13 12	138 50
	3	do	Unadvertised	100 75	10 54	111 29
Oct. 23, 1877	3	October 23, 1876	Advertised	305 41	30 90	336 31
	3	do	Unadvertised	7 26	72	7 98
Dec. 1, 1877	2	December 1, 1876	Advertised	731 88	69 53	801 41
	2	do	Unadvertised	26 77	2 54	29 31
Jan. 15, 1877	1	January 15, 1877	Advertised	585 13	51 20	636 33
Mar. 1, 1877	1	March 1, 1877	do	145 42	11 63	157 05
Apr. 16, 1877	1	April 16, 1877	do	48 77	3 53	52 30
May 12, 1877	1	May 12, 1877	do	11 02	73	11 75
May 21, 1877	1	May 21, 1877	do	44 98	2 94	47 92
July 10, 1877	1	July 10, 1877	do	542 81	31 66	574 47
	1	do	Unadvertised	15 72	81	16 53
Aug. 20, 1877	1	August 20, 1877	do	7 27	38	7 65
Sept. 1, 1877	1	September 1, 1877	Advertised	86 03	4 30	90 33
	1	do	Unadvertised	33 30	1 66	34 96
Dec. 1, 1877	1	December 1, 1877	Advertised	584 53	20 46	604 99
	1	do	Unadvertised	45 32	1 59	46 91
Jan. 1, 1878	4	January 1, 1875	Advertised	32 16	6 75	38 91
	4	do	Unadvertised	11 97	2 51	14 48
July 12, 1878	4	July 12, 1875	Advertised	784 17	139 58	923 75
Sept. 1, 1878	4	September 1, 1875	Unadvertised	106 90	18 17	125 07
Oct. 1, 1878	4	October 1, 1875	do	358 98	59 23	418 21
Nov. 1, 1878	4	November 1, 1875	do	1,524 68	243 95	1,768 63
Dec. 1, 1878	4	December 1, 1875	do	902 30	139 86	1,042 16
Feb. 15, 1878	3	February 15, 1876	Advertised	679 41	96 82	776 23
	3	do	Unadvertised	146 52	20 88	167 40
June 15, 1878	3	June 15, 1876	Advertised	669 63	82 03	751 66
	3	do	Unadvertised	37 13	4 55	41 68
June 20, 1878	3	June 20, 1876	Advertised	37 45	4 35	42 00
	3	do	Unadvertised			
Aug. 1, 1878	3	August 1, 1876	do	1,329 31	152 87	1,482 18
Sept. 1, 1878	3	September 15, 1876	do	338 92	37 28	376 20
	3	do	do	575 96	61 92	637 88
Oct. 2, 1878	3	October 2, 1876	do	568 37	59 48	627 85
Oct. 23, 1878	3	October 23, 1876	do	414 55	41 94	456 49
Dec. 1, 1878	3	December 1, 1876	do	1,198 28	113 84	1,312 12
Jan. 15, 1878	2	January 15, 1877	Advertised	549 37	48 07	597 44
	2	do	Unadvertised	281 72	24 65	306 37
Mar. 1, 1878	2	March 1, 1877	Advertised	153 52	12 28	165 80
	2	do	Unadvertised	12 50	1 00	13 50
Apr. 16, 1878	2	April 16, 1877	Advertised	140 14	10 13	150 27
	2	do	Unadvertised	36 67	2 65	39 32
May 12, 1878	2	May 12, 1877	Advertised	32 58	2 21	34 74
	2	do	Unadvertised	15 55	1 01	16 56
May 21, 1878	2	May 21, 1877	Advertised	71 59	4 74	76 33
July 10, 1878	2	July 10, 1877	Unadvertised	562 94	32 84	595 78
Aug. 20, 1878	2	August 20, 1877	do	31 37	1 62	32 99
Sept. 1, 1878	2	September 1, 1877	do	158 84	7 94	166 78
Dec. 1, 1878	2	December 1, 1877	do	804 86	28 16	833 02
Feb. 1, 1878	1	February 1, 1878	Advertised	367 60	9 19	376 79

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TABLE A.—Showing amount of outstanding water-tax and interest, &c.—Continued.

When matur- ing.	Instalment.	Assessment.	Whether adver- tised or not.	Tax.	Interest.	Total.
Feb. 1, 1878	1	February 1, 1878	Unadvertised	\$249 27	\$6 23	\$255 50
Mar. 19, 1878	1	March 19, 1878	Advertised	9 27	18	9 45
Apr. 1, 1878	1	April 1, 1878	do	321 41	4 81	326 22
	1	do	Unadvertised	263 97	3 97	267 94
May 1, 1878	1	May 1, 1878	Advertised	307 47	3 07	310 54
	1	do	Unadvertised	65 93	66	66 59
Feb. 15, 1879	4	February 15, 1878	do	1, 298 18	184 28	1, 477 46
June 15, 1879	4	June 15, 1878	do	734 68	89 99	824 62
June 20, 1879	4	June 20, 1878	do	37 38	4 54	41 92
Aug. 1, 1879	4	August 1, 1878	do	1, 852 28	155 51	1, 507 79
Sept. 1, 1879	4	September 1, 1878	do	339 05	37 30	376 35
Sept. 15, 1879	4	September 15, 1878	do	583 88	62 76	646 64
Oct. 2, 1879	4	October 2, 1878	do	568 90	59 54	628 44
Oct. 23, 1879	4	October 23, 1878	do	425 23	43 02	468 25
Dec. 1, 1879	4	December 1, 1878	do	1, 198 83	113 89	1, 312 72
Jan. 15, 1879	3	January 15, 1877	do	1, 222 08	106 93	1, 329 01
Mar. 1, 1879	3	March 1, 1877	do	285 58	22 85	308 43
Apr. 16, 1879	3	April 16, 1877	do	257 43	18 62	276 05
May 12, 1879	3	May 12, 1877	do	127 06	8 64	135 70
May 21, 1879	3	May 21, 1877	do	39 56	2 60	42 16
June 1, 1879	3	June 1, 1877	do	13 10	85	13 95
July 10, 1879	3	July 10, 1877	do	586 39	34 20	620 59
Aug. 20, 1879	3	August 20, 1877	do	40 30	2 08	42 34
Sept. 1, 1879	3	September 1, 1877	do	158 84	7 94	166 78
Dec. 1, 1879	3	December 1, 1877	do	805 10	28 18	833 28
Feb. 1, 1879	2	February 1, 1878	do	1, 147 95	28 70	1, 176 65
Mar. 19, 1879	2	March 19, 1878	do	9 26	18	9 44
Apr. 1, 1879	2	April 1, 1878	do	1, 035 08	15 52	1, 050 60
May 1, 1879	2	May 1, 1878	do	484 76	4 85	489 61
Jan. 15, 1880	4	January 15, 1877	do	1, 226 65	10 73	1, 237 38
Mar. 1, 1880	4	March 1, 1877	do	285 75	22 86	308 61
Apr. 1, 1880	4	April 1, 1877	do	257 54	18 63	276 17
May 12, 1880	4	May 12, 1877	do	127 10	8 64	135 74
May 21, 1880	4	May 21, 1877	do	39 59	2 69	42 28
June 1, 1880	4	June 1, 1877	do	13 10	85	13 95
July 10, 1880	4	July 10, 1877	do	586 40	34 21	620 61
Aug. 20, 1880	4	August 20, 1877	do	40 32	2 22	42 54
Sept. 1, 1880	4	September 1, 1877	do	158 84	7 94	166 78
Dec. 1, 1880	4	December 1, 1877	do	805 11	28 18	833 29
Feb. 1, 1880	3	February 1, 1878	do	1, 169 87	29 24	1, 199 11
Mar. 19, 1880	3	March 19, 1878	do	9 26	18	9 44
Apr. 1, 1880	3	April 1, 1878	do	1, 033 41	15 50	1, 048 91
May 1, 1880	3	May 1, 1878	do	488 06	4 88	492 94
Feb. 1, 1881	4	February 1, 1878	do	1, 169 91	29 25	1, 199 16
Mar. 19, 1881	4	March 19, 1878	do	9 26	18	9 44
Apr. 1, 1881	4	April 1, 1878	do	1, 033 42	15 50	1, 048 92
May 1, 1881	4	May 1, 1878	do	488 06	4 88	492 94
				91, 850 41	20, 265 50	112, 115 91

NOTE.—In this list is included the advertisement of July 15, 1878, which was prepared in June.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 271

TABLE B.—Showing the amount of water-main tax collected from November 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, inclusive.

	Tax.	Interest.	Total.
ADVERTISED.			
Collected in November, 1877	\$811 63	\$205 51	\$1,017 14
Collected in December, 1877	935 95	253 94	1,189 89
Collected in January, 1878	810 51	187 47	997 98
Collected in February, 1878	1,104 90	326 54	1,431 53
Collected in March, 1878	688 88	174 16	863 04
Collected in April, 1878	411 99	121 84	533 83
Collected in May, 1878	551 81	152 16	703 97
Collected in June, 1878	185 79	48 08	234 87
Total	5,501 55	1,470 70	6,972 25
UNADVERTISED.			
Collected in November, 1877	778 92	78 56	857 48
Collected in December, 1877	1,965 89	106 61	1,472 50
Collected in January, 1878	1,214 24	113 51	1,327 75
Collected in February, 1878	1,305 63	92 56	1,498 19
Collected in March, 1878	1,891 91	130 09	2,022 00
Collected in April, 1878	2,060 98	47 01	2,107 99
Collected in May, 1878	1,094 63	57 72	1,152 35
Collected in June, 1878	1,218 46	126 53	1,344 99
Total	11,020 66	752 59	11,773 25
TOTAL COLLECTIONS.			
Advertised	5,501 55	1,470 70	6,972 25
Unadvertised	11,020 66	752 59	11,773 25
Total	16,522 21	2,223 29	18,745 50

TABLE C.—Amount of water-main tax assessed from November 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, inclusive.

Total assessment of December 1, 1877	3,979 64
Total assessment of February 1, 1878	5,715 77
Total assessment of April 1, 1878	5,387 81
Total assessment of May 1, 1878	2,134 51
Total	17,217 73

TABLE D.—Showing the principal of the tax assessed to the District of Columbia and unpaid on June 30, 1878.

Date of assessment.	Whether advertised or not.	Amount advertised.	Amount unadvertised.	Total.
July 1, 1886	Advertised	\$236 62		\$236 62
July 1, 1886	Unadvertised		\$379 35	
July 1, 1889	do		175 20	
July 1, 1871	do		9 18	
July 1, 1872	do		634 35	
July 1, 1873	do		106 08	
October 24, 1873	do		50 00	
February 20, 1874	do		624 56	
August 1, 1876	do		56 79	
February 1, 1878	do		222 06	
Total				2,257 55
Total				2,494 17

TABLE E.—*Showing the amount assessed to the trustees of the colored schools of Washington, D. C.*

Date of assessment.	Whether advertised or not.	Amount advertised.	Amount unadvertised.	Total.
July 1, 1869.....			\$75 00	
July 1, 1871.....			125 78	
July 1, 1872.....			144 22	
July 1, 1873.....			73 97	
				\$419 57

When I took charge of the office, on December 18, 1877, I found a want of system in its management and an unnecessary large number of employés.

The number of inspectors has been reduced from 27 to 11, one of whom is detailed for clerical duty, thereby saving a large yearly expense to the District government. The District has been laid off into ten sub-districts, and each inspector is furnished with a badge, showing that he is an authorized agent of the department, a section of the map of the District showing where the water-mains, fire-plugs, hydrants, stop-cocks, and pumps are located; also, printed rules for his guidance and printed extracts from the laws relating to the water department, which enable him to furnish the water-takers with all information on the subject of water.

A "complaint-book" has been opened, in which all matters relating to repairs of service-pipes, waste of water, &c., are noted under a regular heading, and is a complete record of the daily operations of the working of the office. This book proves a valuable addition to the efficiency of the office, and will show that parties are never more than forty-eight hours behind in complying with the notices served upon them by the inspectors to correct any evil that may be complained of.

There was a large amount of water-rent in arrears, running back, in many instances, for three years, all of which has been collected, but not until, in the majority of cases, the water was cut off for non-payment.

At the present date the rents are all paid up, and I trust the assessments for water-mains in arrears will be promptly met. It will be observed that a large portion of the water-main tax has been due long since, and the property which is subject to assessment has been sold for the taxes. In every instance the District has been the purchaser.

The tax-payers have been allowed from time to time to redeem, upon the payment of the tax, accrued interest, and the expenses of advertisement and sale. This has not proved sufficient to enforce the prompt payment of the tax for laying water-mains and erecting fire-plugs, hydrants, &c.

The interest upon this tax is so extremely low, that many, who are abundantly able to pay the moderate tax levied for this purpose, prefer to let the tax rest upon their property, and to use their funds for other purposes; and, in many cases, it is only when a sale of property is made and purchasers require the lien of the tax to be removed that the water department is able to collect this tax. As the water-mains, when laid, must be paid for in cash out of the funds of the water department, it will be readily seen that if their cost is to be considered a perpetual loan to the tax-payers, it is only a question of time when the water department will cease to have funds to lay them.

The large amount of this tax outstanding prompts the question whether something more practical cannot be done to enforce its collec-

tion. It is for the honorable Commissioners to apply a remedy, if one can be found, to this defect; but I would suggest that when property has been sold, and the time of redemption has expired, steps be taken to have a deed issued to the Commissioners in trust for the water department.

I would respectfully recommend that you apply to Congress for authority to make such regulations for the charge of water-rents as will be more equitable than the existing law. For instance, under the present law, parties whose houses have the same frontage are charged the same for water for domestic purposes, although one of the houses may be only *one* room deep, and have only *one* water-spigot, while the other may be of the depth of the lot and may have any number of water-fixtures.

I also recommend that a 12-inch main be laid on First street between Massachusetts and Pennsylvania avenues, northwest, which can be done at an estimated cost of \$5,255.70. If this is done, the 36-inch main will be disconnected from the 30-inch main, and the former used for the *high-service* and the latter for the *low-service*. The laying of this pipe will greatly benefit the water-takers on Capitol Hill, for at present the water runs down from Capitol Hill to supply the low grounds at the foot of the Capitol.

I would further recommend that a 12-inch main be laid to connect Capitol Hill with the stand-pipe, which can be done at an estimated cost of \$23,800—16,800 feet of pipe being required.

This expense, as also the cost of laying the main on First street, Congress would be willing to appropriate money for, no doubt, if asked to do so, particularly as the Capitol building and grounds will be greatly benefited, for the reason that the expense of laying water-mains in front of public reservations and lowering the same at the time of grading the streets was borne by this department.

Section 198 of the Revised Statutes relating to the District of Columbia provides that "The water rates levied in Washington and Georgetown shall never be a source of revenue other than as a means of keeping up to said cities a supply of water, but shall constitute a fund *exclusively* for the maintenance and repair of the system of water distribution." I contend that, under the law, public school-houses, market-houses, and all other property owned by the District, in front of which water-mains are laid, should be credited to the water fund and charged against the fund for the maintenance of said institutions. The institutions should also pay a regular yearly water rent, which should likewise be charged and credited in a similar manner.

One of the great troubles this department has to contend with is the great quantity of water wasted by the departments of the United States. There are between 23,000,000 and 24,000,000 of gallons of water supplied daily to the cities of Washington and Georgetown, one-half of which is consumed by the United States.

If the United States Departments can be induced to cease wasting the water, there will be less complaint of the want of water by the water-takers on the high grounds.

Parties on Capitol Hill are able to get more or less water at night and on Sundays; but as soon as work commences at the navy-yard their supply is reduced to such an extent that complaints are constantly made at this office of the want of water by the residents of that section of the city. Besides, many of the employés of the United States Government Departments who live on the high grounds acknowledge that their scarcity of water is owing to the waste in the departments. If Congress does not take some action to correct this evil, an additional large main

will have to be laid from the distributing reservoir above Georgetown, to accommodate the water-takers of the District, which will cost about \$300,000. If Congress will pass a law requiring meters to be attached to the departments and fix the amount of water that each department shall be allowed to use, it may correct the evil.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in saying that the present force employed in the water department are men of intelligence and industry, and that whatever success I may have attained in the administration of the office is greatly due to their efforts.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. COX,
Water Registrar.

Maj. WM. J. TWINING, U. S. A.,
Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

APPENDIX S 3.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1878.

SIR: Complying with your instructions of October 18, I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of this office since the 10th November, 1877.

Since that date services as follows have been performed upon orders from property holders:

Surveys.....	446
Subdivisions made and recorded and certified plats issued.....	110

Obedient to orders from the honorable Commissioners, services have been rendered the District of Columbia as follows:

Surveys.

Squares in the city of Washington.....	2
Squares in the city of Washington for numbering houses.....	15
Lots in the city of Washington.....	5
Streets in Washington and Georgetown.....	5
Streets and roads in the county.....	6
Alleys in the city of Washington.....	14

The west line of Beatty and Hawkins's addition to Georgetown surveyed.

Examinations and reports.

Roads and streets in the county.....	8
Alleys in the city of Washington.....	13

Special assessment and pro-rata adjustment of taxes upon 232 lots, in 43 squares in Washington, was prepared for the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia.

PLATS, ETC.

Plats of subdivisions furnished superintendent assessments and taxes of the District of Columbia, 123.

Plats showing subdivisions of property on Fayette, Dumbarton, West, and Stoddert streets, Georgetown, together with list of property holders

and assessments for water-mains on these streets, have been prepared and furnished the water registrar of the District of Columbia, representing 22 squares and 124 lots.

Abstracts of title to property in Washington, 5; search of titles to property in Georgetown for water registrar, 62.

For the special information of the board of assessors, Mr. H. W. Brewer was appointed by the Commissioners in April last to survey the wharf property in Georgetown, embracing the river front lying between Rock Creek and the Aqueduct Bridge, and south of Water street.

Upon the completion of that work—to further facilitate assessments—the survey was extended to embrace the range of squares lying west of Rock Creek, and several squares in other parts of the city, where important errors were known to exist. Plats of these surveys have been prepared and placed in the hands of the board of assessors.

The squares included in the surveys are 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 along the Potomac; 1, 23, 24, 46, 47, 67, and 68 bordering upon Rock Creek; lands lying east of square 93 and south of West street continued; squares 12, 14, 44, 112, and parts of squares 20, 26, 48, 76, 13, 15, 18, 30, 110, and 117, lying elsewhere within the city limits.

The necessity of this work was referred to in my report for 1877, and for reasons there stated should be continued.

As an example of erroneous records and lines in Georgetown may be mentioned the west line of "Beatty and Hawkins's addition," wherein I found, by actual measurement—verified by triangulations—a deficiency of 165 feet in three-quarters of a mile, involving a loss of over 74,000 square feet of valuable ground between this line and Back street. Other important errors are known to exist, and I beg to recommend a continuance of the work until an entire resurvey of the town is accomplished and the errors eliminated or their location established.

THE COUNTY.

In my report of last year I had the honor to suggest "that a book of plats, showing all subdivisions and their areas, and all other tracts of property in the county embraced within the limits of certain roads as boundaries, be prepared and kept in this office, and that, as future subdivisions and changes in ownership occur, such changes be recorded in this book."

To the assessors such a record would be of the greatest service, enabling them at a glance to correctly fix the location of property and its proximity to public ways, and more accurately determine areas and valuation.

In this connection I further suggest, the surveyors' office being the lawful depository of surveys and plats, that descriptions of all surveys made in the county be filed in this office, where they may be duly recorded for future reference.

County property has so increased in value that the time when it must be resurveyed cannot be remote.

The recital in the old surveys of the description of the so-called "home-line," being "from the last-named bound in a straight line to the place of beginning," without specifying course or distance, is too indefinite, and often truly covers "acres, more or less," making the area as indefinite as the "home-line." The necessity of depositing in the office of the surveyor all data touching the recent surveys becomes apparent.

Referring to so much of my last annual report as relates to the defini-

tion of the boundary lines of the District, and the erection of line stones at frequent intervals, I would further repeat the recommendations then made, the experiences of the past year having abundantly demonstrated the advisability of early attention to this subject. The monuments being at present located at specified distances, it is entirely accidental if one is found where a public road crosses the boundary, or that two are visible from the same standpoint; hence, the police limits being indefinite, the execution of the law is obstructed, and, lines being doubtful, the assessment of property becomes also doubtful.

CITY.

A practice as vicious as reprehensible obtains among contractors and builders, which deprives the surveyor of legitimate fees, and is so fertile in error, so dangerous to the established street lines and lines defining private property, as to demand attention and rebuke. It is that of ordering a survey of a single lot, perhaps at a corner, perhaps in the middle of a long square, and afterward erecting a block of from 6 to 20 buildings upon the basis of this one survey. The houses, being separated by party-walls upon what is *supposed* to be the lot lines, are sold as having the true and correct frontage of the lots which they are supposed to occupy; whereas the center of the wall is seldom found upon the lot line, which not infrequently passes through the open rooms of the adjoining houses.

On the recent survey of a lot of 16 feet frontage, in the middle of a square 600 feet long, the surveyor was informed by the owner that from this single survey a block of 19 buildings would be erected. The survey involved fixing the corners of two other squares, and an aggregate measurement of over half a mile of lines, and yet but one fee could be exacted for this labor.

Instances are known where blocks, comprised of from 4 to 10 houses each, have been erected in this city during the past year without surveys.

This inexcusable negligence adds to the future labors of the surveyor, tends to obliterate street and property lines, and, necessarily, leads to litigation.

But one remedy suggests for this, which is, to require evidence that each lot has been properly surveyed before granting the permit for building.

CORNER STONES.

In 1795, the original survey of the city being completed, corner-stones had been erected at the several angles of each square, these stones constituting the datum points for future surveys. In the progress of improvements most of these original landmarks have been lost, and no record is to be found of the relation of buildings erected on corners to the corner-stones, although such records were, doubtless, kept by the surveyor.

Ten years ago many of the stones could be found in place, and the work of surveying was comparatively easy; but in the subsequent improvement of streets they have been thoughtlessly removed by contractors, who doubtless were ignorant of their value. In many instances, where they would now be of great importance, the excavation of the street slope has been carried to a distance just sufficient to displace the stone, thus leaving many squares without fixed known monuments. In other cases the stones have been carefully laid aside, and wooden fence.

posts carelessly erected in their places, rendering it difficult, or impossible, to define street lines or corners with exactness.

Such cases evidence an ignorance of the value of landmarks, or a willful disregard of the rights of others, that is really surprising.

In this connection, I have respectfully to ask that means be adopted to fix the location of any stones remaining, and that their removal or disturbance, until the surveyor has located their position by reference points, be strictly forbidden, attaching a severe penalty for any infraction of the order.

My annual report for 1877 contained suggestions relating to the re-establishment of corners of squares; later experience has fully demonstrated the necessity and propriety of those suggestions.

The absence of records and notes of surveys made by my predecessors proves a serious embarrassment to the performance of field duties that cannot be appreciated without actual experience. That large numbers of plats, survey-sheets, notes of survey, and books have been taken from this office, and are now in existence in the hands of private persons, is beyond question.

The plea that these records and notes "are private property, made for private information," when the paper upon which they are made and the services of those who made them were paid for by the District government, is too subversive of law and morals to require comment.

In conclusion, I beg leave to repeat part of the last annual report: "I cannot but call your attention to the inadequacy of the compensation of the surveyor, as compared with the arduous duties and heavy responsibilities attaching to his office," and to say that in that report the reasons given why "the status of the office" should "be established upon a more reasonable and equitable basis" exist to-day, and require no amplification here.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. A. PARTRIDGE,
Surveyor District of Columbia.

Maj. W. J. TWINING, U. S. A.,
Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

Estimate of expenses for conducting the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia for the eighteen months ending June 30, 1880.

For the six months ending June 30, 1879:	
Books, stationery, fuel, and other contingencies.....	\$465
Salaries of surveyor and employés.....	3, 950
Total for six months ending June 30, 1879.....	4, 415
For fiscal year ending June 30, 1880:	
Books, stationery, fuel, and other contingencies.....	930
Salaries of surveyor and employés.....	7, 900
Total for fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.....	8, 830
Six months ending June 30, 1879.....	4, 415
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.....	8, 830
Total for eighteen months.....	13, 245

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Estimate for field operations recommended in annual report of November, 1878.

For re-establishing corner-stones to squares and for defining the boundary...	\$6,000
For continuation of surveys in Georgetown.....	5,000
Total for field operations.....	11,000
For surveyor's office proper.....	13,245
For field operations.....	11,000
	24,245

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. A. PARTRIDGE,
Surveyor of the District of Columbia.

APPENDIX S 4.

REPORT OF THE PARKING COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1878.

SIR: In accordance with your request, the parking commission transmit the following report of operations from November 1, 1877 (the date of last report), to June 30, 1878.

During that time 2,796 trees have been planted, 92 old decaying trees have been removed, and 511 holes or pits prepared for planting.

This represents only a portion of the work performed. The labor required in the ordinary care and keep of the trees already planted, now numbering nearly 50,000; the repairs of tree-boxes; pruning and dressing trees infected with insects; mowing and weeding parkings and reservations; the cost of material for securing trees—nails, stakes, &c.—form a large amount of the expenditures of the commission.

We also submit, as requested, the estimates for the next fiscal year, as follows:

For digging and preparing tree-holes and for the purchase and planting of trees.....	\$15,000
Keeping tree-boxes in repair, including labor, purchase of stakes, straps, nails, &c.....	5,000
For cultivating, pruning, watering, and general care of trees, parkings, and reservations, removing old trees and debris.....	4,000
Paving around trees.....	1,000
Whitewashing tree-boxes (one coat).....	1,600
In all.....	26,600

It is impossible to foresee the necessities that may arise, involving additional expenses; for example, the severe storms of the 5th, 6th, and 10th days of last August resulted in wide-spread injury to the trees and tree-boxes throughout all parts of the city. Many hundreds of trees were prostrated, and several thousands of boxes were more or less broken and displaced. An extra force had to be detailed to repair these disasters, and although only a few trees were actually destroyed, the boxes were utterly wrecked. This occasioned an unlooked-for expenditure of over \$2,500, the repairs not being wholly completed up to the present time.

In many parts of the city great inconveniences to pedestrians arise from trees left standing in the sidewalks. Some of these old relics are isolated near the center of the thoroughfare, and should be removed.

They are mostly old, inferior, and unhealthy. They interfere with the growth of recent plantings, which now afford shade, so that there is no reason why these older and superseded trees should longer be allowed to obstruct the promenades and impair the regularity and beauty of the streets.

Notwithstanding that the holes prepared for the trees have been unusually large, and that the soil has been carefully selected, many of the earlier-planted lines show symptoms of having occupied the entire mass with roots.

Over the most part of the city the streets have either been graded down or filled up, so that the original loamy surface no longer exists. Where holes have been excavated in hard, sterile clay, through which roots cannot penetrate to any extent, the trees have no support beyond that furnished in the comparatively limited space originally prepared, and after this has become filled with roots the trees naturally show diminished vigor consequent upon a lack of nutriment. This weakness is more conspicuous during dry summer periods, and will increase with time.

As a remedy it is suggested that an extension to the excavation be made by forming a trench 30 inches in width, and of sufficient depth, between the curbstone and the pavement, extending from tree to tree, excepting a space of 6 or 8 feet in width centrally between the trees, as a means of communication with the street. This arrangement has been adopted on some streets, with evident benefit to the trees and no inconvenience to the public. This narrow strip will ultimately be covered with grass, which can readily be kept closely mown, forming a larger surface for the absorption and retention of water to the roots, and, so far as it extends, adding to the verdant appearance of the city. The bricks now covering this space could be used at other parts where needed, and would materially pay for the cost of the proposed alteration.

The tree boxes are a heavy item in the list of expenses. At least one-half of those now in use can be removed from the trees, as they are no longer required except as a protection from horses which are so commonly left on the streets without attendants. When the trees attain to a size that supports are not needed, the boxes are decidedly injurious, as they prevent the trees from swaying to and fro with the wind, and are consequently unable to recover a perpendicular position, which their elasticity enables them to do if not counteracted by the rigidity of the box. It is observed that those trees which are without boxes are not so liable to injury as are those furnished with these guards.

We would therefore repeat a former suggestion, viz, that rings be provided in the curbstones for hitching horses, and enforce the rule that no horses should be left on the street unattended or unfastened. These rings should be placed so that the trees could not be reached by animals attached to them.

We have the honor to be, your obedient servants,

WM. R. SMITH.
WILLIAM SAUNDERS.
JOHN SAUL.

Maj. W. J. TWINING,
Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

APPENDIX S 5.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF REPAIRS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, October 15, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of this office from November 15, 1877, to June 30, 1878, inclusive, and also a supplemental report from June 30, 1878, to October 1, 1878.

The various repairs made under my supervision have been thorough and systematic; and a large amount of work has been executed upon the streets, alleys, sewers, sewer-traps, bridges, and foot-pavements of a permanent and substantial character. As a sanitary measure, increased work and care has been taken in cleansing the streets, alleys, and sewers, and its effect has been felt in the healthfulness of the city.

SEWERS.

The work of cleaning sewers has been regular and systematic, and repairs have been made in them promptly when discovered. A large amount of work has been done upon the various lines resulting from defective work heretofore done, and some from the unusual and destructive force of floods. In this connection I would respectfully call your attention to the old culvert under squares Nos. 379, 380, 381, 382. It should be, during the cold winter months, cleaned, sewerred, and filled up. Openings for this purpose (properly barricaded) might be made in the foot-pavements, thus not destroying the paved carriage-way of the avenue. It seems to me to be almost a necessity to make this locality safe and healthy before another period of hot weather.

Several lines of new sewer have been laid by me during the past year, amounting to 3,800 feet of 12, 15, 18, and 24 inches in diameter.

SEWER-TRAPS.

The sewer-traps have been cleaned 12 times during the 11 months past, at the rate of about 42 traps per day, there being on an average 22 working days in a month, and during the period of 11 months at 242 days, making the total number of traps cleaned 10,164. Many of them have been repaired with new bottoms and thoroughly purged with cement. Quite a large number have been found to have no connection with sewers. The traps were in proper position, with but one or more lengths of pipe butting up against solid earth. Such have been properly connected with nearest sewer.

ALLEYS.

The alleys, such as are embraced in the contract with Mr. Fowler, have been cleaned once every two weeks up to the 1st of September, and once a week during the months of September and October by special order of the Commissioners.

The work has been satisfactorily performed, and few complaints have been made, and those for the removal of filth or *débris* accumulating in the intervals between the periods of cleaning. A very large number of the paved alleys have been repaired since my last report, rendering them more easy to clean, and, therefore, in a better sanitary condition. Many of the unimproved alleys have been during the past summer freed from filth, garbage, and stagnant water by filling and deodorizing with fresh and heretofore unbroken earth. A great many heretofore unim-

proved have been graded and paved with cobble-stones, with center gutter-stone, upon a good bed of gravel, and I may safely say they are now in a better condition than they have been for several years.

STREETS AND AVENUES.

The work of sweeping and cleaning the streets has been regularly and satisfactorily performed by Mr. Wright, the contractor. A large amount of work has been done in repairing defective places, in both the roadway and foot pavements, occasioned by breaks in sewers and traps and water-mains, as well as bad washouts from heavy floods.

Many of the most defective road-beds of paved wood are now about to be replaced by either asphaltum or stone pavements, which will make them more desirable, healthy, and durable. I have caused the intersections of many of the streets where the old and new grades did not conform to be sloped down so as to make the crossing safe and easy. I have laid a large amount of cobble gutters, aggregating thousands of square yards, the stone for which, as well as that used in paving the alleys, both in repairs and new works, has been obtained without any call upon the District for its purchase, having been gathered up in the progress of the work in various sections of the city, 1,500 loads having been thus obtained, of which I have now on hand about 300 loads.

I call your attention to the accompanying tabular statements, marked A, B, and C.

Table A showing the cost of labor and materials, and the character of the work upon which it was expended, during the period embraced from November 15, 1877, to June 30, 1878.

Table B showing the cost of labor and materials, and the character of the work upon which it was expended, during the period embraced between June 30, 1878, and October 1, 1878.

Table C showing amount of appropriations, general and special, and expenditures for labor, from November 15, 1877, to June 30, 1878, and from June 30, 1878, to October 1, 1878.

A reference to this last table will show the several general and special appropriations allowed me in the several periods indicated, and from which it will be seen that there is an unexpended balance of \$6,242.72.

Very respectfully,

E. M. CHAPIN,
Superintendent of Repairs.

Maj. W. J. TWINING,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

A.—Statement showing character of work and cost of labor and materials from November 15, 1877, to June 30, 1878, inclusive.

Nature of work.	Labor.	Material.	Total.
Salaries and expenses of office	\$1,857 55	.....	\$1,857 55
Miscellaneous expenses	449 30	.....	449 30
Cleaning traps	3,022 31	.....	3,022 31
Cleaning sewers	5,569 00	.....	5,569 00
Repairing traps	946 41	\$300 74	1,247 15
Repairing and building sewers	2,951 82	2,813 26	4,865 02
Repairing streets, avenues, and alleys	16,770 07	1,367 96	18,138 03
Cleaning streets, gutters, &c	295 00	.....	295 00
Cleaning streets, gutters, &c., with chain-gang	1,801 22	1,801 22
Repairing bridges	88 12	29 30	117 42
Total	32,850 80	4,511 20	37,362 00

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B.—Statement showing character of work and cost of labor and materials from June 30, 1878, to October 1, 1878.

Nature of work.	Labor.	Material.	Total.
Salaries and expenses of office	\$1,233 56	.....	\$1,233 56
Miscellaneous expenses.....	185 75	.....	185 75
Cleaning traps	1,209 08	.....	1,209 08
Cleaning sewers	2,758 08	.....	2,758 08
Repairing traps.....	395 13	\$228 99	624 12
Repairing and building sewers.....	728 93	1,018 02	1,746 95
Repairing streets, avenues, and alleys.....	5,972 29	1,157 58	7,129 87
Cleaning streets, gutters, &c.....	1,404 41	.....	1,404 41
Cleaning streets, gutters, &c., with chain-gang.....	.....	.....	.....
Repairing bridges.....	111 75	731 28	843 03
Total	13,998 98	3,135 87	17,134 85

C.—Statement showing amount of appropriations and expenditures for labor from November 15, 1877, to June 30, 1878, and from June 30, 1878, to October 1, 1878.

Amount allowed for labor, \$55,000 per annum, being pro rata for $7\frac{1}{4}$ months from November 15, 1877, to June 30, 1878 \$34,374 97
 Allowance for extraordinary work requiring additional force..... 1,308 30

Total allowance to June 30, 1878..... 35,683 27
 Total expenditures to June 30, 1878 \$32,850 80
 From which deduct salaries and expenses of office..... 1,857 55

Giving amount expended for labor..... 30,993 25 30,993 25

Amount unexpended..... 4,690 02

Amount allowed for labor from June 30, 1878, to October 1, 1878—\$4,000 per month, three months 12,000 00
 Allowance for extraordinary work requiring additional force..... 2,318 12

Total allowance to October 1, 1878..... 14,318 12
 Total expenditures from June 30 to October 1, 1878..... 13,998 98
 From which deduct salaries and expenses of office..... 1,233 56

Giving amount expended for labor..... 12,765 42 12,765 42

Amount unexpended..... 1,552 70

Total amount of allowance unexpended..... 6,242 72

APPENDIX S 6.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LAMPS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DISTRICT COLUMBIA,
 Washington, October 15, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of the operations of this office and expenditures incurred from October 31, 1877, to June 30, 1878, showing a total expenditure of \$102,128.56.

The law regulating the number of hours which the lamps in this city shall be lighted has been fully complied with by the Washington Gas

Light Company, and every facility has been given this office for the erection of lamps by the extension of their mains. The number of lamps in the northeastern section of the city has been largely increased during the past year. This was deemed necessary so as to afford light and additional protection to persons living in that section, in consequence of the many depredations which have been committed in that locality during the past year.

A large saving has been effected in the lighting of the streets by the new contract made with the Washington Gas-Light Company, by which the price of gas and cost of lighting and repairs have been largely reduced, being a saving to the city over last year of \$18,000.

The lamps have been extended as far as the improvements required, and the demand for lamps is now steadily decreasing, except in isolated portions of the city, where no gas-mains have been laid, and beyond the line of continuous improvement.

I would respectfully request that the attention of the police authorities be called to the great destruction of glass, and often lamps, by the boys with a noiseless weapon known as a "bean-shooter;" and I would also respectfully recommend that the attention of the citizens be called to the waste of public property, and that they be requested to protect the lamps in their immediate neighborhood; and if they will not protect them, I would ask authority to remove the lamps and burners until such time as they will give them the proper protection.

The size of the service-pipes leading to the lamps has been increased in size by the Washington Gas-Light Company without cost to the city, so as to prevent the great annoyance of dry-stoppage in the pipes.

I would also call your attention to the large number of surplus lamps on some of the avenues, erected and formerly lighted by the general government; and I would respectfully recommend that they be removed and used for the purpose of lighting streets where lamps are needed.

I would also call your attention to the bad effects of granting permits for the erection of awnings without a proviso that the street-lamp shall not be interfered with. In many cases the lamps are rendered entirely useless, especially on the principal business streets; and it is impossible to convict those parties after arrest, as they hold a permit from this office, and the only way to remedy this evil is to make them remove the awning from the lamp.

I would also call your attention to the great want of street-signs. The present mode has become a source of great annoyance, as they have to be removed to clean the lamps, and the lamp-lighter either breaks or misplaces them; and I would suggest that some other mode be devised to make them a permanent fixture to the lamp, as they are of great value to the many strangers who visit our city on account of the manner in which the avenues cross the streets. I would also state that there is still a large number of lamps which the city is lighting, and which properly belong to the office of Public Buildings and Grounds.

In Georgetown, lamps have been extended on High street to the boundary. The demand for lamps in this city is very small, as the gas company of said city seldom extend their mains, except where a large consumption of gas is guaranteed from private sources. This company also reduced the price of gas to the District of Columbia, upon a request from this office, 50 cents per thousand cubic feet, which will be a saving of \$1,500 per annum, making a saving on street-lamps of the District of Columbia over last year of \$20,000.

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TABULAR STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR LAMPS AND GAS FROM OCTOBER 31, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

Washington City.

Gas for street-lamps	\$85,691 43
Gas for District offices	477 73
Gas for police court	42 35
Gas for school-houses	555 01
Gas for station-houses	1,286 02
Gas for market-houses	749 11
90 lamp-posts purchased	571 91
140 lanterns purchased	667 00
For service-pipe and fittings	741 60
Repairs incident to improvement	33 53

90,816 13

Georgetown, D. C.

Gas for street-lamps	9,296 30
Gas for market-houses	143 21
Gas for station-houses	111 92
Gas for pump-house	57 15
2 lamp-posts purchased	13 70
26 lanterns purchased	120 00
Glass and globes	78 00
Repairs of tin-work	124 00
Matches	28 50
Salaries of lamp-lighters	1,340 00

102,128 56

Number of lamps in Washington	3,537
Number of lamps in Georgetown	374

Total in District of Columbia 3,911

TABULAR STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR LAMPS AND GAS FROM JUNE 30, 1878, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1878.

Washington City.

Gas for streets	\$28,354 65
Gas for District offices	131 84
Gas for police court	20 26
Gas for school-houses	121 84
Gas for station-houses	410 91
Gas for market-houses	230 82
Gas for health office	
25 lampposts purchased	158 85
53 lamps purchased	217 50
Service-pipe and fittings	157 77
Repairs incidental to improvement	31 40

29,835 90

Georgetown, D. C.

Gas for streets	\$2,734 14
Gas for market-houses	37 50
Gas for station-houses	21 25
Gas for pump-houses	26 50
14 lamps purchased	63 00
Glass and globes	13 65
Tin repairs	46 74
Matches	13 50
Salaries of lamplighters	510 00

3,466 29

Estimate of gas for public offices and streets, and repairs of lamps, for the cities of Washington and Georgetown for fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

Gas for street-lamps and public offices.....	\$132, 000
Erecting new lamps and repairs.....	4, 000
Total	136, 000

APPENDIX S 7.

SPECIFICATIONS AND SCHEDULE OF BIDS FOR LAYING PAVEMENTS.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STONE-BLOCK PAVEMENT. (BIDS OPENED AUGUST 31, 1878.)

1. The stone blocks are to be of durable and uniform quality, measuring on the face not less than six (6) inches nor more than eight (8) inches in length, and not less than three (3) inches nor more than four and one-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) inches in width, and in depth not less than five and one-half ($5\frac{1}{2}$) inches nor more than six (6) inches; all blocks in transverse measurement at the base to be not more than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches less than on the face; but no block on the base shall be of less width than three (3) inches, and all blocks must be, in all respects, equal to the specimen blocks submitted with the contractor's bid.

2. The blocks will be carefully inspected after they are brought on the line of the work, and all blocks which, in quality and dimensions, do not conform strictly to these specifications will be rejected, and must be *immediately removed from the line of the work.*

3. Contractors will be required to furnish such laborers as may be necessary to aid the inspector in the examination and culling of the blocks; and in case the contractors shall neglect or refuse so to do, such laborers as, in the opinion of the engineer commissioner, may be necessary will be employed, and the expense incurred will be deducted and paid out of any money then due, or which thereafter may become due the contractors. The blocks may be of any syenite or granite, equal in hardness to what is known as Quincy granite; but hard, basaltic stone, that will take a smooth polish under traffic, will not be used.

4. All wood blocks, &c., necessary to be removed, shall be taken up and removed immediately from the line of the work. The subsoil or other matter is then to be excavated and removed to the depth of twelve and one-half ($12\frac{1}{2}$) inches below the top line of the proposed new pavements, when fully rammed. Should there be any spongy material or vegetable matter in the bed thus prepared, all such material will be removed, and the space filled with clean gravel or sand. Care must be taken in excavating to preserve the proper crown, which will be sensibly the same as at present where the street is paved with wood or stone blocks. All holes and inequalities to be filled to a proper level with sand or gravel only; such filling to be well and faithfully compacted by rolling or ramming.

5. Upon the foundation as above is to be laid a bed of concrete of hydraulic cement, six (6) inches in thickness, to be made as follows: One measure of best quality freshly-burned Rosendale cement and two of clear sharp sand, free from clay, will be thoroughly mixed, dry, and then made into a mortar with the least possible amount of water; broken stone or brick, thoroughly cleaned from dust and dirt, drenched with water, but containing no loose water in the heap, will then be incorporated immediately with the mortar, in such quantities as will give a surplus of mortar when rammed. This proportion, when ascertained, will be regulated by measure. Each batch of concrete will be rapidly mixed

and spread, and will at once be thoroughly compacted by ramming until free mortar appears upon the surface. The whole operation of mixing and laying each batch will be performed as expeditiously as possible, with the use of a sufficient number of skilled men. No gravel will be used in the concrete, but only angular fragments of stone or brick, having rough faces obtained by fracture, and measuring not more than two (2) inches in their largest dimensions. The upper surface will be made exactly parallel with the surface of the pavement to be laid, and must be protected from the action of the sun and wind until set. Upon this will be laid a bed of fine sharp sand, thoroughly dry and hot, one and one-half (1½) inches in thickness, to serve as a bed for the blocks, which will be laid directly upon and embedded in it, with close joints. The stone blocks are to be laid at right angles with the line of the street, with such crown as the engineer commissioner may direct; each course to be of blocks of an uniform width and depth, and so laid that all longitudinal joints shall be broken by a lap of at least two (2) inches. When thus laid the blocks shall be immediately covered with clean fine sand in proper quantities, and raked until all the joints become filled therewith, and the blocks will then be carefully rammed to a firm unyielding bed, with uniform surface, and with proper grade and crown. There will then be poured into the joints, at a temperature of 300° Fahrenheit, paving cement of proper consistency, to be approved by the engineer commissioner, to be obtained by the direct distillation of coal tar, and to be the residuum therefrom. The cement required is ordinarily numbered between *four* and *five* at the manufactory. It will be poured into the joints of the pavement until the sand beneath and between the blocks will absorb no more, and the joints are filled flush with the upper surface of the pavement.

Schedule of bids received and opened, August 3, 1878, for paving Seventh street between D and Q streets, northwest, with granite blocks, &c.

Number.	Names.	30,182 square yards granite blocks.		Remarks.
		Price per yard.	Total cost.	
1	Carmody, Simon	\$2 87	\$47,780 24	
2	Gleason, Andrew, and Ed. Kelley	2 61	32,596 72	
3	McMahon, E., and Green, J. C.	2 65	58,402 80	
4	Ross, W. L.	2 65	53,402 80	Richmond granite.
	Do	2 79½	56,324 84	Cape Ann granite.
5	Mohler, William H., & Co.	2 69	54,268 88	
6	Johnson, Jos., and Nolan, M. J.	2 69	54,268 88	
7	Williams & Himber	2 70	54,416 40	
8	Taylor, Jonathan	2 73	55,014 86	
9	Kirby, Thomas	2 75	55,418 00	
10	Neitay, George, and Joyce, Thomas	2 79	56,224 08	Richmond granite.
	Do	2 94	59,248 88	Maine granite.
	Do	3 25	65,494 00	Cape Ann granite.
11	McGowan, M. A., and Downing, W. B.	3 80	86,432 00	
12	Buckley, William, and AtLee, G. Y.	2 82	56,828 64	
13	Belin, Charles H.	2 85	57,432 20	
14	Draney, F. M.	2 87½	57,938 70	
	Do	3 00	60,456 00	Special.
15	Cranford, Hoffman & Filbert	2 88	58,045 36	
16	Stafford, J. G.	2 97	59,851 44	
17	Murdoch, W. C.	3 02	60,850 04	
18	Bullock, George A.	3 06	61,665 12	
19	Abrams, G. B., and Camp, J. W.	3 12	63,074 24	
	Do	3 52	69,904 04	
20	Frell & McNamee	3 20	64,486 40	
21	O'Hare & Brennan	3 22	64,869 44	
22	Birch, Henry	3 27	65,897 04	
	Do	3 62	72,950 24	
23	McKnight, J. W.			Informal.
24	Hess, J. C.			Informal.
25	McCann, Thomas			Informal.
26	Guidet, Charles			Informal.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR ASPHALTUM PAVEMENTS. (BIDS OPENED AUGUST 15, 1878.)

1. The sand beneath the present wood pavement, and all other material necessary to be removed, must be removed from the street; soft or spongy places, not affording a firm foundation, must be dug out and re-filled with good earth, well rammed, and the entire road-bed must be thoroughly rolled with a heavy steam-roller.

2. Upon the foundation as above is to be laid a bed of concrete of hydraulic cement, six inches in thickness, to be made as follows: One measure of best quality freshly-burned Rosendale cement and two of clear, sharp sand, free from clay, will be thoroughly mixed, dry, and then made into a mortar with the least possible amount of water; broken stone or brick, thoroughly cleaned from dust and dirt, drenched with water, but containing no loose water in the heap, will then be incorporated immediately with the mortar, in such quantities as will give a surplus of mortar when rammed. This proportion, when ascertained, will be regulated by measure. Each batch of concrete will be rapidly mixed and spread, and will at once be thoroughly compacted by ramming until free mortar appears upon the surface. The whole operation of mixing and laying each batch will be performed as expeditiously as possible, with the use of a sufficient number of skilled men. No gravel will be used in the concrete, but only angular fragments of stone or brick, having rough faces obtained by fracture, and measuring not more than two inches in their largest dimensions. The upper surface will be made exactly parallel with the surface of the pavement to be laid, and must be protected from the action of the sun and wind until set. Upon this base will be laid the wearing surface or pavement proper, the basis of which, or paving cement, shall be pure asphaltum, unmixed with any of the products of coal-tar.

3. Where the pavement is laid adjacent to the track of a street railway one row of paving blocks of granite or syenite will be laid next the track, alternating as headers and stretchers, with a foundation of bituminous concrete, extending to the depth of the bottom of the sleepers. Where the pavement joins an existing wood pavement a three-inch pine plank will be set on edge between the two, and both pavements fitted well up against it. The stone blocks are to be of a durable and uniform quality, measuring on the face not less than six (6) inches nor more than eight (8) inches in length, and not less than three (3) inches nor more than four and one-half (4½) inches in width, and in depth not less than five (5) inches nor more than six (6) inches; all blocks in transverse measurement at the base to be not more than one and one-half (1½) inches less than on the face; but no block on the base shall be of less width than three (3) inches, and all blocks must be, in all respects, equal to the specimen blocks submitted with the contractor's bid. The blocks will be carefully inspected after they are brought on the line of the work, and all blocks which, in quality and dimensions, do not conform strictly to these specifications will be rejected, and must be *immediately removed from the line of the work*. Contractors will be required to furnish such laborers as may be necessary to aid the inspector in the examination and culling of the blocks; and in case the contractors shall neglect or refuse so to do, such laborers as, in the opinion of the engineer commissioner, may be necessary, will be employed, and the expense incurred will be deducted and paid out of any money then due, or which thereafter may become due the contractors. The blocks may be of any syenite or granite, equal in hardness to what is known as Quincy granite; but hard, basaltic stone, that will take a smooth polish under traffic, will not be used.

Schedule of bids received and opened August 15, 1878, for laying asphaltum pavements in the city of Washington, D. C.

Number.	Names.	Fourteenth street between H and Bonndary, 23,791 square yards.		East Capitol between First and Ninth streets, east, 10,100 square yards.		Number of gallons of asphaltum to cubic yard of composition.	Remarks.
		Price per yard.	Total cost.	Price per yard.	Total cost.		
1	Murdoch, W. C.	\$1 97 1/2	\$47,046 70	\$2 04 1/2	\$20,679 75	50 to 70	Sand, stone dust, residuum petroleum.
	Do.	2 07	49,247 30	2 12	21,412 00	40 to 60	Sand, stone dust, paraffine oil.
2	Gleeson & Kelley.	2 14 1/2	51,031 60	2 14 1/2	21,664 50	40 to 49	82 per cent asphalt, sand, stone dust, residuum petroleum.
	Do.	2 19	52,102 20	2 19	22,119 00	49	82 per cent asphalt, sand, stone dust, cement, residuum petroleum.
3	Crawford, Hoffman & Filbert.	2 19	52,102 20	2 19	22,119 00	Not given.	Sand of two qualities.
	Do.	2 31	54,857 21	2 31	23,317 00	do.	Two parts of fine sand and one part gneiss or blue-stone dust, cement, sulphur and petroleum.
	Do.	2 47	58,763 77	2 47	24,947 00	do.	Two qualities of sand, limestone dust, cement, lime, sulphur, and petroleum.
4	Draney & Phillips.	2 19	52,102 20	2 19	22,119 00	70	Fine sand and powdered limestone dust, residuum petroleum.
5	Williams, Joseph.	2 20	52,240 20	1 00	20,000 00	About 60	Sand, asphaltic pitch and oil.
6	Baldwin, J. S., & Co.	2 28 1/2	54,382 43	2 30	24,139 00	do.	Will do East Capitol street for \$2,284 if both streets are awarded to them.
	Do.	2 30	54,719 30	2 25 1/2	23,078 75	do.	18 parts asphalt, 82 parts of sand.
7	Pellatier & Davis.	2 33 1/2	55,551 98	2 33 1/2	23,723 00	do.	No written specifications.
8	Taylor, Jonathan.	2 43 1/2	59,120 83	2 43 1/2	25,583 05	50 to 54	One part of clay and one part flat sand, residuum petroleum.
9	Bailey, French, Paving Company.	2 35	55,098 85	2 30	22,220 00	do.	Shun and flat sand, limestone dust, cement, residuum petroleum.
10	Grant & Kirby.	2 39	58,860 49	2 44	24,644 00	60 to 65	75 to 80 per cent asphaltum, asphaltic oil and oil of pitch.
11	Davies, W. R., & Co.	2 45	58,597 25	2 55	25,755 00	do.	Sand, Peckskill gravel, limestone.
12	Abrams, & Lewis.	2 49	59,293 69	2 49	25,149 00	do.	Sand, stone dust, cement, and petroleum.
13	Birch, Henry, & Co.	2 63	62,570 33	2 65	26,765 00	70	Do.
14	Thompson, James E.						Nonchalant rock.
15	Gudlet, Charles.						Informal.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR LAYING ASPHALTUM PAVEMENTS. (BIDS OPENED OCTOBER 19, 1878.)

1. Asphaltum pavements will be two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inches in thickness when compressed, with a base of hydraulic cement-concrete six inches in depth.

2. The sand beneath the present wood pavement, and all other material necessary to be removed, must be removed from the street; soft or spongy places, not affording a firm foundation, must be dug out and refilled with good earth, well rammed, and the entire road-bed must be thoroughly rolled with a heavy steam roller.

Upon the foundation as above is to be laid a bed of hydraulic cement-concrete six inches in thickness, to be made as follows: One measure of best quality freshly-burned Rosendale cement, and two of clear, sharp sand, free from clay, will be thoroughly mixed, dry, and then made into a mortar with the least possible amount of water; broken stone or brick, thoroughly cleaned from dust and dirt, drenched with water, but containing no loose water in the heap, will then be incorporated immediately with the mortar in such quantities as will give a surplus of mortar when rammed. This proportion, when ascertained, will be regulated by measure. Each batch of concrete will be rapidly mixed and spread, and will at once be thoroughly compacted by ramming until free mortar appears upon the surface. The whole operation of mixing and laying each batch will be performed as expeditiously as possible, with the use of a sufficient number of skilled men. No gravel will be used in the concrete, but only angular fragments of stone or brick, having rough faces obtained by fracture, and measuring not more than two inches in their largest dimensions. The upper surface will be made exactly parallel with the surface of the pavement to be laid, and must be protected from the action of the sun and wind until set. Upon this base will be laid the wearing surface or pavement proper, the basis of which, or paving-cement, shall be pure asphaltum, unmixed with any of the products of coal-tar.

3. Where the pavement is laid adjacent to the track of a street railway one row of paving-blocks of granite or syenite will be laid next the track, alternating as headers and stretchers, with a foundation of bituminous concrete extending to the depth of the bottom of the cross-ties. This foundation will consist of small broken stone, clean, sharp sand, and paving cement of coal-tar from direct distillation of the consistency usually numbered between four and five. The ingredients and their relative proportions of this foundation will be such as to constitute a solid base of broken stone, the voids of which are filled with sand and paving cement, and must be approved by the Engineer Commissioner.

Where the pavement joins an existing wood pavement, a three-inch pine plank will be set on edge between the two, and both pavements fitted well up against it. The stone blocks are to be of a durable and uniform quality, selected for this purpose, measuring on the face not less than six (6) inches nor more than ten (10) inches in length, and not less than three (3) inches nor more than four and one-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) inches in width, and in depth not less than five (5) inches nor more than six (6) inches; all blocks in transverse measurement at the base to be not more than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches less than on the face, but no block on the base shall be of less width than three (3) inches; and all blocks must be, in all respects, equal to the specimen block submitted with the contractor's bid. The blocks will be carefully inspected after they are brought on the line of the work, and all blocks which, in quality and di-

mensions, do not conform strictly to these specifications will be rejected, and must be immediately removed from the line of the work. Contractors will be required to furnish such laborers as may be necessary to aid the inspector in the examination and culling of the blocks; and in case the contractors shall neglect or refuse so to do, such laborers as, in the opinion of the Engineer Commissioner, may be necessary will be employed, and the expense incurred will be deducted and paid out of any money then due or which thereafter may become due the contractors. The blocks may be of any syenite or granite, equal in hardness to what is known as Quincy granite; but hard, basaltic stone that will take a smooth polish under traffic will not be used.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR LAYING COMPRESSED ASPHALT BLOCK PAVEMENT.
(BIDS OPENED OCTOBER 19, 1878.)

The asphalt blocks will be of a durable and uniform quality, measuring twelve (12) inches by four (4) inches by five (5) inches, and equal in every respect to the specimen block on file in this office.

This pavement will be laid in every respect the same as stone block pavements, except that the blocks will be fitted together so as to leave no space whatever in the joints, and the filling of gravel and coal-tar will be omitted.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR LAYING GRANITE BLOCK PAVEMENT. (BIDS
OPENED OCTOBER 19, 1878.)

1. The granite-block pavement will be laid on a foundation of gravel and sand, with filling of hot paving-cement from coal-tar.

2. The stone-blocks are to be of a durable and uniform quality, measuring on the face not less than six (6) inches nor more than eight (8) inches in length, and not less than three (3) inches nor more than four and one-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) inches in width, and in depth not less than five and one-half ($5\frac{1}{2}$) inches nor more than six (6) inches; all blocks in transverse measurement at the base to be not more than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches less than on the face; but no block on the base shall be of less width than three (3) inches, and all blocks must be in all respects equal to the specimen blocks submitted with the contractor's bid.

3. The blocks will be carefully inspected after they are brought on the line of the work, and all blocks which in quality and dimensions do not conform strictly to these specifications will be rejected, and must be *immediately removed from the line of the work.*

4. Contractors will be required to furnish such laborers as may be necessary to aid the inspector in the examination and culling of the blocks; and in case the contractors shall neglect or refuse so to do, such laborers as, in the opinion of the Engineer Commissioner, may be necessary will be employed, and the expense incurred will be deducted and paid out of any money then due or which thereafter may become due the contractors. The blocks may be of any syenite or granite equal in hardness to what is known as Quincy granite, but hard, basaltic stone that will take a smooth polish under traffic will not be used.

5. All wood blocks, &c., necessary to be removed shall be taken up and removed immediately from the line of the work. The subsoil or other matter is then to be excavated and removed to the depth of twelve and one-half ($12\frac{1}{2}$) inches below the top line of the proposed new pave-

ment when fully rammed. Should there be any spongy material or any vegetable matter in the bed thus prepared, all such material will be removed and the space filled with clean gravel or sand. Care must be taken in excavating to preserve the proper crown, which will be sensibly the same as at present where the street is paved with wood or stone blocks. All holes and inequalities to be filled to a proper level with sand or gravel only, such filling to be well and faithfully compacted by rolling or ramming.

6. Upon the foundation as above is to be laid a bed of fine bank gravel, to be approved by the Engineer Commissioner, four inches in depth when compressed, to be screened from all pebbles measuring more than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches in their largest dimensions, and to be thoroughly rolled and rammed. Upon this will be laid a bed of fine, sharp sand, thoroughly dry, three (3) inches in thickness, to serve as a bed for the blocks, which will be laid directly upon and imbedded in it, with close joints. The stone blocks are to be laid at right angles with the line of the street, with such crown as the Engineer Commissioner may direct; each course to be of blocks of an uniform width and depth, and so laid that all longitudinal joints shall be broken by a lap of at least two (2) inches. When thus laid, the blocks shall be immediately covered with clean, fine, hot gravel in proper quantities, and raked until all the joints become filled therewith, and the blocks will then be carefully rammed to a firm, unyielding bed, with uniform surface, and with proper grade and crown. There will then be poured into the joints, at a temperature of 300° Fahrenheit, paving cement of proper consistency, to be approved by the Engineer Commissioner, to be obtained by the direct distillation of coal-tar, and to be the residuum therefrom. The cement required is ordinarily numbered between four and five at the manufactory. It will be poured into the joints of the pavement until the sand beneath and the gravel between the blocks will absorb no more and the joints are filled flush with the upper surface of the pavement. Not less than five (5) gallons of paving cement to each square yard of pavement will be required; this quantity must be brought upon the ground upon the line of the work, and whatever may remain after the completion of the work will be the property of the District of Columbia, and will be hauled to the Sixth-street property-yard, at the expense of the contractors.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR LAYING McADAM PAVEMENT. (BIDS OPENED OCTOBER 19, 1878.)

1. The road will be dressed to the proper grade and cross-section, twelve inches below the surface of the street when finished.

2. The surface will be well compacted by rolling and ramming. Any mud or soft or compressible material in the road-bed will be removed, and the space filled with clean earth or gravel.

3. On this bed the metal will be spread in an uniform layer of eight (8) inches. The whole will then be compacted by rolling, and ramming in such places as the roller cannot reach.

4. This base course of metal will be of broken stone; of any hard and firm stone which may be approved by the Engineer Commissioner. This stone will be broken to pass through a ring three (3) inches in diameter by its longest dimensions, and screened from all dirt and particles less than one-quarter of an inch wide.

5. On this base course will be spread the top course of metal four (4) inches thick, made from hard and compact stone. Granite, trap, or

equally hard stone, will be required for this top course, which will be broken to pass through a ring two (2) inches in diameter.

6. The stone for this course will be screened, and entirely freed from dust and the finer particles of stone. This top course will be well compacted by rolling. On this course will be spread the top dressing, obtained from the screening of the top course, in sufficient quantity to give half ($\frac{1}{2}$) an inch thickness after filling the surface void spaces of the top course.

SPECIFICATIONS OF THE PROCESS UNDER WHICH AWARD WAS MADE.
(BIDS OPENED OCTOBER 19, 1878.)

Materials, proportions, machinery, and equipment for laying asphalt pavement, commonly known as "Grahamite," as proposed to be done by J. S. Baldwin & Co., upon streets named in their accompanying bid.

We propose to lay the asphalt pavement, generally called "Grahamite," invented by E. J. De Smedt, manufacturing chemist, and laid by him on Fifth avenue, in New York, Sixth street, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania avenue and F streets, Washington, and elsewhere.

The following are the specifications:

1st. Refined Trinidad asphalt.

2d. Heavy pure petroleum oil.

3d. Very fine sand containing about 15 per cent. amorphous carbonate of lime, or 10 per cent. pure hydro-silicate of alumina.

The Trinidad asphalt, whether crude or refined (so-called), as found in this market, is still very impure and contains from 20 to 35 per cent. of impurities; therefore, the asphalt is refined and brought to a uniform standard of purity and gravity.

The heavy petroleum oils, as they are brought in this market, generally contain water, light oils, coke, and gummy substance soluble in water, and in order to free this oil from its impurities, it is purified by a special treatment and brought to a specific gravity of from 18° to 22° Baume, and a fire test of 200° Fahrenheit.

By the mixing of these two hydro-carbons, petroleum oil and asphalt, the matrix of the pavement called asphalt cement is manufactured in the proportions 4 to 5 of asphalt and 1 of oil, according to the gravity of the oil, and in such proportions as to obtain an asphaltic cement of a gravity of 119° at 60° Fahrenheit and a fire test of 250° Fahrenheit.

The asphaltic cement is mixed with sand in the following proportions: From 15 to 18 of asphaltic cement with 85 to 82 of sand, the two ingredients are heated separately at about 300° Fahrenheit, and the mixing is performed in a twin pug-mill, being measured in proper proportions by means of vessels suspended above on movable pulleys; this apparatus secures a thorough and homogeneous mixture.

The asphalt, having been prepared in the manner thus indicated, is laid on the foundation in two coats.

The first coat of one-half inch thickness, called protecting coat, might be laid richer in asphaltic cement and may be consolidated simply by rolling with iron or stone rollers weighing about 1,000 pounds or half a ton.

On this first asphalt coat is then carefully spread with iron rakes the final finishing coat, prepared as above indicated, which is brought to the ground in heated carts at about 250° Fahrenheit; the spread asphalt, exceeding by about two-fifths the ultimate thickness required, is then compacted by ramming with iron pestles kept sufficiently hot in porta-

ble furnaces to prevent the asphalt from sticking to the rammers, and also to prevent a too rapid cooling of the asphalt.

After the ramming hot smoothing-irons are passed over the surface in order to close the grains on the top; and after finished so far, hydraulic cement is spread on the surface and the pavement is then rolled with heavy rollers. The consolidation may also be effected with heavy iron steam rollers. We prefer the method before stated of ramming and rolling, but if desired will use a heavy steam roller as the Commissioners may direct.

In order to make the gutters which are consolidated but little by traffic entirely impervious to water, the whole length, 12 inches, will be coated with hot pure asphalt and smoothed with hot smoothing-irons, in order to saturate the pavement to a certain depth with an excess of asphalt.

The machinery required for the above work consists of—

1. Engine and boiler, 20 horse-power.
2. Improved mixers.
3. Sand-burners, for drying and heating, set in brick-work.
4. Asphalt refiners.
5. Rollers, rammers, furnaces, hot carts.
6. Other small tools, sufficient to lay 1,800 yards per day with a force of 60 or 65 workmen.

We guarantee that the District will not be subjected to the payment of any claim or royalty or other charge, based upon any alleged infringement of any patent.

Our works are located on North Capitol street, between K and L.

J. S. BALDWIN & CO.

Schedule of bids of granite and compressed asphalt block and McAdam pavements, opened October 19, 1878, in the office of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Names.	Compressed block, 1,000 square yards, R. be- tween Eleventh and fourteenth streets, northwest.		Granite block, R. be- tween Eleventh and fourteenth streets, northwest, 2,747 square yards.		Granite block, Washing- ton, between Bridge and Gay streets, 1,730 square yards.		Granite block, High be- tween Bridge and West streets, 4,289 square yards.		Granite block, West, between Washington Creek, 6,798 square yards.		Granite block, D. be- tween Sixth and Tenth streets, 6,815 square yards.		Granite block, P. between Twelfth street and Rock Creek, 3,584 square yards.	
	Per yard.	Total cost.	Per yard.	Total cost.	Per yard.	Total cost.	Per yard.	Total cost.	Per yard.	Total cost.	Per yard.	Total cost.	Per yard.	Total cost.
Taylor, Jonathan														
O'Hare & Brennan														
Reynolds, James														
McNamara, Peter														
Williams & Humber														
Eslin, Charles H.														
Kirby & Co., Thomas														
Nettley & Joyce														
Mohler, Wm. H. (not signed)														
Draney F. M.														
Husey, William														
Simpson, W. W.														
Steepe, Thomas M.														
Stafford, John G.														
Rosa, W. L.														
Gleason, Andrew*														
Shipman, J. J.														
Buckley & Ryan														
Cranford, Hoffman & Filbert														
Robinson, J. P.														
Gannan, James														
Zugg, J. E.														
	\$2 37 1/2	\$2,375 00												
	2 50	2,500 00												

* Will do all stone-work for \$2.23 per square yard.

Schedule of bids for asphaltum pavements, opened October 19, 1878, in the office of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Names.	9,579 square yards, E, between Fifth and Eleventh streets, north-west.			2,709 square yards, F, between Fifth and Seventh streets, north-west.			1,898 square yards, Third, between I street and New York avenue, northwest.			1,307 square yards, Sixth, between E and F streets, northwest.			1,430 square yards, Eleventh, between D and E streets, north-west.			1,293 square yards, Twelfth, between Pennsylvania avenue and E street, north-west.			1,604 square yards, Thirteenth, between B and C streets, north-west.		
	Per yard.	Total cost.	Per yard.	Total cost.	Per yard.	Total cost.	Per yard.	Total cost.	Per yard.	Total cost.	Per yard.	Total cost.	Per yard.	Total cost.	Per yard.	Total cost.	Per yard.	Total cost.	Per yard.	Total cost.	
Taylor, Jonathan																					
Kirby, Thomas, & Co.	\$1.75	\$16,763.25																			
Davies, W. R., & Co.	1.86	17,721.15																			
Bayley French Paving Company	1.86	17,816.94																			
Murdoch, W. C.	1.75	16,763.25																			
Baldwin, J. S., & Co.	1.75	16,763.25																			
Cranford, Hoffman & Filbert.	1.93	5,238.57																			
Names.	670 square yards, Thirteenth, between Pennsylvania and Van Ness streets, north-west.			559 square yards, Thirteenth and N streets, north-west.			910 square yards, Fourteenth, between H street and Circle.			3,898 square yards, Pennsylvania avenue, between First and Second streets, southeast.			1,186 square yards, Pennsylvania avenue and Second street, southeast.			599 square yards, Vermont avenue and N street.			11,000 square yards, M, between Sixth and Fourteenth streets, north-west.		
	Per yard.	Total cost.	Per yard.	Total cost.	Per yard.	Total cost.	Per yard.	Total cost.	Per yard.	Total cost.	Per yard.	Total cost.	Per yard.	Total cost.	Per yard.	Total cost.	Per yard.	Total cost.	Per yard.	Total cost.	
Taylor, Jonathan																					
Kirby, Thomas, & Co.																					
Davies, W. R., & Co.																					
Bayley French Paving Company	\$2.00	\$1,340.00																			
Murdoch, W. C.	1.86	1,246.20																			
Baldwin, J. S., & Co.	1.80	1,206.00																			
Cranford, Hoffman & Filbert.	1.79	1,199.30																			

* Extra work on Fourteenth street (grading), \$348; extra work on M street, \$6,129.70; extra work on Eleventh street, \$839.

† Extra work on Fourteenth street, \$86; extra work on M street, \$4,307.44; extra work on Eleventh street, \$292. Will lay all asphaltum pavements at \$1.75 per yard.

‡ Extra work on M street, \$2,718.90.

APPENDIX B.—TABLE OF EXPENDITURES AND ESTIMATES.
TABLE No. 1.—Table of contracts for improvements under which work has been done from November 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.

No. of contract.	Date.	Names of contractors.	Streets.	Limits.		Description of work.	Cost.	Remarks.
				From—	To—			
46	1877.	G. L. Sherrig.				Sweeping and cleaning alleys	\$2,437 30	Complete. See Table
52	May 10	L. P. Wright.				Sweeping street.	22,525 00	Incomplete. No. 2
60	July 20	Henry Himber.	L street north.	Sixteenth st. west.	Twentieth st. west.	Construct 6-foot brick barrel-sewer	1,636 33	Complete. \$2,538.50 certified to auditor for contractors; work completed by Engineer's Department.
71		Davis & Murphy.	North Capital street.			Repair Tiber arch.	9,053 04	District of Columbia; \$2,338.48 due from contractors.
78	Sept. 22	do.	Virginia avenue.	G street north.	Twenty-fourth st. west.	Lay 15-inch-pipe sewer on south side of.		Complete.
			E street north.	Twenty-third st. west.	do.	do.	488 83	
			Fourteenth street west.	Boundary.		Construct two silt-basins.		
			K street and North Capitol.	Southwest corner.		Construct sewer-trap with brick connection and 31 feet of 24-foot brick barrel-sewer.		
74	Oct. 23	Himber & Williams.				Repair No. 2 engine-house.	1,002 40	Do.
75	Oct. 22	King & Long.				Lay new flooring on roadway.		
			K street bridge over Rock Creek.			do.	1,089 40	Do.
			P street bridge over Rock Creek.			Construct wooden bridge with stone abutment.	340 67	Do.
76	Oct. 26	James Gannon.	Chase road, near Lincoln avenue.			Construct stone and brick culvert.	546 00	Do.
			Fourteenth street road, near Finney Branch.			Fill to grade.	53 50	Do.
77	Oct. 27	William H. Wylie.	Alley in Square No. 677 (Jackson's alley).			do.	342 22	Complete; amount of contract, \$128.43; work completed by the Engineer's Department.
78	Oct. 29	John J. Danaher.	O street north.	First street, west New Jersey avenue.	North Capitol st. South Capitol st.	Lay 15-inch-pipe sewer with man-hole top and covers.	337 18	District of Columbia; \$210.78 due from contractor. Complete.
79	Nov. 15	Patrick Maloney.	Seventh street east.	South Carolina avenue.	G street south.	Construct 5 gutter-drops and connections.	88 12	

TABLE No. 1.—Table of contracts for improvements under which work has been done from November 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878—Continued.

No. of contract.	Date.	Names of contractors.	Streets.	Limits.		Description of work.	Cost.	Remarks.
				From—	To—			
80	1877. Nov. 6	Marion Osborn	Seventh street road at Piney Branch.			Construct the south wing-wall of culvert.	\$136 34	Complete.
81	Nov. 7	Felix M. Draney	Broad Branch road, near Swart road.			Excavate for and construct a dry stone culvert, grade roadway and sod the bank.	342 00	Do.
82	Nov. 13	Henry Himber	Alley in Square 676			Lay 15-inch-pipe sewer with five manholes complete.	179 79	Do.
83	Nov. 15	Bernard J. Coyle & Jas. Reynolds.	New cut road			Construct an apron on the south side of the new culvert over Foundry Branch.	223 89	Do.
84	Nov. 12	Jeremiah Desmond.	Montgomery street, Georgetown.	Stoddard street	West street	Grading, graveling roadway, laying cobble-stone gutter.	147 07	Do.
85	Dec. 31	Hiram S. Litchfield.	Northeast corner of Sixth and D streets, northwest.			Make the alterations and additions to the old Unitarian Church to prepare it for proper occupation as a police court for the District of Columbia.		
86		Pettit & Dripps				Construct a steam boiler for Georgetown pump.	1,217 00	Do.
87	1878. Feb. 7	George B. Harrison	D street south	Twelfth st. east.	Thirteenth st. east	Grade.		Complete; work done without expense to District.
88	Mar. 4	Felix M. Draney	Military road, county			Remove the present log abutments of bridge over Rock Creek, and replace the same with rubble masonry abutments and wing walls.	452 91	Complete.
89	Apr. 1	Simon Carmody	Alley in Square 378			Take up and relay cobble-stone pavement, furnish and lay cobble-stone pavement, relay 12-inch gutter-flag, haul and lay 12-inch gutter-flag, necessary earth, filling, laying and putting down a 15-inch-pipe sewer with connections and manholes and with two alley-traps, and closing two old manholes and grade connections.	236 01	Do.
90	Mar. 28	Denis Niland				Sweep and clean alleys in Washington and Georgetown.		

No.	Apr. 16	Forwards, J. Doe amount.	N street north	Fifth street west	Sixth street west	Laying and putting down a 12- inch pipe sewer with one man hole on south side of.	Do.	Incomple- No. 2 Complete.	See Table
92	Apr. 17	John H. Fowler	D street north	Seventeenth street west.	Eighteenth street west.	Laying and putting down a 12- inch and 18-inch pipe sewer with three manholes and one wooden box on the north side of.	1,000 00	Incomple- No. 2 Complete.	
93	Apr. 17	Bernard J. Coyle & Jas. Reynolds.	Military road, county			Sweep and clean alleys in Wash- ington and Georgetown.	566 09		
94	May 18	Bernard J. Coyle & Jas. Reynolds.	Fourteenth street west.	Pennsylvania ave	H street north	Improvement of bridge over Rock Creek. Reconstruct 412 feet more or less of 2-ring brick barrel-sewer, 44 feet inside diameter, upon a hydraulic-cement concrete founda- tion. Construct a brick gravel-basin and 55 linear feet of 2-ring brick barrel-sewer. Construct a stand-pipe on the crest of Meridian Hill in or near the extension of Sixteenth st., furnish and put up one Blake compound duplex pump with the necessary pipes.	1,200 60	Do.	
95	June 17	James Gannon.	Intersection of Bound- ary street and Bon- ning's road, northeast.				172 95	Do.	
96	June 19	Edwin N. Gray & George E. Noyes.						Incomplete.	
Total							45,814 74		

TABLE No. 2.—Table of contracts for improvements under which work has been done from July 1, 1878, to October 1, 1878.

No. of contract.	Date.	Names of contractors.	Streets.	Limits.		Description of work.	Cost.	Remarks.
				From—	To—			
52	1877. May 10	L. P. Wright.....				Sweeping and cleaning streets of Washington and Georgetown.	\$3,775 00	Incomplete. Current expenses. Requires for completion \$19,425.
92	1878. Apr. 17	John H. Fowler.....				Sweep and clean alleys in Washington and Georgetown.	1,600 00	Incomplete. Current expenses. Requires for completion \$2,600.
94	May 18	Bernard J. Coyle and James Reynolds.	Fourteenth street west.	Pennsylvania ave.	H street north.	Reconstruct 412 feet, more or less, of 2-riug brick barrel-sewer, 44 feet inside diameter, upon a hydraulic cement concrete foundation.	800 40	Complete.
96	June 19	Edwin N. Gray and George E. Noyes.				Construct a stand-pipe on the crest of Meridian Hill, in or near the extension of Sixteenth street. Furnish and put up one Blake compound duplex pump with the necessary pipes. Plastering work to finish two sections of the new work-house. Painting, &c., new work-house.	4,500 00	Incomplete. Requires for completion \$11,627.75.
97	Aug. 7	Washington Mendonhall.						Complete.
98	Sept. 6	William E. Spalding and George W. Bonnell.						Incomplete.
99	Aug. 8	James G. Naylor.						Complete.
100	Aug. 8	John Burns and George L. Benner.				Carpenter's work, new work-house. Stone work, new work-house.		Do.
101	Aug. 14	Charles White, Robert White, and Geo. White.				Iron work, new work-house.		Do.
102	Aug. 8	Leon W. Guhaad.				Furnish coal and wood. Construct a 2-riug brick barrel-sewer, 24 inches inside diameter, on east side of —, with four manholes complete.	686 15	Incomplete. Complete.
103	Aug. 13	James Gannon.	First street east	C street south	D street south	Collection of dead animals and garbage. Take up and remove 350 feet, more or less, of the arch of the main Tiber sewer, within the limits of the Botanical Garden.	382 36	Incomplete. Requires for completion \$382.36.
106	Aug. 28	John McCauley.						Incomplete.
106	Aug. 26	Joseph Williams.						Incomplete.

102	Aug. 26	Henry Himber	Eighth street east	Marshall avenue	Massachusetts	Construct a 24-inch brick barrel sewer, 24-inch inside diameter, on the east side of —, with twelve manholes.		Incomplete. Requires for completion, \$4,314.16.
			Massachusetts avenue	Eighth street east	Tenth street east	Construct a 24-inch brick barrel sewer, 24-inch inside diameter, on the north side of —, with seven manholes.		
			do	Tenth street east	Eleventh st. east	Lay 15-inch pipe sewer on north side of —, with three manholes.		
108	Aug. 30	John G. Stafford	N street north	Fourteenth street west	Vermont avenue	Construct a 24-inch brick barrel sewer, 24-inch and 30-inch inside diameter, south side of —, with three manholes, and connecting four sewer-traps with 15-inch sewer pipe complete.	468 15	Complete.
109	Sept. 5	Hamilton I. Gregory				Erect and set up in brick work, one Gold's cast-iron heating furnace and one Harstow's dome heating furnace in the new District work-house.		Do.
110	Sept. 7	Henry Himber	U street north	Sixteenth st. west	Seventeenth street west	Construct a brick pump-house.		Incomplete. Requires for completion, \$4,288.22.
112	Sept. 28	Thomas A. Brown				Paint roof Western market-house.		Complete.
113	Sept. 27	John J. Shipman	New Cut road, county			Construct a stone apron on the south side of the new culvert over Foundary branch.		Incomplete. Requires for completion, \$1,176.50.
		Total					17,182 06	

TABLE NO. 3.—*Table of contracts for the repairs and replacement of road pavements, from July 1, 1878, to October 1, 1878.*

No. of contract.	Date.	Names of contractors.	Street.	Limits.		Description of work.	Cost.	Remarks.
				From—	To—			
104	Aug. 13. 1878	Andrew Gleason and Edward Kelly.	Seventh street west.	D street north	Q street north	Lay stone block pavement		Incomplete; requires for completion \$53,000.
111	Sept. 13. 1878	William C. Murdock	Fourteenth street west.	H street north	Boundary	Lay asphaltum pavement on east side of Washington and Georgetown Railroad track and around the circle at intersection of M street north and Massachusetts avenue.		Incomplete; requires for completion \$70,000.
			East Capitol	First street east	Second street east	Lay asphaltum pavement on both sides of Metropolitan Railroad track.		Incomplete.
			East Capitol	Second street east	Ninth street east	Lay asphaltum pavement on the south side of Metropolitan Railroad track.		Do.

TABLE No. 4.—Miscellaneous work done under orders authorized by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia from November 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.

Name.	Streets.	Limits.	To—	Description of work.	Cost.	Remarks.
James Reynolds	Intersection of Thirteenth west and Q north. Intersection of Boundary street and Maple avenue.			Construct sewer-traps	\$24 40	Authorized by Commissioners, October 13, 1877. Authorized by Commissioners, September 22, 1877.
Do				Improvement of intersection, lowering sewer, repairing manhole, relaying pipe, and putting in one additional trap. Repairing concrete pavements	269 70	
D. W. Bailey	Various streets and avenues in Washington and Georgetown. Twenty-first	L	M	Work at entrance of alley	1,080 92	Authorized by Commissioners, September 6, 1877.
James Reynolds	Various streets and avenues in Washington and Georgetown. Northeast and southeast corners of Sixth east and H north. Southeast corner of Ninth east and H north.			Repairing concrete pavements	37 40	Authorized by Commissioners, October 13, 1877.
Jonathan Taylor				Work at entrance of alley	3,507 74	Authorized by Commissioners, December 19, 1877.
B. J. Coyle & Co.	Southeast corner of Tenth east and I north. Southeast corner of Sixth east and I north.			Construct gutter-drops	172 00	Authorized by Commissioners, December 17, 1877.
				do		
King & Long	Potomac street, Georgetown			do		
John E. Herrell	Tenth east			Enlarging sewer-traps	200 00	Authorized by Commissioners, September 29, 1877.
G. W. Shockey	D south	Pennsylvania avenue	D south	Construct foot-bridge over Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Improvement of		Authorized by Commissioners, September 12, 1877.
William H. Wylie	North Capitol	New Jersey avenue	House No. 24 east	Laying foot-walks	32 66	Authorized by Commissioners, December 7, 1877.
James Gannon	Alley in square 517	M north	M north	Filling over sewer	1,382 53	Authorized by Commissioners, December 12, 1877.
J. Desmond	Alley in square 959			Improvement of	127 21	Authorized by Commissioners, February 14, 1878.
J. T. H. Hall	New York avenue	Fifth west	Seventh west	Repairing McAdam roadway	2,263 50	Authorized by Commissioners, March 12, 1878.
Henry Humber	Corner of Twentieth west and P north.			Building a brick box around gas-pipe and covering same with flagging.	58 28	Authorized by Commissioners, May 5, 1878.
William L. Riley	Alley in square 100			Filling to grade.	55 00	Authorized by Commissioners, May 15, 1878.
B. J. Coyle & Co	Thirteenth east	H north	I north	Improvement of	146 30	Authorized by Commissioners, May 7, 1878.
					9,387 61	

TABLE No. 5.—Schedule of streets paved with wood and now requiring repairs.

Street.	From—	Limits.	To—	Number of square yds.	Remarks.
First street east	B street north		C street south	2,093.22	Rectangular block; in bad condition.
Do	B street north		C street north	2,125.13	Do.
First street west	Maryland avenue		I street north	13,120.36	Rectangular block; from Maryland avenue to Pennsylvania avenue in fair condition; Pennsylvania avenue to I street in bad condition.
Second street east	East Capitol street.		B street north	2,365.79	Round block; requires repaving.
Do	do		D street south	7,967.82	Round block; requires but slight repairs.
Second street west	B street south		Between I and K sta. north	1,104.95	Round block; in good condition.
Do	Pennsylvania avenue		L street north	15,125.76	Rectangular block; in bad condition.
Third street west	B street south			10,460.41	Round block; B street to north curb-line of the Mall in fair condition; from S. E. L. (Missouri avenue) to N. E. L. (Pennsylvania avenue) requires slight repairs; Pennsylvania avenue to L street north in bad condition.
Fourth street east	East Capitol street.		C street south	1,499.39	Rectangular block; in bad condition.
Do	do		do	3,894.29	Do.
Fifth street east	do		do	5,519.18	Do.
Fifth street west	L street north		O street north	5,067.39	Rectangular block; requires slight repairs.
Sixth street east	North Carolina avenue		Pennsylvania avenue	1,000.56	Do.
Sixth street west	F street north		Boundary street	16,742.73	Do.
Seventh street east	Pennsylvania avenue		D street south	948.73	Do.
Seventh street west	C street north		D street north	511.05	Rectangular block; in bad condition (west side railroad track).
Seventh street (intersection)	Seventh st. west, C st., Louisiana av., and Pennsylvania av.		Potomac Ferry	2,708.72	Rectangular block; in bad condition.
Seventh street east	D street south		Pennsylvania avenue	3,681.78	Do.
Eighth street east	C street north		Pennsylvania avenue	4,962.97	Do.
Do	C street north		R street north	15,473.14	Rectangular block; from G street to H street in good condition; remainder in bad condition.
Ninth street west	B street north		Pennsylvania avenue	13,192.50	Rectangular block; in bad condition.
Do	Q street north		U street north	13,700.06	Do.
Tenth street west	F street north		R street north	Do.	Do.
Do	K street north		O street north	Do.	Do.
Eleventh street west	do		F street north	6,495.02	Do.
Do	G street north		N street north	3,043.19	Do.
Twelfth street west	Boundary street		Circle	16,094.64	Rectangular block; in bad condition (west side of Fourteenth street).
Fourteenth street west	B street north		Pennsylvania avenue	19,394.77	Rectangular block; in bad condition.
Do	K street north		W street north	86,569.75	Do.
Sixteenth street west	H street north		Boundary street	Do.	Do.
Eighteenth street west	L street north		Running south	6,830.43	Do.
Nineteenth street west	Pennsylvania avenue		Circle	11,396.04	Do.
Twentieth street west	do		K street north	2,270.00	Do.
Twenty-first street west	do		do	1,425.26	Do.
Twenty-second street west	K street north		L street north	3,358.25	Do.
Do	Circle		M street north	2,400.44	Rectangular block;
Twenty-third street west	New Hampshire avenue		L street north	1,363.82	Round block.
Twenty-sixth street west	Pennsylvania avenue				

A street south	First street east	Third street east	1,026.33	Round block; requires slight repairs.
A street north	do	do	2,496.44	Rectangular block; in bad condition.
B street south	do	do	2,026.52	Do.
B street north	Sixth street west	Second street east	13,001.03	Round block; in excellent condition.
Do	do	do	5,416.03	2,406.70 square yards round block between Pennsylvania avenue and
Do	Pennsylvania avenue	Maryland avenue	3,789.14	Fourth street east, requires but slight repairs; 1,303.44 square yards
		Fifth street east		rectangular block between Fourth and Fifth streets in bad condition.
B street north	First street west	Third street west	3,364.82	Rectangular block; requires repairing (south side of the space).
C street north	Second street west	Fourth and a-half street west	3,004.48	Rectangular block; requires repairing (north side of the space).
C street north (Market Space)	Third street west	North Capitol street	4,026.04	Rectangular block, north side space, front Wallach's school-house.
C street south	Fourth street west	Eight street east	1,167.38	Rectangular block; in bad condition.
C street north	Pennsylvania avenue	Pennsylvania avenue	1,865.95	Rectangular block; in bad condition.
D street north	Seventh street west	Sixth street east	1,633.33	Do.
D street north	Fourth street west	Eighth street east	1,369	Rectangular block; requires repairing (south side of the space).
E street north	Fourth street west	Fifteenth street west	1,834.23	Rectangular block, north side space, front Wallach's school-house.
Do	Fourth street west	New Jersey avenue	3,864.81	Rectangular block; in bad condition.
East Capitol street	Fourth street west	Fifteenth street west	1,853.05	Do.
F street north	Second street east	Eleventh street east	10,989.09	Do.
Do	New Jersey avenue	Fourth street west	4,171.97	Do.
H street north	Seventeenth street west	Eighteenth street west	2,579.12	Rectangular block; requires slight repairs.
I street north	Third street west	Fourth street west	9,740.06	Rectangular and round blocks; in bad condition.
K street north	Fifth street west	Fifth street east	4,194.06	Round block; in bad condition.
L street north	Eighteenth street west	Tenth street west	4,968.70	Rectangular block; in bad condition.
M street north	Sixth street west	Running west	12,271.84	Do.
Do	New Jersey avenue	Pennsylvania avenue circle	11,197.88	Do.
N street north	do	Twenty-sixth street west	18,702.70	Do.
O street north	Fifth street west	Scott Square	8,313.29	Round block; in bad condition.
P street north	Sixteenth street west	Seventeenth street west	14,890.57	Rectangular block; in bad condition.
	New Jersey avenue	Eighteenth street west	1,764.49	Do.
			24,994.63	Round block. From New Jersey avenue to Seventh street requires
				slight repairs; Seventh to Fourteenth street in bad condition; Four-
				teenth to Eighteenth street requires slight repairs.
R street north	Ninth street west	Fourth street west	8,404.90	Round block; in bad condition.
Dela ware avenue	B street north	C street north	2,154.56	Rectangular block; in good condition.
Louisiana avenue	Sixth street west	Seventh street west	2,560.44	Rectangular block; in bad condition.
Maryland avenue	First street west	Third street west	8,513.12	Rectangular block; requires slight repairs.
Massachusetts avenue	New Jersey avenue	Fourth and a-half street west	22,294.79	Rectangular block; in bad condition.
Missouri avenue	Third street west	Pennsylvania avenue	2,591.92	Rectangular block; in bad condition.
New Hampshire avenue	do	Sixth street east	17,652.78	Do.
North Carolina avenue	Fourth street east	Q street north	3,193.88	Do.
New Jersey avenue	do	E street north	37,231.94	Do.
Do	B street north	E street south	8,918.34	Do.
Pennsylvania avenue	Seventh street east	Second street east	18,545.16	Do.
Do	Twenty-third street west	Twenty-sixth street west	5,157.15	Rectangular block; in bad condition (south side).
Rhode Island avenue	Fifth street west	Seventeenth street west	25,180.00	Rectangular block; in bad condition.
South Carolina avenue	Seventh street east	Eight street east	25,790.23	Do.
GEORGETOWN.				
First street	High street	Fayette street	5,625.39	Do.

TABLE No. 5.—Schedule of streets paved with wood and now requiring repairs.—Continued.

Street.	Limits.		Number of square yds.	Remarks.
	From—	To—		
Second street.....	High street.....	Eyette street.....	4,297.72	Rectangular block; in bad condition.
Congress street.....	West street.....	Bridge street.....	4,682.38	Do.
Gay street.....	Montgomery street.....	High street.....	4,624.92	Square and round blocks; in bad condition.
Green street.....	West street.....	Bridge street.....	4,624.92	Round block; in bad condition.
Market street.....	First street.....	Third street.....	2,111.47	Do.
Potomac street.....	Bridge street.....	Second street.....	2,484.67	Rectangular block; in bad condition.
Washington street.....	do.....	Gay street.....	1,921.67	Do.
West street.....	Washington street.....	High street.....	3,561.24	Do.
Total.....			630,172.80	

TABLE No. 6.—Schedule of proposed improvements for completion of sundry avenues and streets in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, D. C.

Street or avenue.	Limits.	Proposed improvement.	Estimated cost.
Canal.....	B to M south.....	Grade the entire width of street.....	\$84, 145 00
New Jersey avenue.....	I to M south.....	Grade, gravel, and sidewalk, and continuation of sewer main.....	19, 955 46
South Capitol.....	B to S south.....	Grade, gravel, and sidewalk.....	29, 333 65
North Capitol.....	K to Boundary north.....	do.....	12, 452 40
M north.....	New York avenue to First east.....	do.....	12, 146 52
Boundary north.....	Sixth west to Second east.....	Grade, gravel roadway, and sidewalk on south side.....	12, 729 00
First east.....	K to New York avenue north.....	Grade, fill over 6-foot sewer to Boundary street.....	10, 900 00
Delaware avenue.....	H to M north.....	Grade.....	6, 208 74
G north.....	North Capitol to Fifth east.....	Grade and sidewalk between North Capitol and Delaware avenue.....	5, 511 06
D north.....	Delaware avenue to Second east.....	Grade, gravel, and sidewalks.....	6, 023 50
Beall, Georgetown.....	High to Monroe.....	Gravel and gutters.....	2, 154 60
Dumbarton, Georgetown.....	Congress to Washington.....	Grade, gravel, and sidewalks.....	2, 608 20
Pennsylvania avenue.....	First to Fifteenth.....	Relay sidewalks.....	14, 841 00
I.....	North Capitol to First east.....	do.....	397 95
Tenth west.....	B to Maryland avenue south.....	Grade, gravel, and sidewalks.....	4, 991 92
C south.....	Ninth to Thirteenth and a-half west.....	do.....	9, 487 51
H north.....	Vermont avenue to Pennsylvania avenue.....	Paved with asphaltum.....	27, 943 26
I north.....	Seventeenth to Pennsylvania avenue west.....	do.....	17, 748 00
Thirteenth west.....	P to R north.....	Grade and concrete carriageway.....	12, 280 90
Do.....	R to Boundary north.....	Grade and gravel carriageway.....	5, 752 92
X north.....	Twenty-second to Twenty-third west.....	Repair gap in filling.....	2, 885 50
Vermont avenue.....	P to R west.....	Grade and concrete carriageway.....	16, 871 53
Do.....	R to Boundary west.....	Grade and McAdam carriageway.....	21, 606 85
C south.....	New Jersey avenue to First west.....	Grade.....	19, 950 00
F north.....	Second to Sixth east.....	do.....	4, 370 00
New Jersey avenue.....	N to Boundary west.....	Grade, gravel, and sidewalks.....	16, 417 89
New Hampshire avenue.....	Q to Sixteenth north-west.....	Grade, gravel, and sidewalks to T.....	15, 069 45
New York avenue.....	North Capitol to Boundary.....	Grade.....	18, 375 00
Twenty-second west.....	M to Massachusetts avenue north.....	Grade, gravel, and sidewalks.....	14, 871 11
Third east.....	Virginia avenue to M south.....	Grade blue rock pavement and sidewalks.....	7, 700 73
Sixth east.....	Pennsylvania avenue to South Carolina avenue south.....	Complete concrete carriageway.....	7, 323 11
Do.....	South Carolina avenue to K south.....	Complete McAdam.....	6, 271 20
F north.....	Maryland avenue east to Second east.....	Grading, curbing, gutters, footwalks, and gravel carriageway.....	10, 061 84
Virginia avenue south.....	South Capitol to Fourth east.....	Curb gutters, footwalks, and gravel carriageway.....	11, 456 48
		Repair of Tiber arch and construction of overflow.....	13, 000 00
		Construction of auxiliary main sewers.....	400, 000 00
		Extension of lateral sewers.....	80, 000 00
	All parts of Washington and Georgetown.		913, 824 08

* Sixteen feet width of railroad track deducted.

T.—REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PROPERTY.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 4, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the superintendent of property from November 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, respectfully inviting attention to the recapitulation, as follows, viz:

Total to be accounted for	\$143,984 90
Amount issued	101,743 45

Balance remaining on hand	42,241 45
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A large amount of the construction material issued has been furnished property-owners on permit work, and issued from amount on hand at the property yards, with the exception of certain sizes of sewer pipe, which the District were out of, and had to be purchased.

Very respectfully,

E. B. TOWNSEND,
Superintendent of Property.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

CLASS 1.—Stationery.

Total as per invoices	\$5,141 57
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Issued to—	
Commissioners	\$215 28
Engineer department	757 30
Water department	350 43
Auditor	127 17
Treasurer	84 24
Collector	277 37
Attorney	181 73
Surveyor	204 14
Public schools	2,017 49
Fire department	67 54
Police court	163 13
Washington Asylum	65 33
Coroner	25 21
Assessors	585 21
Register of wills	20 00

5,141 57

CLASS 2.—Blank forms and printing.

Total as per invoices	\$3,747 98
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Issued to—	
Commissioners	169 58
Engineer department	360 15
Water department	204 39
Auditor	146 43
Treasurer	59 24
Collector	55 15
Attorney	1,082 77
Surveyor	8 00
District offices	93 25
Public schools	1,149 16
Fire department	319 01
Police court	37 60
Washington Asylum	7 50
Assessors	35 25
Parking commission	20 50

3,747 98

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 309

CLASS 3.—*School books and supplies.*

Total as per invoices.....	<u>\$1,841 67</u>
Issued to—	
Public schools.....	1,841 67

CLASS 4.—*Furniture.*

Total as per invoices.....	<u>4,489 89</u>
Issued to—	
Commissioners.....	52 42
Engineer department.....	193 09
Water department.....	118 76
Attorney.....	80 96
District offices.....	32 70
Public schools.....	3,517 03
Fire department.....	412 53
Police court.....	2 75
Washington Asylum.....	79 65
	<u>4,489 89</u>

CLASS 5.—*Hardware.*

Total as per invoices.....	<u>\$19,098 88</u>
Issued to—	
Western Market.....	6 00
Engineer department.....	878 75
Water department.....	13,832 73
Collector.....	19 66
Attorney.....	30 30
Surveyor.....	80
District offices.....	86 67
Public schools.....	2,003 59
Fire department.....	653 17
Police court.....	51 81
Washington Asylum.....	1,019 78
Fire-alarm telegraph.....	370 89
	<u>19,098 88</u>

CLASS 6.—*Groceries and provisions.*

Total as per invoices.....	<u>\$7,800 30</u>
Issued to—	
Engineer department.....	55 97
Water department.....	6 77
Attorney.....	1 40
Public schools.....	12 08
Fire department.....	24 65
Washington asylum.....	7,699 43
	<u>7,800 30</u>

CLASS 7.—*Dry goods, clothing, and notions.*

Total as per invoices.....	<u>\$2,177 77</u>
Issued to—	
Commissioners.....	3 13
Engineer department.....	24 57
Water department.....	1 50
Surveyor.....	1 00
Public schools.....	16 82
Fire department.....	34 72
Police court.....	1 25
Washington Asylum.....	2,094 78
	<u>2,177 77</u>

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CLASS 8.—*Boots and shoes.*

Total as per invoices	\$950 50
Issued to—	
Engineer department.....	29 50
Washington Asylum.....	921 00
	<u>950 50</u>

CLASS 9.—*Saddlery.*

Total as per invoices	\$1,500 96
Issued to—	
Commissioners	103 00
Engineer department.....	13 00
Water department	116 96
Surveyor.....	22 80
District offices	21 00
Fire department	991 04
Police court.....	23 74
Washington Asylum.....	209 42
	<u>1,500 96</u>

CLASS 10.—*Drugs, chemicals, and paints.*

Total as per invoices	\$2,020 53
Issued to—	
Engineer department	49 70
Water department	205 34
Public schools.....	213 66
Fire department	382 55
Police court.....	3 10
Washington Asylum.....	906 12
Fire-alarm telegraph	259 86
Parking commission.....	1 20
	<u>2,020 53</u>

CLASS 11.—*Lumber and building material.*

Total as per invoices	\$6,183 79
Issued to—	
Engineer department.....	1,979 63
Water department	283 16
Public schools.....	735 44
Fire department	426 63
Washington Asylum.....	1,235 72
Parking commission.....	1,523 21
	<u>6,183 79</u>

CLASS 12.—*Forage.*

Total as per invoices.....	\$4,331 76
Issued to—	
Water Department.....	235 33
Fire Department.....	3,177 86
Washington Asylum.....	918 58
	<u>4,331 76</u>

CLASS 13.—*Fresh and salt meats.*

Total as per invoices.....	\$3,788 59
Issued to—	
Washington Asylum.....	3,788 59
	<u>3,788 59</u>

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 311

CLASS 14.—*Ice.*

Total as per invoices.....	\$108 75
Issued to—	
District offices.....	63 15
Public schools.....	1 15
Fire department.....	18 60
Police court.....	3 10
Washington Asylum.....	17 75
	108 75

CLASS 15.—*Street-lamps, lamp-posts and castings.*

Total as per invoices.....	\$1,756 24
Issued to—	
Engineer department.....	1,635 79
Water department.....	6 50
Public schools.....	1 50
Fire department.....	25 70
Washington Asylum.....	86 75
	1,756 24

CLASS 16.—*Fuel.*

Total as per invoices	\$5,694 59
Issued to—	
Engineer department.....	24 33
Water department.....	1,579 76
Attorney.....	25 30
Surveyor.....	19 80
District offices.....	711 55
Public schools.....	2,326 26
Fire department.....	590 36
Police court.....	160 70
Washington Asylum.....	256 53
	5,694 59

CLASS 17.—*Construction material.*

Balance on hand November 1, 1877.....	\$51,485 73
Amount received	10,122 26
Total to be accounted for.....	61,607 99
Issued to engineer department.....	19,366 54
Balance remaining on hand.....	42,241 45

CLASS 18.—*Miscellaneous, supplies, expenses, repairs, &c.*

Total as per invoices	\$11,743 14
Issued to—	
Water department	2,994 52
Surveyor's department.....	190 95
District offices.....	2,077 54
Public schools.....	298 05
Fire department.....	4,351 37
Police court.....	185 70
Washington Asylum.....	539 20
Superintendent of lamps.....	249 04
Hauling, livery, and washing.....	858 77
	11,743 14

U.—EXPENDITURES BY THE UNITED STATES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Extracts from Executive Document 84, Second session Forty-fifth Congress, showing expenditures from the national Treasury in which the private property of the District of Columbia derived an exclusive benefit or a joint benefit with the United States.

Page.		
14.	Lighting	\$1, 335, 757 70
17.	Gas-fitting, &c	40, 999 78
21.	Improvement of Capitol grounds	1, 634, 258 51
45.	Grounds, Executive Mansion	269, 071 27
46.	Watchmen, Executive Mansion	26, 295 07
48.	Survey of land for a park	2, 391 31
49.	Underdraining grounds	994 21
60.	Botanic Garden	177, 603 46
61.	Grounds, Botanic Garden	126, 047 99
62.	Repairs, Botanic Garden	8, 605 54
73.	Survey of Potomac River	1, 208 61
89.	Improvements of grounds, Agricultural Department	130, 068 97
105.	Improvement of grounds, Smithsonian	10, 912 50
112.	Columbia Hospital	470, 134 51
114.	Columbia Hospital	538, 165 33
115.	Washington Infirmary	29, 597 22
115.	Maryland Institution for the Blind	17, 251 97
115.	National Association for colored women and children	40, 000 00
116.	Providence Hospital	60, 000 00
116.	Saint John's Hospital	25, 000 00
116.	Children's Hospital	15, 000 00
117.	Women's Christian Association	25, 000 00
117.	Little Sisters of the Poor	25, 000 00
119.	Columbia Hospital	256, 795 64
119.	Transient paupers	203, 285 15
120.	Relief of the poor	141, 500 00
121.	Public schools	178, 588 51
122.	Washington jail	603, 582 61
125.	Penitentiary	601, 656 30
126.	Reform School	221, 056 42
126.	Support of convicts	105, 574 73
127.	Salary of warden of jail	22, 386 44
128.	Metropolitan police	2, 864, 073 29
129.	Circuit court-room	11, 156 00
129.	Court-rooms, City Hall	32, 496 26
133.	Washington Aqueduct	3, 732, 546 72
135.	Water-pipes and fire-plugs	168, 275 44
136.	Fire-engines, &c	51, 594 00
136.	Site for engine-house	18, 000 00
136.	Maintenance of fire department	84, 291 66
137.	Erection of engine-house	10, 000 00
137.	Washington Canal	150, 000 00
138.	Washington City Canal	40, 000 00
139.	Dredging the canal	39, 188 83
139.	Filling the canal	68, 230 00
141.	Bridge, Long	360, 379 37
142.	Bridge, Chain	382, 522 27
143.	Drawkeepers	118, 361 76
143.	Bridges over Eastern Branch	51, 999 00
144.	Bridges over Eastern Branch	24, 125 02
145.	Navy-Yard and upper bridges	140, 723 40
145.	Bridges at Little Falls	33, 916 57
145.	Navy-Yard Bridge	32, 540 13
145.	Anacostia Bridge	146, 000 00
149.	Increased compensation of watchmen public grounds	1, 050 00
150.	Employés of public grounds	239, 823 90
152.	Day-watchmen	19, 817 50
152.	Watchmen at Capitol	1, 781 25
153.	Laborers on public grounds	258, 109 56
153.	Watchmen Reservation No 2	24, 876 55
154.	Watchmen Franklin Square	2, 823 25
154.	Low grounds near canal	2, 500 00

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 313

Page.		
154.	Clearing snow from walks.....	\$3,893 17
155.	Hire of carts.....	31,031 87
155.	Manure.....	19,362 50
156.	Trees and boxes.....	64,446 25
157.	Tools for laborers.....	10,369 48
158.	Care of grounds.....	585,000 00
158 to 163.	} Improving reservations.....	339,466 72
167.	Pennsylvania avenue.....	421,283 68
167.	Opening streets and avenues.....	23,614 75
167.	Paving Fifteenth street.....	12,527 04
168.	Indiana avenue.....	29,499 79
168.	Maryland avenue.....	9,000 00
169.	New Jersey avenue.....	36,728 90
169.	Fourth-and-a-half street.....	5,950 00
169.	Twelfth and Fourteenth streets.....	9,000 00
169.	Seventeenth street.....	5,500 00
169.	Delaware avenue.....	2,000 00
169.	B street south.....	7,979 50
169.	Fourth-street sewer-traps.....	200 00
170.	Improvements, act May 17, 1848.....	5,000 00
170.	Flagging sidewalks.....	18,994 20
170.	Maine avenue.....	1,857 62
170.	Missouri avenue.....	1,912 97
171.	East Capitol street.....	14,991 88
171.	Virginia avenue.....	21,952 16
171.	Sixth street west.....	3,998 45
171.	Arch over Tiber Creek.....	5,000 00
171.	Executive avenue.....	25,219 25
171.	B street south from Sixth to Seventh.....	5,983 63
173.	Miscellaneous improvements.....	5,265,078 96
174.	Sewers under Pennsylvania avenue.....	21,862 94
174.	Sewers under Fifteenth street.....	5,159 26
175.	Completing the grades.....	15,000 00
175.	Loans of 1798.....	100,000 00
175.	Maryland loan A.....	25,400 93
175.	Maryland loan interest.....	3,250 00
176.	Maryland loan B.....	200,000 00
176.	Maryland loan interest.....	62,223 91
177.	Holland loan.....	1,499,300 00
177.	Holland loan interest.....	1,152,917 97
177.	Holland loan premium.....	112,890 00
177.	Interest on 3.65 bonds.....	367,500 00

Reimbursement of advances:

178.	For improving streets.....	5,000 00
178.	For paving Fifteenth street.....	2,309 90
178.	For settlement of claims.....	31,971 34
179.	For work around government reservations.....	294,535 75
179.	For improvement of avenues.....	1,000,000 00
179.	Interest on city debt.....	70,000 00
183.	Changing Tiber Creek into a sewer.....	65,908 71
185.	Office register of deeds.....	4,299 60
190.	Custom-house, Georgetown.....	59,766 50
190.	Reconstructing bridges and market-houses.....	13,000 00
190.	Improvement of harbors.....	43,000 00
191.	Improving Potomac River.....	49,993 39
191.	Relief of citizens of Alexandria.....	20,000 00
191.	County jail, Alexandria.....	11,699 16
191.	Court-house, Alexandria.....	18,550 00
192.	Salaries, District government.....	89,412 21
192.	Refunding expenses.....	46,202 70
198.	Purchase of City Hall.....	75,000 00
193.	Repairs City Hall.....	8,467 29
193.	Painting City Hall.....	3,157 98
193.	Salaries inspectors of gas and meters.....	5,472 78
194.	Support of Freedmen's Hospital.....	218,487 49

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INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES TO ATTEND THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

The undersigned, commissioners under the act of February 28, 1878, have the honor to report as follows:

After receiving in person at Washington, on the 28th of June, the instructions of the Department of State, your commissioners proceeded severally to Europe, assembling at Paris on the 6th of August, in preparation for the opening of the conference on the 10th of that month. Mr. S. Dana Horton, designated by Congress as the secretary of the commission, having been detained in the United States, did not reach Paris until the 15th. Upon his arrival, Mr. Horton was presented to the conference at its second session, and upon the request of the American delegates, in accordance with instructions from the Department of State, was admitted to a seat in the conference.

The conference opened on the 10th of August, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Upon the nomination of the delegation of the United States, M. Léon Say, the French minister of finance, was chosen president. Mr. Fenton, chairman of the United States delegation, was then made vice-president. The secretaries were appointed from the regular staff of the French diplomatic service. A list of the accredited members of the conference will be found in the journal.

The conference held seven sessions between the 10th and 29th of August. The journal, which is annexed to and made a part of this report, shows the order of proceedings and the course of discussion, the propositions offered at the second session by the delegation from the United States, the formal response by a majority of the European delegates, and our reply thereto.

The early sessions of the conference disclosed two facts: First, that political complications would combine with economical objections to prevent the accomplishment of the immediate object of the act under which your commission was constituted, namely, the establishment, by international agreement, of a fixed ratio, in the coinage, between gold and silver; second, that the views of the delegates from the majority of the countries represented, and especially the more populous and territorially extensive countries, were favorable to the ultimate object of the act, namely, the restoration of silver to its rank as money of full power in Europe and America.

In the latter respect the congress of 1878 presented a strong contrast

to its sole precursor, the monetary conference held in Paris in 1867.* That conference, animated by a controlling desire to secure a uniformity of money prices among the nations there represented, and deeming that it saw in gold mono-metallism the means of doing this, recommended that policy, with very little consideration of the sacrifices it would require from production and trade. By an almost unanimous vote, that conference pronounced in favor of gold, silver to be retained as money of full power only during the period of transition to gold, which might be longer or shorter in the case of different states.

Inasmuch as eleven years have been allowed for discussion and reflection since this memorable declaration was made; inasmuch as the rejection of silver as money of full power has in part been carried out; and inasmuch as great loss has already been entailed upon production and trade, as the initial cost of that movement, the scheme for the general demonetization of silver throughout the civilized states, if indeed it were sound and judicious in 1867, ought to stand more firmly still in 1878.

Yet it was the unmistakable sentiment of this conference, convoked by the United States, that the demonetization of silver had proceeded farther than was compatible with the interests of Europe and America; and while diplomatic considerations prevented the formal declaration of any opinion which would have been offensive to the minority, the conference did not hesitate to declare that the monetary functions of silver ought to be maintained as well as those of gold. Mono-metallism, in the sense of the conference of 1867, was advocated in that of 1878 by only three delegations, none of which represented populous states.

In this connection the position of England is worthy of especial remark. That nation had set the example of demonetizing silver, and after the conference of 1867 recommended the general adoption of gold mono-metallism, the chancellor of the exchequer, in Parliament, congratulated the country that Europe was preparing to follow in the same course. The conference of 1878 was attended on behalf of Great Britain by a delegation eminent for experience and economical authority, whose chairman, the head of the parliamentary committee of 1876 on the "depreciation of silver," declared that universal gold mono-metallism was not only utopian, but would prove a false utopia; that the consequences of German demonetization had been greatly to derange trade and disturb international exchange; and that were the movement for the rejection of silver as money of full power to proceed from state to state the results would not be less than disastrous.†

It is as the greatest commercial nation of the world that England has had especial occasion to experience the necessary effects of the demonetization of silver; and it is to the severity of that experience, even in the first stages of the movement, that the conference of 1878 owed the earnest warnings against further progress in the same direction which were given by the English commission. Under the bi-metallic system

* The first general international monetary conference was convened by the French Government in pursuance of the policy which had achieved the quadruple monetary treaty of 1865, the so-called Latin Union. This treaty contained special provisions looking to the accession to it of other states. Upon its ratification in 1866 by the legislatures of the contracting powers, invitations were issued by France to a general conference in the following year. Twenty states, comprising all the important nations of Europe, and the United States of America, were represented; the conference held eight sessions at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paris, between June 17 and July 6, 1867.

† "I have spoken against the theory of those economists who argue that the gold standard should be everywhere introduced; I have stated that I saw in it great inconvenience, great danger, and even great disaster. To that opinion I decidedly adhere. I believe it would be a misfortune for the world if a propaganda for a sole gold standard should succeed." (Remarks of Mr. Goschen, seventh session.)

which remained in force in France and the countries associated with her until suspended in consequence of the German demonetization, these countries acted as "equalizing machines," taking the metal which fell and selling the metal which rose, and thus kept the relative value of the two close to a given point, viz, one ounce of gold for fifteen and a half ounces of silver, the ratio fixed by the French coinage law. Thus it was, and thus only it could have been, that silver came to have a so-called "normal price" [of nearly 61*d.* per ounce at the British standard], from which it never departed widely prior to 1873.

The effect of the German demonetization, and of the closing of the mints of the Latin Union to silver, has been to destroy the par of exchange between Europe and Asia; to introduce into the commercial dealings of two of the great divisions of the world a degree of uncertainty making trade highly speculative, the fluctuations in the price of silver often far exceeding the usual rates of business profits. The intercourse between gold countries and silver countries has thus been subjected to difficulties precisely the same in kind as those which beset the intercourse of specie-paying nations with those suffering from an irredeemable paper circulation. These difficulties, it is manifest, must be perpetuated in time and aggravated in degree should the movement for the rejection of silver continue. We have here the explanation of the change in the attitude of England since 1867, and of the willingness of the delegates of that country in 1878 to assist, so far as could be done without compromising the position of England as a gold-using state, in promoting the use of silver equally with that of gold.

The states which had, in the past, performed this grand service to the world appeared in the conference of 1878 with a divided opinion; and it is, we think, to the delicate relations, political and financial, of the Latin Union, that the failure of the conference to adopt any positive measures is primarily to be referred.

Switzerland appeared as the uncompromising advocate of gold mono-metallism for Europe.*

The delegation from Belgium, also, was unfavorable. The position of this state was a source of disappointment. Of late years Belgium, as a member of the Latin Union, has supported the bi-metallic principle. Into the causes which resulted in a delegation at the present conference openly favoring gold mono-metallism it would not be proper for your commissioners to inquire; but whether these causes were economical or political, the defection of Belgium at this juncture proved a most serious obstacle to the accomplishment of the mission with which we were charged. Not only did it substitute a hostile for a friendly vote; not only did it deprive the metallic cause of some of its ablest champions, but in view of the crisis in the affairs of the Latin monetary union, involved in the necessity imposed upon its members of deciding before January 1, 1879, whether the union shall be dissolved the year after or shall be continued, the changed attitude of Belgium, made the French delegation solicitous that nothing should be done in the conference which should drive any state into revolt.

While thus the two smaller Latin states appeared with views opposed

* "Silver is a metal of an inferior order, ill adapted to the needs of civilization, inconvenient for individuals, fit only for backward nations; a metal, the value of which has been constantly depreciating for four centuries, and which, when it is maintained among civilized people in the rank of legal money, causes, in a certain degree, the emission of paper money. If in certain countries there were not already an unwarrentable circulation of silver, the circulation of paper would not be so considerable." (Remarks of Mr. Feer-Herzog, third session.)

to the object of the conference,* France, the leading state of the union, declared through her finance minister, the president of the conference, that, in suspending the coinage of silver, she did not incline to the single gold standard, but, on the contrary, she occupied a position in which she might await the favorable moment to re-enter upon the system of the double standard.†

Italy, the next state in population and wealth within the union, occupied throughout the conference the most advanced ground in defense of the bi-metallic system.‡

The Kingdom of Greece, which in 1868 became a member of this union, announced its full accession to the views of France, as expressed by the president of the conference.

Austria-Hungary was hardly less pronounced than Italy in asserting the importance of maintaining the monetary functions of silver, and committed itself unreservedly to the principle of the concurrent circulation of the two metals by virtue of laws establishing a ratio between them.§

The Government of Russia, through its delegate, announced its intention to reserve its decision upon the questions before the conference until such time as it should be prepared to resume specie payments.

A disposition was manifested by some of the advocates of gold monometallism to make it matter of disparagement that the advocacy of silver came so largely from states laboring under financial embarrassments and suffering the circulation of irredeemable paper money. The delegation of the United States, however, refused to admit this as a valid objection. That states heavily burdened with debts, representing the cost of wars, of vast military establishments, and extensive public improvements, should earnestly protest against a financial policy which, by diminishing the stock of gold and silver in which debts may be discharged, must greatly enhance the weight of those obligations, and make taxation more oppressive, certainly affords no justification for reproach.

We conceive that there can hardly be dissent from the proposition that it would be both a political wrong and an economical injury of the gravest character to adopt a monetary policy which should increase the pressure of debts by diminishing the amount of the precious metals in

* "While France anticipates her return in practice to the double standard, in Switzerland and Belgium the hope is entertained that silver, after a period of transition, during which it will have the force of legal tender for small sums only, will finally be reduced to the mere office of divisionary money." (Remarks of Mr. Feer-Herzog, 3d session.)

† "In the French Chambers, at the time of the suspension of silver coinage, there were long and earnest debates concerning the meaning and effect of this measure. Was it a movement toward the gold standard or was it a provisional condition which would commit France to await the favorable moment for re-entering upon the double standard? The government made a full explanation on this point. It declared very categorically that we were not proceeding towards the single standard of gold. We are, in its view, in a situation of expectancy, a situation which we shall not abandon, except for good reasons, when they present themselves, and then probably to return to the system of the double standard." (Remarks of Mr. Léon Say, 3d session.)

‡ "That as long as the French law was in operation, fluctuations only, which had no importance, arose in the relations of the two metals, whatever the production of the mines of the one or the other. * * * That if the French law alone obtained this result, it becomes evident, *a fortiori*, that when there is a bi-metallic treaty between France, England, and the United States, the relation would be fixed with such solidity that it would become unshakable." (Resolutions offered by Count Rusconi, in behalf of the Italian delegation, 7th session.)

§ "In the opinion of this government, the depreciation of silver is a fact eminently to be regretted; a calamity which it would wish, on its own account, it were possible to remove, because it is attached upon principle to the system of the double standard, and in theory can but subscribe to the proposition of the United States." (Remarks of Mr. Hengelmüller, 3d session.)

which they may be paid. With the enormous public debts of Europe and America, amounting to not less than twenty thousand millions of dollars, contracted at a time when silver formed an important part of the monetary circulation, the project to reduce that metal to the rank of token money, allowing it to remain in Europe and America only as the small change of retail trade, and banishing the residue of the accumulated stock to India and the East, is one which might well arouse the liveliest apprehensions of public disaster. So far from accepting it as a reproach that the states referred to gave a cordial support to the proposition of the United States, your commissioners hold it to be a legitimate argument that the retention of silver would greatly facilitate the resumption of specie payments* by all countries having a forced circulation of paper, a result primarily of great importance to themselves and to be desired by the commonwealth of nations.

The position of Holland at the conference was one of great interest. The senior member of the delegation, Mr. Vrolik, president of the Netherlands Society for the Promotion of Industry, was unavoidably absent; but at the last session he by telegraph authorized the presentation to the conference of his address of July, 1876, to the King of Holland, recommending an international monetary conference, for the purpose of establishing the bi-metallic system throughout the civilized states.†

The remaining member of the delegation, Mr. Mees, president of the Netherlands Bank, is a well-known economist, who in 1872 advocated the adoption of a monetary union between the nations of Western Europe, establishing the ratio between gold and silver of 1 to 15½. In consequence, however, of the action of Germany in rejecting the use of silver and precipitating a large stock of it upon the mints of the neighboring states, Mr. Mees appeared at the conference in opposition to free coinage, declaring that while England and Germany adhered to gold mono-metallism, Holland, standing between them both geographically and financially, must conform to their action.

Under the explanation of the terms of the invitation given by the United States minister at London, delegates had been appointed by the Government of Sweden and Norway, with instructions to refrain from participating in measures which might compromise in any way the mono-metallic position of those states.

The foregoing enumeration comprises all the states from which delegates appeared at the conference. The Empire of Germany was not represented. At the second session, the conference, at the instance of the Italian delegation, invited that government to participate in its deliberations. This invitation, having been communicated to the am-

* "Would it not be more difficult for paper-money countries to return to a metallic circulation if the single gold standard were adopted every where? It would be necessary for them to have recourse to the stock of gold, already so greatly diminished, in order to undertake their payments in specie. Are we sure that the quantity of gold actually in existence would suffice for the needs of circulation?" (Remarks of Mr. Goschen, 3d session.)

† "The changes which have taken place in the monetary legislation of various countries appear to us the principal cause of the depreciation of silver, and at the same time this cause appears to be a permanent one. The cause of the evil being recognized, the remedy does not seem very difficult to find. If all the civilized states opened their mints to silver, the same result would be observed which formerly was reached with reference to gold, and the value of silver would again enter upon an ascending course. It is, nevertheless, manifest that no isolated state would be willing to expose itself to the emergency of exporting coins of higher value to be replaced by others more or less depreciated. This danger disappears the moment that all states, or at least a majority of states, come to an understanding to adopt the double standard, with a uniform relation between gold and silver; that of 1 to 15½ being in our view the most practicable ratio."

bassador of Germany, was declined in terms which will appear in the accompanying documents.

The United States appeared at the conference at a disadvantage, by reason of the belief, quite commonly entertained in Europe, that the action of Congress had been mainly determined by the consideration that the United States are largely producers of silver. This opinion exhibited not a little vitality, and your commissioners found it necessary to combat it. They showed that not only has the Government of the United States no royalty on the production of the mines of the precious metals, but that, through the absence of any accumulated stock, it has in fact far less of a special interest in the question under consideration than many, or even most of the states represented in the conference; that the effect of a given decline in silver had been, and would continue to be, a more serious loss to the accumulated wealth of France, Belgium, Holland, and especially Great Britain, through its Indian dominions, than to the United States; that as a branch of industry the production of silver is but one of many occupations to which our available labor and capital have hitherto been inadequate; and that even as a debtor the United States, a country of vast undeveloped resources, could better bear the weight which would be added to its debts by a diminution of the money supply of the world than could other states with less recuperative power and a narrower margin for future growth.

Your commissioners have reason to think that these views, during the course of the conference, prevailed over the opinion referred to respecting the motives which had actuated the United States in the recent legislation respecting silver. They believe that the European delegates came to fully recognize the preponderating motive of that legislation as springing from a general interest in an undiminished money supply, and not from the wish to support a particular branch of American industry. We are glad to report that the allegation so erroneously made that the act of February 28, 1878, was passed as a measure of partial repudiation, and with the object of paying the debts of the United States in money of inferior value, had made very little impression on the public mind of Europe, so far as could be judged from the tone of the conference.

Such being the attitude of the nations represented at the conference, so general the consent that silver should not cease to be money of full power in Europe and America, so almost universal the abandonment of the *propaganda* of gold mono-metallism, it seemed to the American delegates, as it had to Congress in the enactment of the law under which the conference was invited, that measures should be adopted to restore silver to its rank as a money metal. An object of so much importance would justify some sacrifice, should it be found necessary, and the encountering of some risks, in a movement out of the false position into which the civilized world had been brought by the hasty political action of Germany. Your commissioners did not fail to urge the adoption of a policy of courageous action. But this policy was not accepted, and whatever the causes which disinclined some of the countries most firmly adhering to the principle of a bimetallic circulation to accept it, it was apparent that the two following were especially influential in preventing action at the present time. The first was the existence of the German stock of silver still remaining, and now estimated by high authority at about \$75,000,000. Mr. Feer-Herzog, the distinguished delegate from Switzerland, was disposed to deny to the German stock any considerable influence upon the general market of silver; but the delegations from England and France were agreed in attributing to it great importance in its bearing on the price of silver, and on the practicability of a re-

sumption of free coinage by the bi-metallic states. Mr. Gibbs, former governor of the Bank of England, declared the influence of the German stock upon the silver market to be very serious.* In his view, in which the French delegates substantially concurred, this body of silver hung like an avalanche over the market, and exerted a permanently depressing influence upon the price of that metal. The existence of this large accumulation in a single hand, subject to instantaneous control, would also, in the opinion of the same authorities, render exceedingly dangerous the resumption of silver coinage, inasmuch as the whole mass of it might be precipitated upon the mints of the bi-metallic countries, with the probable result of breaking down their system at an early date, and also enabling Germany to dispose of its stock upon advantageous terms—a feature which did not seem to be contemplated with satisfaction by any considerable portion of the conference.

The second cause which was largely influential in producing the conviction that present action for resuming the general use of silver was inexpedient was found in the wide divergence between the market rate of silver and the mint rate generally prevailing in countries having a bi-metallic system. With gold ruling at 17.50 to 17.75 in terms of silver, it was held by the majority of the conference to be unsafe to coin silver at 1 to 15.5, or any other ratio near to that. In view of a divergence so wide it was thought impossible to bring the market ratio up to the legal ratio merely by opening the mints to silver. It was indeed admitted, as expressed by Mr. Goschen, that the position involved a "vicious circle, states being afraid of employing silver on account of the depreciation, and the depreciation continuing because states refused to employ it." (Remarks of Mr. Goschen, third session.) But from the joint effect of these two causes, it was the disposition of the European delegates, even of those most favorable to the restoration of silver to its proper monetary function, to observe events and await the melting away of the mass of German silver,† and a fortunate turn in the quotations of silver, due to a diminution of the supply, or to the continued effect of the East Indian demand.

In answer to these views, presented by men to whose judgment great respect was due, the delegates of the United States urged, first, that a policy of expectancy is in danger of passing into a policy of endurance; secondly, that in the present situation there was a temptation to indi-

* "The German stock was not like silver in the bowels of the earth, to be extracted at the cost of certain labor and capital, but was a definite quantity held by the sellers, who could sell whenever they chose. It was a weight thrown into the balance, necessarily damaging the equilibrium between gold and silver. An abnormal quantity, whether large or small, beyond ordinary production and consumption, must always depress the market. The portion of German silver already sold had lowered the price, and the portion unsold was the cause of the continued fall. It could not be compared with the total production of the world, but only with the surplus which each state had to sell after satisfying its own wants, and the German stock was very large in proportion to this. Until that stock was exhausted it would be impossible to predict what the value of silver would be." (Remarks of Mr. Gibbs, 4th session.)

† "From a commercial point of view the existence of this mass of coined silver, which is there all ready, of which man is already master, which he holds under his hand, and can let go or hold back as he wishes, according to the course of events, exercises an influence far more decisive than that of a mass of silver which is not produced, and which does not arrive in the money-market except gradually—a little at a time." (Remarks of Mr. Léon Say, 3d session.)

† "The attitude of the French Government is an expectant one, and it must remain so long as the cause of the fall of silver shall not have been actually recognized and measured, and, notably, until Germany shall have ceased to dispose of its stock of that metal. . . . Perhaps this will have taken place within two or three years from now, but still it is the dark side of the question, which, at the present moment, deprives France of her freedom of movement." (Remarks of Mr. Léon Say, 3d session.)

vidual states like Belgium, Holland, or France, having considerable supplies of silver, to anticipate each other's action and dispose of their stock, more or less suddenly or surreptitiously, which course, should it be resorted to by a single state, might inaugurate a panic and depress silver to a point which would involve incalculable disasters.*

The interests involved in the retention of this metal being, then, so great, and the danger from delay so manifest, it was urged that something should be done at once, and that the necessary cost and risk of an effort to restore it to the rank of which it had been deprived by the political action of Germany and the closing of the mints of the Latin Union should be unhesitatingly incurred by the nations interested. If, according to the view previously expressed, the German stock were, indeed, so important a factor in the financial problem, the provisional accumulation of silver bullion in public treasuries, in definite proportions as should be agreed upon among the states consenting, might be made the means of absorbing this mass, without encountering the risks apprehended from coinage. This would involve a certain definite expense and a temporary loss of interest on the amount so held, but these should be regarded as trivial in comparison with the advantages which might be expected to result, or with the possible mischief of a failure of the attempt to carry on coinage. When it is considered into how vast a body of commercial transactions disorder has been introduced by the destruction of what is termed the "normal price" of silver, and consequently of a par of exchange between the gold countries and the silver countries, the neutralization of the German stock,† which otherwise might appear formidable, would be seen to be the part of common prudence.

Your commissioners trust that an examination of the journal of the conference will show that they urged the adoption of a policy of action, and proposed, on behalf of the United States, liberal contribution and co-operation in the work of re-establishing silver in its function as money.

The causes which have been referred to, however, proved sufficient to prevent concurrent action at this time.

An unfortunate feature of the situation was found in the existence of irredeemable paper money in three of the countries seemingly most deeply interested in maintaining the monetary rôle of silver. This fact, if it did not diminish the moral authority with which the delegations of those countries could enter into such a conference, would at least greatly impair the practical value of any co-operation they might proffer.

In speaking of the obstacles which prevented an agreement as to the resumption of silver coinage, or the establishment of a legal ratio in the coinage between gold and silver, your commissioners do not desire to be understood that all the delegates who have been mentioned as showing themselves favorable to the continued use of silver as money admitted the practicability of a concurrent circulation of the two metals in the same country or professed a willingness to recommend to their governments action to that end. The English delegation, while strongly deprecating the crusade against silver, nevertheless declared that England

* "If other states were to carry on a *propaganda* in favor of a gold standard and the demonetization of silver, the Indian Government would be obliged to reconsider its position, and might be forced by events to take measures similar to those taken elsewhere. In that case a scramble to get rid of silver might provoke one of the greatest crises ever undergone by commerce." (Mr. Goschen's remarks, 3d session.)

† "If this same sum were in the United States Treasury, in place of an equal amount of gold, the aggregate stock of silver would be unaltered, but this £15,000,000 would no longer weigh upon the market, and silver might be restored to a normal position." (Remarks of Mr. Goschen, 3d session.)

would not recede from the monetary legislation of 1816 establishing the "single gold standard." At the same time they claimed that England had done more for silver than any other power * by refusing to limit the rupee coinage in India, and submitting to all the losses, both to trade and to government revenue, resulting from the depreciation of silver. The remarks we have made above refer, therefore, only to those countries which stood committed, more or less fully, to the concurrent use of the two metals, but deemed themselves precluded by the considerations detailed from undertaking at the present juncture any practical measures for the full restoration of silver.

As it was early in the course of the proceedings shown to be impossible, under the complications existing, to secure an agreement for giving circulation to silver as money of full power, your commissioners assented to the views of leading members, afterward embodied in the response made to the propositions of the American delegates, that it was useless to discuss the particular ratio—whether 1 to 15.5, 1 to 16, or some other—which should be adopted were a monetary union to be formed. Your commissioners were unanimous in believing that any particular ratio, without provision for actual coinage thereupon, would be futile; while with provision for coinage, creating a demand for the metal, any one of many ratios within reasonable limits of choice might be upheld to the benefit of the industrial and commercial world.

With these references to the positions of the several states represented, and to the views expressed by individual delegates, we proceed to recite the formal action of the conference upon the questions before it.

At the second session, on the 16th of August, the commissioners of the United States submitted the two following propositions:

I.

It is the opinion of this assembly that it is not to be desired that silver should be excluded from free coinage in Europe and the United States of America. On the contrary, the assembly believes that it is desirable that the unrestricted coinage of silver, and its use as money of unlimited legal tender, should be retained where they exist, and, as far as practicable, restored where they have ceased to exist.

II.

The use of both gold and silver as unlimited legal-tender money may be safely adopted:

First. By equalizing them at a relation to be fixed by international agreement, and

Secondly. By granting to each metal, at the relation fixed, equal terms of coinage, making no discrimination between them.

The following third proposition was prepared and held in reserve, awaiting the development of the views of the conference:

III.

The delegations here present agree to recommend to their respective governments, that, by the free coinage of silver at a relation to be agreed upon, or, provisionally,

* "Though England had a gold standard, she had great interest in the maintenance of silver as currency. She had, moreover, a more definite and less compromised position for the discussion of this question than other countries, for she had borne the depreciation of silver in India without trying to shut her doors upon it. She had done more than any other country to maintain silver. The Latin Union had shut their doors against silver. Holland had half shut hers; but while others, afraid of a further depreciation, had taken definite and restrictive measures, England had allowed silver to take its natural course, and for five years had borne the burdens resulting therefrom. The Indian Government had suffered a great loss; the merchants had suffered from fluctuations in value, and public functionaries had suffered from the depreciation, but England had given proof of her faith in regard to silver by waiting to see whether it would not recover its former value." (Remarks of Mr. Goschen, 3d session.)

through extended coinage upon government account and the accumulation of silver bullion in public treasuries, they make a concerted effort to restore silver to its function as money of full power.

At no time during the further proceedings did the interests of our mission appear to require the presentation of this proposition.

At the seventh and concluding session, on the 29th of August, the following reply to the propositions submitted by the delegates of the United States was offered on behalf of the majority of the European delegates:

The delegates of the European states represented in the conference wish to express their sincere thanks to the Government of the United States of America for having procured an international exchange of opinion upon a subject of so much importance as the monetary question.

Having maturely considered the proposals of the representatives of the United States, they recognize:

I.

That it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary functions of silver as well as those of gold, but that the selection for use of one or the other of the two metals, or of both, simultaneously, should be governed by the special position of each state or group of states.

II.

That the question of the restriction of the coinage of silver should equally be left to the discretion of each state or group of states, according to the particular circumstances in which they may find themselves placed, and the more so, in that the disturbance produced during the recent years in the silver market has variously affected the monetary situation of the several countries.

III.

That the differences of opinion which have appeared, and the fact that even some of the states which have the double standard find it impossible to enter into a mutual engagement with regard to the free coinage of silver, exclude the discussion of the adoption of a common ratio between the two metals.

Coincidentally with the presentation of this paper, individual expressions of opinion were offered by several of the delegations, which may be seen in the journal accompanying this report.*

To this declaration of the European delegates, the delegates of the United States rejoined with the following statement of their views, with which the formal proceedings of the conference terminated:

In response to the address of the representatives of the European states, the representatives of the United States desire, on their part, to express their thanks to the European states for accepting their invitation and consulting with them upon a subject of so much importance.

The representatives of the United States regret that they cannot entirely concur in all that has been submitted to them by a majority of the representatives of the European states.

* 1. The view taken by the Austrian delegation of the true sense and purport of the declaration was thus stated by the chairman, Count Kuefstein:

"In consequence of the divergences of opinion which have appeared in the course of this discussion, this formula can be nothing but a compromise embodying the last concessions which the partisans of the single gold standard have been able to make, and at the same time permitting those who desire to see the American propositions succeed not to abandon their own point of view. * * * In presence of the explanations which have been given, from which it might be inferred that the declaration implied a recognition of the impossibility of an international agreement, Count Kuefstein feels obliged to declare, on his part, that, if he adheres to the formula proposed, it is precisely because, in his view, it does not exclude the possibility of such an arrangement."

2. The Italian delegation offered the following:

"In adopting the formula proposed, the conference does not reply to the questions which have been proposed to it, and, avoiding systematically to make a clear utterance upon the possibility or impossibility of a fixed relation to be established by international convention between gold and silver, it leaves its task unfinished."

They fully concur in a part of the first proposition, viz, that "it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary functions of silver as well as those of gold," and they desire that ere long there may be adequate co-operation to obtain that result.

They cannot object to the statement "that the selection for use of one or the other of these two metals, or of both simultaneously, should be governed by the special position of each state"; but if it be necessary to maintain the monetary functions of the two metals as previously declared, they respectfully submit that special positions of states may become of secondary importance.

From so much of the second proposition as assigns as a special reason for at present restricting the coinage of silver "that the disturbance produced during the recent years in the silver market has differently affected the money situation of the several countries," they respectfully dissent, believing that a policy of action would remove the disturbance that produced these inequalities.

In regard to the third and last proposition they admit that "some of the states which have the double standard," or, as they prefer to say, use double metals, "find it impossible to enter into a mutual engagement for the free coinage of silver."

They, as representatives of the United States, have come here expressly to enter into such an engagement. The difficulty is not with them, and, wherever it may be, they trust it may be soon removed. They entirely concur in the conclusion drawn from this state of the case that it "excludes the discussion of the adoption of a common ratio between the two metals if the nations are not ready to adopt a policy to uphold it. We remain upon ours; the European states upon theirs."

R. E. FENTON.
W. S. GROESBECK.
FRANCIS A. WALKER.
S. DANA HORTON.

In closing this report it may be proper to add that your commissioners have been subjected to considerable delay since the adjournment of the conference, from causes beyond their control. Although we have given daily attention, the work in the hands of the secretaries is not yet fully perfected, owing to the double translations, and the correction and printing of the remarks of delegates after the final adjournment, together with the enlargement of the numerous exhibits. Such progress has been made, however, as to enable us to consult the records for all practical purposes in the preparation of our report. It will not be understood that we complain of the causes of delay, but refer to them as showing the deliberation incident to duties of this nature.

Very respectfully,

R. E. FENTON.
W. S. GROESBECK.
FRANCIS A. WALKER.

S. D. HORTON, *Secretary.*

PARIS, October 17, 1878.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

OF THE

UNITED STATES

FOR

THE YEAR 1878.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1878.

LETTER
FROM THE
ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
TRANSMITTING
His annual report for the year 1878.

DECEMBER 4, 1878.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, December 2, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my report for the year 1878.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. DEVENS,
Attorney-General.

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., December 2, 1878.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives
of the United States in Congress assembled :*

In obedience to the duty imposed by law, I have the honor to submit the following report of the business transacted by the Department of Justice during the preceding fiscal year, including the statistics of crime under the laws of the United States, a statement of the appropriations controlled by the Attorney-General, and such other matters as seem to me proper to bring to the attention of your honorable body.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Upon a docket of about eleven hundred cases in the Supreme Court at its October term, 1877, the United States were named as party to 117, and were interested in fifty others in which the revenue or other officers of the government were nominally plaintiff or defendant. Eighty-one of these causes were argued. In one instance, eight cases were submitted upon a single argument, and in another, four causes were so submitted; the others were severally presented, except in one or two instances of cross-appeals. Judgments rendered below in favor of the United States were affirmed in twenty-eight cases, and adverse judgments were sustained in precisely the same number of cases. Four judgments favorable to the government were reversed by the Supreme Court and fourteen adverse decisions were reversed. One judgment for the United States was also reversed by consent, that the death of the defendant, which occurred before the rendition of judgment, might be suggested. In three cases the plaintiffs in error abandoned their appeals, and the government did the same in eleven cases. One case was dismissed because a new trial of it had been granted in the Court of Claims. One appeal, taken by the district attorney in New York, it was thought inexpedient to enter, and in nine cases the appellants against the government failed to enter their appeals, and these causes were docketed and dismissed by me. There was an original petition for *habeas corpus* presented to the Supreme Court (*Ex p. Jackson*, 96 U. S., 727), to test the constitutionality of the law excluding certain objectionable matter from the mails. The law was declared constitutional. By division of opinion of the judges holding the circuit court, four other criminal cases were brought before the Supreme Court, to wit, to procure a construction of the statute of June 7, 1872, requiring seamen to be shipped before a shipping-commissioner, which was held not to apply to coastwise voyages (*U. S. v. Smith*, 95 U. S., 536); to test the constitutionality of Revised Statutes, section 5132,

punishing the procurement of goods by certain false pretenses within three months of becoming adjudged bankrupt, which was declared unconstitutional (*U. S. v. Fox*, 95 U. S., 670); to determine the validity of an indictment under Revised Statutes, sections 3226 and 3281, which was sustained (*U. S. v. Simmons*, 96 U. S., 360); and an indictment under Revised Statutes, section 3583, for circulating bills of less denomination than one dollar, which was held inapplicable to such bills if made payable in goods (*U. S. v. Van Auken*, 96 U. S., 366). One cause argued at the last term was ordered for reargument at the present term (1878), and the case known as "the Credit Mobilier case" was continued for a second argument at this term before a full court, one judge being absent when it was presented at the October term, 1876. An unusual number of cases were submitted last term under Rule XX of the Supreme Court, and many more than usual were advanced to secure the true construction of tariff laws, upon which numerous cases were dependent in the circuit courts.

The docket for the present term (1878) is not fully made up and closed. There are 102 cases already entered in which the United States are named as party, and there will be a larger proportion than at the last term of cases brought up in which collectors and other officers are the nominal party, but which are prosecuted or defended by the government.

ADDITIONAL JUDGES AND INTERMEDIATE COURT.

I again respectfully call attention to the necessity of making some additional provision for the transaction of the business in the Federal courts, and renew the remarks heretofore made by me upon this subject:

In the Supreme Court the business is usually at present from two years and a half to three years behind, and it is impossible that this accumulation can be diminished while so large an amount is annually added to it. The cases (apart from those taken thither for delay, which are sometimes found upon its docket as upon those of other appellate courts) are of the gravest character, involving necessarily elaborate discussion and laborious examination. It cannot be expected that more can be decided than are now disposed of in the annual session, or that any assiduity on the part of the distinguished magistrates who compose the court will enable them to accomplish more than that which they now do. The evils which the delay of justice occasions are too obvious to require discussion, and the consideration of Congress is respectfully called to some appropriate remedy. It is not to be found in any increase of the number of judges of the Supreme Court, and must be sought in some system by which a tribunal shall be created intermediate between the Supreme and the circuit courts. While the principal portion of the duties of such an intermediate tribunal should be performed by the judges of the circuit court, the litigation in this as well as the Supreme Court has of late become so large that, before any more duties can be imposed upon its judges, an addition should be made to their number. For several years there has been a most pressing want of an additional judge in the second circuit, and it is now doubtful whether one such judge would enable that court, even if there is no increase in the duties to be performed by its judges, to transact its regular business. In some other circuits, but to a less degree, the business of this court has fallen behind, while in none is it kept up except by the greatest industry on the part of the judges. It is but just to say in each circuit all is done which can fairly be expected from its judicial force. If, therefore, an intermediate court of errors and appeals is to be created, which shall relieve the Supreme Court of a part of its jurisdiction, it can be done advantageously only by adding to the number of circuit judges; and by the same plan the business of the circuit courts can also be expedited. It does not appear to me that the objects to be attained can be reached satisfactorily by any imposition of other duties upon the judges of the district courts, except so far as to require them, according to some defined plan, to sit in the intermediate court in case of the absence or disability of one of the judges of the circuit court or the justice of the Supreme Court assigned to the circuit. When they thus sit, they must of course have the same powers with judges of superior rank, and it would not be desirable that the tribunal should be so arranged that they could ordinarily control its decisions as against them.

While intending to call the attention of Congress to the delays and evils which exist under our present system, but without desiring to propose any plan in detail for

their consideration, I respectfully suggest that if the judges of the circuit courts should be increased by the addition of one judge to each circuit (except the second, where two should be added), the means would be provided by which an intermediate appellate court could be formed in each circuit, consisting of two circuit judges and the circuit justice, and the ordinary duties of the circuit court also more promptly and efficiently performed. An appellate court of such a character could be safely invested with a very large jurisdiction, and its decisions would satisfy suitors even in many instances where appeals would still be allowed to the Supreme Court. The expense of such an addition to the judicial force (which at the present salaries would be sixty thousand dollars) would be substantially all the expense necessary to be incurred. This would be small in comparison with the objects of relieving the Supreme Court and those circuits now oppressed with business, and of giving to all parties an opportunity for a speedy trial.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

For the last fiscal year the total appropriation for defense of the United States against claims in this court was \$27,000, of which \$26,931.76 has been expended.

The following is a summary of results of the service of the defense in court since the last report :

CLAIMS FOR PROCEEDS OF CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

Of this class, twenty-five suits, claiming in the aggregate \$410,753.76, were brought to trial. Of these, three suits, claiming \$104,458.00, were remanded for further proceedings. In eighteen suits, claiming \$287,404.85, there was judgment for defendants, and in five suits, claiming \$18,890.91, judgment for the claimants for the aggregate amount of \$12,939.56. In six hundred and seventy-nine suits of this class, brought since August 20, 1868, and claiming \$28,865,838.28, pleas to the jurisdiction were filed and sustained and the suits dismissed.

MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS.

Of these, ninety-six suits, claiming in the aggregate \$3,491,981.64, were brought to trial. Three suits, claiming \$23,498.00, were remanded for further proceedings, or held under advisement. In twenty-two suits, claiming \$2,529,067.83, judgment was for defendants. In one of these the judgment was for \$808,975.18 in favor of defendants, as the balance of their counter-claim, allowed after deducting \$593,627.10 awarded the claimants, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, upon their claim.

In seventy-one suits, claiming \$939,415.81, judgment was for claimants for the aggregate amount of \$222,387.01.

Whole number of cases tried	121
Amount claimed.....	\$3,902,735 40
Cases remanded and reserved	6
Amount claimed.....	\$127,956 00
Cases decided for defendants.....	40
Amount claimed.....	\$2,816,472 68
Cases decided for claimants	75
Amount claimed.....	\$958,306 72
Judgments rendered therein.....	\$235,326 57
Amount recovered by United States on counter-claim.....	\$808,975 18

On motion made under the thirty-fourth rule of the court for the dismissal of a large number of suits for want of prosecution, it was granted in fifteen hundred and forty-three suits claiming \$9,966,505.95.

The total number of suits brought to judgment of dismissal during the year is two thousand two hundred and fifty-eight, in which the aggregate amount claimed is \$41,648,816.91.

The tabular statement of the business of the court by calendar years

from its foundation, heretofore presented with the annual report, is annexed, brought down to date, with additions and amendments. (Exhibit E.)

CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Exhibits A, B, and C show the business of the circuit and district courts of the United States in the several judicial districts during the last fiscal year.

Exhibit A is a statement of the civil suits to which the United States was a party, terminated in the circuit and district courts of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and of such suits pending in said courts July 1, 1878.

During the last fiscal year 2,634 civil suits were terminated; 634 of these were customs suits, in 184 of which judgments were for the United States, in 17 for defendants, and 433 were either dismissed or discontinued, 3 were appealed from the district to the circuit court; 1,056 were internal-revenue suits, in 541 of which judgments were for the United States, in 70 for defendants, and 445 were either dismissed or discontinued, 17 were appealed from the district to the circuit court, and 23 from the circuit to the Supreme Court; 96 were post-office suits, in 84 of which judgments were for the United States, in 2 for defendants, and 10 were either dismissed or discontinued, 1 was appealed from the circuit to the Supreme Court; 803 were miscellaneous suits, in 375 of which judgments were for the United States, in 89 for defendants, and 339 were either dismissed or discontinued, 21 were appealed from the district to the circuit court and 12 from the circuit to the Supreme Court.

Many of the customs suits reported dismissed or discontinued were discontinued by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, while a portion of the internal-revenue suits so reported were settled in the Internal Revenue Department.

The aggregate amount of the judgments in favor of the United States in these suits was \$1,881,617.41, and the amount actually realized on these judgments during the last fiscal year was \$285,430.81, while \$227,543.27 was realized during the year from judgments obtained in former years in favor of the United States, and \$91,854.82 was realized from cases settled by compromise.

Four thousand four hundred and sixty-six civil suits to which the United States was a party were pending July 1, 1878, viz: 1,993 customs suits, 1,469 internal-revenue suits, 100 post-office suits, and 904 miscellaneous suits.

Exhibit B is a statement of the criminal prosecutions terminated in the circuit and district courts of the United States during the last fiscal year, and of such prosecutions pending in said courts July 1, 1878.

Seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven criminal prosecutions were terminated during the last year; 114 of these were prosecuted under the customs laws, in which there were 50 convictions, 13 acquittals, and 51 were entered *nol. pros.*, discontinued, or quashed; 5,701 under the internal-revenue laws, in which there were 2,740 convictions, 880 acquittals, and 2,081 were entered *nol. pros.*, discontinued, or quashed; 404 under post-office laws, in which there were 237 convictions, 51 acquittals, and 116 were entered *nol. pros.*, discontinued, or quashed; 26 under the enforcement acts, in which there were 6 acquittals, and 20 were entered *nol. pros.*, discontinued, or quashed; 15 under naturalization laws, in which there were 8 convictions, 2 acquittals, and 5 were entered *nol. pros.*, discontinued, or quashed; 229 under intercourse laws, in which

there were 143 convictions, 33 acquittals, and 53 were entered *nol. pros.*, discontinued, or quashed; 37 for embezzlement, in which there were 19 convictions, 2 acquittals, and 16 were entered *nol. pros.*, discontinued, or quashed; 4,290 were miscellaneous prosecutions, in which there were 2,747 convictions, 723 acquittals, and 820 were entered *nol. pros.*, discontinued, or quashed.

Many of the prosecutions under the internal-revenue laws "entered *nol. pros.*, discontinued or quashed," were old indictments found several years since for the illicit manufacture or sale of distilled spirits, malt liquors, or tobacco. In most of these old cases the defendants could not be found.

In several hundred other internal-revenue prosecutions so entered, a compromise and settlement was made in the Internal-Revenue Department.

The aggregate amount of fines, forfeitures, and penalties in criminal cases during the fiscal year was \$408,302.75, and the amount actually realized therefrom was \$71,478.11, while \$12,859.52 was realized during the year from fines, forfeitures, and penalties imposed in former years.

Seven thousand two hundred and eighty-one criminal prosecutions were pending July 1, 1878, viz: 203 for violations of customs laws; 4,603 for violations of internal-revenue laws; 278 for violations of post-office laws; 56 prosecutions under the enforcement acts; 10 prosecutions under naturalization laws; 37 under the intercourse laws; 45 under the pension laws; 65 for embezzlement, and 1,984 miscellaneous prosecutions.

Exhibit C is a statement of the civil suits to which the United States was not a party, commenced and terminated in the circuit and district courts of the United States during the last fiscal year, and of such suits pending in said courts July 1, 1878.

Eleven thousand five hundred and one such suits were commenced during the year, of which 2,733 were cases in admiralty, and 8,768 were other miscellaneous suits.

Nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-two suits of this kind were terminated last year, of which 2,202 were cases in admiralty, and 7,660 were other miscellaneous suits.

Judgments for plaintiffs in these cases were as follows: 1,533 in admiralty, amounting to \$770,840.95; 4,100 in other suits, amounting to \$38,483,777.55. Judgments for defendants were as follows: 261 in admiralty, amounting to \$7,888.98; 1,785 in other suits, amounting to \$64,408.10; 256 cases in admiralty were either dismissed or discontinued, as were also 306 other suits, and the disposition of 152 cases in admiralty and 1,469 other suits reported terminated is not stated.

Twenty-two thousand and five civil suits to which the United States was not a party were pending in the circuit and district courts of the United States on the first of July, 1878, viz, 2,120 cases in admiralty and 19,885 other miscellaneous.

EXPENSES OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

Exhibit D is a statement by judicial districts of the sums advanced to United States marshals; payments to United States attorneys and other counsel; amounts paid to clerks of courts and to commissioners of the circuit courts; expenses of prisoners convicted in the courts of the United States; the cost of rent and furniture for the courts and its judicial officers, and such miscellaneous expenses as are not thus enumerated.

The total amount, \$2,590,791.60, thus shown, represents the sum which had been disbursed up to July 1, 1878, from the appropriation of \$2,800,000 provided for the past fiscal year. Since this date accounts aggregating \$205,000.00 have been paid as properly chargeable to the fund, and accounts adjusted and yet to be adjusted will exhaust the balance on hand and render necessary for their payment an additional appropriation of \$74,965.32.

Beside the deficiency thus ascertained there will be received accounts which could not before be rendered, which it is estimated will increase the deficiency for the judiciary appropriation for 1878 to \$100,000.00.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

By reference to Exhibit D it will appear that United States marshals had received to July 1, \$1,931,244.51 for the current expenses of the courts.

This sum has been disbursed principally for the pay of jurors and witnesses, the service of process, the support of prisoners, and for expenditures for fuel, lights, stationery, and the employment of necessary subordinate officers of the courts.

For these disbursements the marshal transmits vouchers to the Treasury upon which, when examined and found allowable by the proper officers, he receives credit on his account.

It has been the aim of the department to obtain through the marshals and attorneys an effective administration of the business of the several districts without exceeding the amount which has seemed to Congress should suffice for the purpose. When there has been reason to believe that extravagance has prevailed, inquiry has been made to learn the cause and extent, and as far as possible a remedy has been attempted.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

United States attorneys received during the fiscal year the sum of \$259,717.98 for all their services payable from the judiciary fund, being \$46,523.63 less than was expended for the same purpose during the preceding year.

Under this head belong the salaries of the regular assistants and the compensation allowed to special counsel. (See Exhibit M.)

It has been my endeavor to reduce the amount required for regular assistants both by dispensing with such employment where this seemed possible, and by decreasing in many instances the salaries of those assistants who were continued. I am convinced that some attorneys rely too much upon the aid which this class of appointments brings to them; and that the department should not be required to keep, save in the larger cities, attorneys other than those the law has expressly provided for each district.

I am satisfied that the existing method of compensating United States attorneys principally by fees should be changed, and that they should be paid by salaries alone—as are other officers of the government and the corresponding officers of the States—for the performance of all duties enjoined upon them by the law. This should embrace all legal services in their respective districts for which the government requires an attorney.

Under the present system the personal compensation of the attorney may reach \$6,000. This is derived from a small salary, usually not exceeding the sum of \$200, and such amount by way of fees as may be chargeable in cases to which the United States is a party.

As the fees prescribed by the statutes are inconsiderable in a single case, the attorney must rely for the emoluments which the law encourages upon the number rather than the importance of the prosecutions undertaken in his district. If these officers were paid entirely by salaries, the more serious offenses and those which should receive the first attention of a prosecuting officer would be more vigorously pressed, and the large sums which are now expended in hopeless and petty prosecutions to which the government has been pledged would be avoided.

I would accordingly renew the suggestion formerly made that "a graded system of salaries could be formed, by which the district attorneys could be compensated, instead of being compensated by the fees which they now receive. Several of my predecessors have made this recommendation, and the last House of Representatives favorably entertained a similar proposition.

"Should such a plan be adopted, it should be applied also to the salaries of assistant district attorneys, and Congress should itself prescribe the number of the regular assistants and designate the districts in which they should be employed."

There is also respectfully recommended to your favorable consideration the re-enactment of section 14 of the act approved August 16, 1856, which provides that United States attorneys may appoint substitute attorneys in certain cases, to attend to the duties of the office when they cannot attend to them themselves, to be paid such fees and charges only as the United States attorneys would have been authorized by law to charge had they personally attended and performed the services, and the accounts of such substitutes to be sanctioned by the Attorney-General, under rules prescribed by him, upon payment of them to be made to the substitutes.

While this law was operative it was found convenient and serviceable in various emergencies, when the attorney was unable to attend the courts. The section referred to was enacted when the officers in question were under the control of the Secretary of the Interior, and if revived, the authority then exercised by that officer should be conferred upon the Attorney-General.

It reads as follows:

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever from any cause it may be impossible for the district attorney to attend at court, it shall be his duty to see that a meet and proper person, learned in the law, residing as near the place where the court is held as possible, does attend to such business as may appertain to the duties of his office; and in all such cases the fees and charges to be paid shall be only such as the district attorney would have been authorized by law to charge had he personally attended and performed the service: *Provided, however*, That before any such substitution is sanctioned or payment made the necessity thereof shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior.

CLERKS OF COURTS.

There was paid to clerks of United States courts \$97,142.33 for fees and per diems that were rendered to and examined in the Treasury. Where the same person is clerk of the circuit court and district court, his maximum should not exceed \$5,000, and he should be expressly debarred from holding any office in addition in the gift of the United States. There must be official restraint laid upon his time and no inducement open to him to neglect the duties of his office in order to be able to discharge those of any other business. Otherwise he has assistants furnished to him to do his official work while he may be employed elsewhere.

All clerks of United States courts make semi-annual returns of emoluments, except such clerks in the District of Columbia.

The Attorney-General is called upon to pay from the judiciary fund to these clerks in complete ignorance of what they are doing.

All clerks of United States courts should be brought under the same regulations as to emolument returns. It is the claim of many of these officers that they are not required to include certain fees, such as those for copies, naturalization proceedings, &c., in their emolument accounts. The law should compel them to include every sum of money received by virtue of or under color of their office therein, and this for the reason above stated, that their subordinates are paid by the United States.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

These officers received from the Treasury the sum of \$89,478.15, besides the probable receipts from individuals.

While the Attorney-General is held responsible for the proper disbursement of the fund from which this large sum has been paid, he has no authority to require an account of the manner in which these officers have become entitled to the amounts claimed, or to remove an incumbent, although it may be evident that he is gaining emolument by provoking litigation or by other improper methods. The only resource is to address the judge of the circuit court, requesting the removal or admonition of such officer, a course which the Attorney-General has deemed necessary to adopt several times during the past year.

Their present number reaches nearly 2,000, and many of the trivial prosecutions which protract the sessions of the grand jury and encumber the dockets of the courts can be traced to the readiness with which the commissioners have encouraged complaints.

By proper legislation I think the number of commissioners should be fixed in each district, and that their compensation should be limited to a stated sum, to be allowed after a return of all their emoluments has been rendered to the Department of Justice, including such as may have been received in compromise cases.

I am further of opinion that the judge of the district court should be authorized to disallow fees in cases where warrants were causelessly issued or unreasonably multiplied.

JUROS.

I would renew the recommendation made in the annual report of 1877, that the present per diem of jurors be reduced to \$2. The sums required for jurors throughout the land are the great expense of holding courts; and when it is remembered that hardly a secular day of the year passes in which there is not a court, the continued drain upon the judiciary fund to meet this service is very great, and indeed greater than is usually supposed. I therefore renew the proposed reduction and repeat what was then said upon this topic:

Under present values it would seem that \$2 should be a sufficient per diem. Should this suggestion be adopted thousands of dollars would be saved to the government. The present per diem is so liberal that some jurors value the pay too highly for rapid transaction of business, and sessions are protracted without reasonable cause. Service upon a jury should be considered a privilege and a duty, but not to be sought on account of its pecuniary profit. Instances are reported of persons who have applied to the marshal to obtain employment on the juries, while others are known to have resorted to the judge to induce him to request or direct the marshal to place them upon his jury list.

I would further state that, upon a rather careful comparison of marshals' requisitions, such a law would effect a reduction of nearly \$200,000, the saving of which to the judiciary fund would materially lessen, if not entirely avoid, in ordinary years, the amounts asked for to supply deficiencies.

My predecessors thought that a uniform method of drawing jurors for United States courts should be adopted for the whole country, and I add thereto my conviction of its propriety and usefulness.

WITNESSES.

The disposition of the government to secure a defendant in its own courts every advantage which the customary procedure of his State accords is manifest by section 914 Revised Statutes, which conforms the practice of the United States courts in civil causes, as far as may be, to that of the State within which the United States is prosecuting.

I believe the same rule could be relied on to secure justice in criminal causes, and that section 878, which affords to persons indicted in the courts of the United States advantages which few, if any, of the States confer, is, as at present applied, more liberal to the accused than the duty of the government demands.

The majority of those tried for crime are indigent, and can make the affidavit which under the section entitles them to the process and money of the United States to procure a defense. The effect is that the large number of prosecutions are uselessly protracted and complicated by the abundant testimony which this law obliges the government to furnish both for the defense and for the prosecution.

There has come to my notice during the past year forcible illustrations of the abuse of this privilege, and of the great cost which its execution throws upon the government.

I respectfully recommend that section 878 be so amended that, save in capital cases, the number of witnesses which the United States may be required to summon and pay for a defendant shall not exceed four, and that these shall be allowed only when their testimony goes to the merits of the case.

RENTS.

The amount paid for rent the past year, for court-rooms, offices, and temporary jails, was \$52,071.53.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES AND SUITS.

This expense amounted to \$161,137.10, including \$74,000 for the United States jail in the District of Columbia. Under this head falls the support of United States prisoners serving out the sentences of the courts in the penitentiaries of the States. In every case that was practicable, reductions of per diem for their support have been effected, the largest price paid on contract being 50 cents, while the great majority is for 20 cents per diem.

Whenever a contract has been made, the health, security, and humane treatment of the prisoner have been duly regarded.

The transportation expenses of prisoners in some instances are large, and it might be well if the government should provide for the erection of two or three penitentiaries in different portions of the country for the care and proper management of its prisoners under its own officers.

Exhibit E is a tabular statement of causes heretofore disposed of, and also of those now pending in the Court of Claims.

Exhibit F is a statement showing items, amounts, causes of expenditures, and persons paid from the contingent fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following is a general statement of appropriations placed under the Department of Justice for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878:

Expenses of United States courts:	
Appropriation act of March 3, 1877	\$2, 650, 000 00
Appropriation act June 20, 1878	150, 000 00
Repayments reported from the Treasury Department	8, 999 82
	<hr/>
Amount of requisitions to July 1, 1878	2, 808, 999 82
	<hr/>
Balance	2, 590, 791 60
	<hr/>
Salaries, Department of Justice:	
Appropriation, act March 3, 1877	\$102, 000 00
Amount of requisitions to July 1, 1878	100, 240 38
	<hr/>
Balance	1, 759 62
	<hr/>
Rent of building, Department of Justice:	
Appropriation, act March 3, 1877	\$14, 000 00
Amount expended to July 1, 1878	14, 000 00
	<hr/>
Salary of warden of the jail of District of Columbia:	
Appropriation, act March 3, 1877	\$1, 800 00
Amount expended to July 1, 1878	1, 800 00
	<hr/>
Salaries and expenses of metropolitan police:	
Appropriation, act March 3, 1877	\$150, 000 00
Amount of requisitions to July 1, 1878	150, 000 00
	<hr/>
Current expenses of the Reform School, District of Columbia:	
Appropriation, act March 3, 1877	\$10, 000 00
Amount of requisitions to July 1, 1878	10, 000 00
	<hr/>
Buildings and grounds, Reform School, District of Columbia:	
Appropriation, act March 3, 1877	\$5, 000 00
Amount of requisitions to July 1, 1878	5, 000 00
	<hr/>
Support of convicts from the District of Columbia:	
Appropriation, act March 3, 1877	\$4, 000 00
Appropriation, act June 14, 1878	6, 000 00
	<hr/>
Amount of requisitions to July 1, 1878	10, 000 00
	<hr/>
Balance	3, 868 46
	<hr/>
Balance	6, 131 54
	<hr/>
Defending suits and claims for seizure of captured or abandoned property:	
Appropriation, act March 3, 1877	\$25, 000 00
Appropriation (deficiency,) act June 14, 1878	2, 000 00
	<hr/>
Amount of requisitions to July 1, 1878	27, 000 00
	<hr/>
Balance	26, 931 76
	<hr/>
Balance	68 24
	<hr/>

Punishing violations of intercourse acts and frands:

Appropriation, act March 3, 1877	\$8,000 00
Amount of requisitions to July 1, 1878	657 10

Balance	7,342 90
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Prosecution of crimes:

Appropriation, act March 3, 1877	\$25,000 00
Amount of requisitions to July 1, 1878	17,766 25

Balance	7,233 75
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Court-house, Washington, D. C.:

Appropriation, act March 3, 1877	\$1,000 00
Amount of requisitions to July 1, 1878	1,000 00

Expenses of Territorial courts in Utah:

Appropriation, act March 3, 1877	\$20,000 00
Appropriation (deficiency), act June 14, 1878	7,000 00

	27,000 00
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Amount of requisitions to July 1, 1878	19,864 51
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Balance	7,135 49
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Contingent expenses Department of Justice:

Appropriation, act March 3, 1877	\$11,750 00
Appropriation, act June 14, 1878	250 00

	12,000 00
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Amount of requisitions to July 1, 1878	11,702 50
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Balance	297 50
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Exhibit G is the report of the librarian of the receipt and distribution of the Statutes of the United States and Reports of the Supreme Court.

BANKRUPTCY.

Exhibit H is an abstract of the annual reports for the last fiscal year received from clerks, marshals, registers, and assignees in bankruptcy.

Owing to the failures of many of these officials intrusted with the execution of the bankrupt laws to make their annual reports, this exhibit is not as full and complete a showing of proceedings in bankruptcy during the last year as I would like to submit. The most urgent efforts have been made by correspondence to obtain these reports, but with by no means as much success as could have been desired. This exhibit, however, is more complete than any former one which this department has been able to make.

Reports have been received from nearly four-fifths of the registers, while more than one-half of the assignees have failed to comply with the requirements of the act of June 22, 1874, amendatory of the bankruptcy act of March 2, 1867.

An abstract of the annual reports of 178 registers in bankruptcy is included in this exhibit. The registers from whom no reports have been received are, with few exceptions, those who have had the last year little or no business to report, and this abstract embraces probably more than nine-tenths of all the bankruptcy cases referred to registers during the past year.

Exhibit J is the report of the Architect of the Capitol, of the repairs which have been made during the past year to the court-house in Washington.

The importance of providing in the building a more secure place of deposit for the land records of the District is urged, and appropriations for this purpose as well as for the usual repairs will be needed.

UNITED STATES JAIL.

(EXHIBIT K.)

The report of the warden of the United States jail in the District of Columbia, made pursuant to the act of Congress approved March 5, 1872, shows that during the past year excellent discipline has been maintained in the prison; no disturbance has occurred, and no prisoner has escaped.

By the separate system of confinement practiced in this jail, each prisoner is relieved from the contaminating influence of other prisoners, and is thus more readily brought within the range of moral and restraining influences.

The sanitary condition of the prison has been excellent. There have been no contagious or infectious diseases, and but little sickness. No death has occurred among the inmates during the year, though the jail is situated in what is considered a miasmatic district.

The warden calls especial attention to the exposed location of the prison, without walls to surround it, remote from the city, and too far away for assistance from the police authorities in case of any extraordinary occurrence. This entails the necessity of constantly employing extra guards.

He is still of the opinion that were a wall built surrounding the jail, and suitable buildings for workshops erected, it would be a matter of economy to the government.

In compliance with the law, 136 convicts have been transported during the year, of whom 100 were sent to the Maryland penitentiary at Baltimore, Md., and 36 to the penitentiary at Albany, at an actual cost of \$1,136.35. Forty-one boys were transported to the Reform School, who were sentenced to that institution by the police and criminal courts of this District.

The annual salaries of physician, guards, engineer, assistant engineer, fireman, messenger, and cooks amount to \$35,820. Repairs to steam-boilers, heating apparatus, force-pump, steam-pipes, washing-machines, together with expense of painting, glazing, fencing, and grading, amount to \$833.41.

Other expenditures for subsistence of prisoners, fuel, gas, &c., will be found detailed in the warden's report herewith submitted.

The daily average number of prisoners confined in jail during the year was 182. The total number of prisoners confined in jail during the year was 2,005.

REFORM SCHOOL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(EXHIBIT L.)

The report of the president of the board of trustees of the Reform School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, is satisfactory, and gives an encouraging account of this important institution. From this report it appears that the school has progressed favorably, and has been of great benefit to its inmates.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 158 boys in the school; committed during the year, 67; making a total of 225 provided for. Of

this number, 39 were discharged, 3 indentured, 1 pardoned by the President of the United States, 1 held by the court pending a hearing on *habeas corpus*, 2 died, and 6 absent without leave, leaving in the school at the close of the year 173 boys. Of those who were received, 17 were committed by the president of the board and 50 by the police court of the district; 31 were committed for incorrigibility, 31 for larceny, 1 for vagrancy, 1 for malicious trespass, and 3 for assault.

Considerable progress has been made on the farm and garden, and the work thereon has been diligently and satisfactorily prosecuted. Owing to a lack of proper facilities, the result of the labor in the workshop is not encouraging. No provision having been made for teaching the boys trades, the only work they can do, aside from the farm and garden, is that of caning chairs. They have caned during the year 25,150 seats under a contract made for this work. With proper facilities many useful trades could be taught the boys which would yield a revenue to the school.

Scarlet fever appeared in the school, and spread to a considerable extent. A small building having been fitted up for the purpose, the disease was confined and the prompt and efficient labors of the nurses arrested its progress.

With the exception of three cases of pneumonia, which readily yielded to medical treatment, no other sickness has occurred.

During the year much work has been performed in grading and beautifying the grounds, and a well-selected library, the want of which had long been felt, has been added to the school.

The receipts of the year were:

Appropriation by Congress for salaries and current expenses.....	\$15,000 00
District of Columbia, for maintenance of boys therefrom	17,135 26
Labor of boys in shop and from sale of produce	1,914 80
Total	34,050 06

The disbursements for the same period, amounting to \$34,050.06, will be found in the treasurer's detailed report herewith transmitted.

The following estimate is submitted by the president of the board:

For salaries.....	\$12,000 00
For erection of a family building.....	12,000 00
For erection of a barn	5,000 00
Annual repairs and painting.....	1,000 00
Total	30,000 00

Special attention is directed to the above estimates, which have been carefully prepared.

The president of the board deems it essential that additional teachers be appointed, owing to the increased number of boys. The school-room is already overcrowded, and unless an additional building is erected, it will be impossible to receive more boys. I would, therefore, most earnestly urge your favorable consideration of the request for the erection of a suitable new building.

A new barn is also imperatively needed, the present one being in a most dilapidated and insecure condition, threatening to fall at any time, thereby jeopardizing the stock contained therein.

A personal examination of this important institution has satisfied me that its officers have done their best with the limited means at their command. The necessity of extended accommodations to meet the increasing demands on the school seems to me apparent, and I commend its needs to the careful consideration of Congress.

PROTECTION TO CIVIL OFFICERS.

It is important that additional provision should be made for the protection of the executive civil officers.

The punishment now attached to a resistance to the process of the United States courts is not proportionate to the crime of murder which in frequent instances has been committed upon deputy marshals because they have arrested or endeavored to arrest violators of the law.

It should not be left to the State to determine and enforce the penalty for an act against the execution of justice of such serious character, but appropriate legislation should enable the court whose authority has been defied and whose faithful officers have been killed, to administer the penalty which the crime deserves. It is unfortunately too clear that if this duty be left to the courts of the States, it cannot be expected that in certain portions of the Union it will now be faithfully and efficiently performed.

THE ELECTION LAWS.

Information, which I received from various sources, led me to believe previous to the recent Congressional election that such interference with the canvass preceding it had taken place, and was reasonably to be expected with the election itself, that the attention of the officers of this department should in certain localities be called to infractions of the laws which had occurred, or which might be expected, and to the necessity of doing all in their power to prevent them and to secure a fair election. In some instances it was deemed to have been fully shown that peaceful meetings lawfully called for the advocacy of particular candidates for Congress had been intruded upon by armed bands, who, under the specious pretext of keeping the peace, prevented by disorder and ruffianism the organization or the proper holding of such meetings.

The Attorney-General's Office is not provided with the means of any general system of investigation of infractions of the laws. It depends mainly upon the reports of facts in individual cases made by the officers of the department upon the ground, and on their requests for instructions in regard thereto. Availing myself of these, as well as of information from those public sources which are common to all, it is apparent that in various parts of the Union (especially in certain portions of the States of Louisiana, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia) instances of unlawful combination and violence, intended to prevent a free and peaceful advocacy of candidates for Congress, occurred previous to the day of election, and upon the day of election deliberate frauds were resorted to in voting and canvassing the votes, often accompanied by threats and intimidation.

A frequent outrage upon the purity of the ballot was in what is familiarly known as "ballot-box stuffing," and consisted in preparing the boxes by depositing therein before the voting commenced or after it was concluded large numbers of fraudulent ballots, and also by folding smaller ballots within a larger one in such a way that they could be shaken out by the voter as he deposited his ballot or afterward by those who had the custody of the box. This fraud was accomplished by the use of small ballots printed upon tissue-paper, and was perpetrated in so many different places and with tickets so carefully prepared and of such similarity that it cannot be doubted that it was the result of an organized conspiracy of some central directing agency to defeat the will of the people and falsify the true result of the election.

The canvass and election were accompanied in the State of Louisiana

by a series of cowardly and cruel murders, the only apparent motive for which was to prevent the colored people from exercising their right of suffrage. These murders occurred in Caddo, Tensas, Natchitoches, and other parishes.

It has been my duty to advise the proper subordinate officers of the department, in such manner as seemed best calculated to secure the ends of justice, to promptly assert and enforce the authority of the laws of the United States in order to bring to justice those who have violated them.

I have seen no reason to believe that any arrests which they have caused to be made have not been fully justified, or that they have acted otherwise than as their duty plainly demanded. The attempt to bring to justice the violators of the law has, however, been followed by a system of persecution of United States officers, and of witnesses who have been called to testify in regard to the transactions complained of, which cannot be too severely condemned. This resistance to the laws of the United States has in some instances taken the form of brutal violence, but more generally that of complaints and prosecutions under the State laws for alleged offenses. In such proceedings bail has sometimes been refused, or fixed at amounts so exorbitant that the accused could not be expected to be able to obtain it. The character of these prosecutions may perhaps be better understood when it is observed that large numbers of them are for alleged perjuries committed before United States commissioners or the courts of the United States—offenses of which it is entirely clear that the States have no jurisdiction.

It will be my effort fairly but decidedly to do all in my power to execute the laws of the United States regarding the purity of elections in the same way as all its other laws and to bring to justice those who have violated them. Some addition to the anticipated expenses of this department for the current year may be occasioned by doing this thoroughly, and the means for meeting these should be provided by Congress.

I respectfully submit to the consideration of Congress whether additional provisions may not be made more effectively to protect officers of the United States and witnesses summoned on its behalf against causeless prosecutions, and to enable them to transfer the examination of them to the courts of the United States.

UTAH.

For the last three years appropriations have been made for the expenses of Territorial courts in Utah, and a similar one should be made for the fiscal year 1880. A large portion of the twenty thousand dollars provided for this expense is expended in support of the prisoners in the penitentiary. This building is in an insecure condition and ought to be placed in a fit condition for the security of the prisoners. This recommendation has been made in the annual reports of my predecessors and myself, and it is hoped that Congress will yet see the necessity and urgency of its suitable repair. From its present condition, the cost of guarding the inmates is larger than in the other penitentiaries under the supervision of the Attorney-General.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. DEVENS,
Attorney-General.

EXHIBIT A.—Statement showing the number of civil suits to which the United States was a party 1878, with the number terminated during

Districts.	Civil suits to which the United States was a party pending July 1, 1878.					Civil suits to which				
						Customs suits.				
	Customs suits.	Internal-revenue suits.	Post-office suits.	Miscellaneous suits.	Total.	Judgment for United States.	Judgment for defendant.	Dismissed or discontinued.	Total.	Appealed from district to circuit. Appealed from circuit to Supreme.
Alabama, northern district		9	3	6	18					
Alabama, middle district		5	2		7					
Alabama, southern district	1			10	11	1			1	
Arkansas, eastern district		1	1	1	3					
Arkansas, western district		1	1	20	22					
California	28	22	5	41	96	10	1	7	18	
Colorado		1	2	24	27					
Connecticut	3	2		11	16					
Delaware	7		8		15					
Florida, northern district	12	9	4	17	42	3			3	
Florida, southern district		1		1	2	1	1		1	
Georgia, northern district		33	11	3	47					
Georgia, southern district	1	5	1	1	7	2			2	
Illinois, northern district	1	56	1	18	76	3			3	
Illinois, southern district	2	10	2	6	20					
Indiana		14		3	17					
Iowa										
Kansas		4	4	13	21					
Kentucky		6			6					
Louisiana	436	101	37	53	627	5	3		8	
Maine	3			5	8			1	2	
Maryland	7	2	1		10					
Massachusetts	148	118		42	308	12		10	22	1
Michigan, eastern district	2	3		2	7			2	2	
Michigan, western district		2	1	16	19					
Minnesota	4			20	24					
Mississippi, northern district*		1	1	15	17	1			1	
Mississippi, southern district		13		13	27					
Missouri, eastern district	1	4	2	4	10					
Missouri, western district		2		6	8					
Nebraska										
Nevada										
New Hampshire				5	5					
New Jersey	5	11		5	21	1			1	1
New York, northern district	6	13		8	27	2		4	6	
New York, southern district	1,257	540		173	1,970	118	1	384	503	1
New York, eastern district	2	37		23	62	4			4	
North Carolina, eastern district	1	52		1	54	1		3	4	
North Carolina, western district		5	1		6					
Ohio, northern district		3		4	7					
Ohio, southern district		30		14	44					
Oregon			1	13	14					
Pennsylvania, eastern district	58	157	1	60	276	7	9	20	36	
Pennsylvania, western district	4	53		21	78	1			1	
Rhode Island										
South Carolina						3			3	
Tennessee, eastern district		15	2	3	20					
Tennessee, middle district		42		7	49					
Tennessee, western district		15		20	35	4			4	
Texas, eastern district	2	5		7	14	2			2	
Texas, western district		4	4	60	68					
Vermont	2			3	5					
Virginia, eastern district		16	1	16	33	2	1	1	1	
Virginia, western district		13			13					
West Virginia		16	1	5	22					
Wisconsin, eastern district		11		10	21					
Wisconsin, western district		4	1	2	7					
Arizona			1	3	4					
Dakota				1	1					
District of Columbia				54	54	1			1	
Idaho				3	3		1		1	
Montana				13	13					
New Mexico			1	1	2					
Utah				16	16					
Washington		4		1	5					
Wyoming			1	1	2					
Total of each class of cases	1,993	1,469	100	904	4,466	184	17	433	634	3

* No report received.

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party pending in the circuit and district courts of the United States on the 1st day of July, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

the United States was a party terminated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

Internal-revenue suits.						Post-office suits.						Miscellaneous suits.					
Judgment for United States.	Judgment for defendant.	Dismissed or discontinued.	Total.	Appealed from district to circuit.	Appealed from circuit to Supreme.	Judgment for United States.	Judgment for defendant.	Dismissed or discontinued.	Total.	Appealed from district to circuit.	Appealed from circuit to Supreme.	Judgment for United States.	Judgment for defendant.	Dismissed or discontinued.	Total.	Appealed from district to circuit.	Appealed from circuit to Supreme.
45			45			5			5			1		1	2		
12			12			2			2			1		4	1		
3			3												4		
7			7			3			3						1		
9			9									31	1	16	49		2
6	9		17			2			2			7	2	4	13		
1		3	9			4			4			10	2	10	22		
		2	3			3			3			5			5		1
1			1														
2			2			3	1		4			5		9	14		
18	3	3	24			1			1			3			3		
2			2			2			2			24		1	25		
24	9	9	42	6		1		1	2			2	1	1	1		
1	2		3									8	1	2	6		
4	1		5									5	1	1	7		
6		1	9	1		2			2			1		1	2		
												2		2	4		1
42		7	49			1		1	2			2		2	4	1	
10	3		13		1	1		1	1			1		3	4		
						14			14			13	5	1	19		
6	3	1	10	4								1			1		
10		10	20									7	11	5	23	2	
		4	4			2			2			6		3	9		1
3			3			1			1			4	1	5	10		
2			2			1			1			2			2		
25	7	7	39			9			9			54	7	8	69	3	1
1	1	1	3			1			1								
11			11			1			1			1	1	1	3		
10	3	8	21			1			1					1	1		
8	1	4	13		1		1		1			7		5	12		
36		298	334	1	1							13	2	146	161		
26	1		27									10	5		15		
2	2	2	6														
8			8			3			3								
5		2	7	1		1			1				1		1		
9		2	11			2		2	4			8	1	6	15		
												2		3	5		
73	14	14	101		15							13	1	7	21		1
1	1	7	9			1		1	2			2		6	8		
		1	1											3			
2			2			4			4							15	5
24	4		28	3													
24	2	32	68			1			1			9	3	15	27		
			2			1		3	4			5	2	9	16		
3			3			1			1			82	32		114		
8	2	1	11		3	2			2			9	4	5	18		
22	2	19	53	1													
2		1	3		2												
						1			1					1	1		
						2	1		1								
1		1	2			1			1			6	3	1	10		
						4			4			4			4		
1			1			1			1			1			1		
2			2									11			11		
71	70	445	1,056	17	23	84	2	10	96	1		375	89	339	803	21	12

EXHIBIT A.—Statement showing the number of civil suits, &c.—Continued.

Districts.	Aggregate amount of judgments obtained during the year in favor of the United States.	Amount actually realized from judgments obtained during the year in favor of the United States.	Amount realized during the year from judgments obtained in former years in favor of the United States.	Amount realized during the year from suits settled by compromise.
Alabama, northern district	\$4,681 92	\$1,370 13		
Alabama, middle district	16,647 56		\$6,496 50	
Alabama, southern district	5,973 58	5,773 98		
Arkansas, eastern district	893 90	294 01	54 00	\$344 30
Arkansas, western district	18,103 03	621 91	394 71	500 00
California	76,942 94	46,298 22		
Colorado	18,195 45			250 00
Connecticut	5,771 31	741 26		1,349 57
Delaware				
Florida, northern district	6,578 48		69 53	880 00
Florida, southern district	6,075 87	3,667 98		
Georgia, northern district	12,358 71	941 78		
Georgia, southern district	1,580 70		2,316 49	
Illinois, northern district	202,584 27	549 64		5 00
Illinois, southern district	7,163 60		4,569 95	
Indiana	77,191 46	2,405 02		
Iowa	19,642 97	6,287 84		
Kansas	1,492 80			
Kentucky	443 67			
Louisiana	85,067 86			
Maine	1,657 09	1,657 09		
Maryland	9,719 13	4,493 76		300 00
Massachusetts	19,030 83	9,384 86		3,597 87
Michigan, eastern district	630 91			595 10
Michigan, western district	319 53	235 95		
Minnesota	31,876 54	20,856 19		
Mississippi, northern district*				
Mississippi, southern district	21,581 02	7,508 19		256 00
Missouri, eastern district	78,073 08	2,979 66	4,500 94	
Missouri, western district	1,130 57			
Nebraska	71 87		499 16	
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey	2,536 93	2,165 49	2,143 32	
New York, northern district	66,878 32	62,928 49		
New York, southern district	386,481 03	43,487 27		65,341 54
New York, eastern district	7,562 77		6,869 98	5,000 00
North Carolina, eastern district	2,418 25	2,418 25		
North Carolina, western district	2,486 00			
Ohio, northern district	55,141 23	37,911 63		2,000 00
Ohio, southern district	26,727 97	1,008 12	3,360 02	2,380 00
Oregon	13,592 95			290 70
Pennsylvania, eastern district	241,879 26		191,018 52	7,262 67
Pennsylvania, western district	12,050 24		3,013 65	1,159 13
Rhode Island				
South Carolina	5,550 16	4,155 40		
Tennessee, eastern district	302 44	15 00	104 65	

* No report received.

EXHIBIT A.—Statement showing the number of civil suits, &c.—Continued.

Districts.	Aggregate amount of judgments obtained during the year in favor of the United States.	Amount actually realized from judgments obtained during the year in favor of the United States.	Amount realized during the year from judgments obtained in former years in favor of the United States.	Amount realized during the year from suits settled by compromise.
Tennessee, middle district.....	\$7, 513 51	\$1, 578 49	\$2, 019 60	\$146 45
Tennessee, western district.....	63, 542 03	163 12		
Texas, eastern district.....	2, 227 25	110 55		
Texas, western district.....	20, 132 75	5, 587 50		
Vermont.....				
Virginia, eastern district.....	13, 294 50	3, 560 00	112 65	196 49
Virginia, western district.....	4, 333 10	1, 515 00		
West Virginia.....				
Wisconsin, eastern district.....	3, 006 62	986 00		
Wisconsin, western district.....	86 40			
Arizona.....				
Dakota.....	353 89	293 78		
District of Columbia.....	25, 722 39			
Idaho.....				
Montana.....	175 50	175 50		
New Mexico.....	183, 062 52			
Utah.....	574 70			
Washington.....	1, 216 55	16 55		
Wyoming.....	1, 287 50	1, 287 50		
Total.....	1, 881, 617 41	285, 430 81	227, 543 67	91, 854 82

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

EXHIBIT B.—Statement showing the number of criminal cases pending in the circuit and district courts of the United States on the 1st day of July, 1878, with the number terminated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

Criminal cases pending July 1, 1878.											Criminal cases terminated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.										
Districts.	Customs prosecutions.	Internal-revenue prosecutions.	Post-office prosecutions.	Prosecutions under enforcement acts.	Prosecutions under naturalization laws.	Prosecutions under interference laws.	Prosecutions under pension laws.	Prosecutions for embezzlement.	Miscellaneous prosecutions.	Total.	Customs.				Internal revenue.				Post-office.		
											Convictions.	Acquittals.	Noted, discontinued, or quashed.	Total.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Noted, discontinued, or quashed.	Total.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Noted, discontinued, or quashed.	Total.
Alabama, northern district.	325	3						1	9	338	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Noted, discontinued, or quashed.	Total.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Noted, discontinued, or quashed.	Total.			
Alabama, middle district.	312	4	2					1	23	342	41	26	37	104	4	1		5			
Alabama, southern district.	50		7						4	61	60	2	22	84							
Arkansas, eastern district.	4	4						1		9	28	2	7	37	7	2		9			
Arkansas, western district.	11				25					36	20	2	1	23	2			2			
California.	1	2						1	33	61	1	2	69	25	78	6		6			
Colorado.								5	4	17	6	1	2	3	6	2	4	4			
Connecticut.	11	2					2			13	5		29	34	6	10		16			
Delaware.			11							13	2	1	1	4				5			
Florida, northern district.	29			5				6	15	55	11	10	5	26	3		2	5			
Florida, southern district.			1							1	3	2	1	6				5			
Georgia, northern district.	78	4						2	10	94	46	42	47	135	1	1		2			
Georgia, southern district.	14	1						1	2	18	10	14	26	50	2	2	3	7			
Illinois, northern district.	31	6							16	53	32	7	64	98	6	4		15			
Illinois, southern district.	14	2					2	1	20	39	1	1	173	10	3	3	13	15			
Indiana.	39	8	1				1	2	21	72	156	7	10	45	55	2	6	9			
Iowa.	255	23							31	309	126	24	29	179	3		6	9			
Kansas.	18	3					1		14	36	11	13	26	50	2	1	4	7			
Kentucky.	56	2							8	68	152	13	69	234	7		1	7			
Louisiana.	38	17								59	13	2	188	263	1	1		3			
Maine.	5									5	3	1	8	31	4	2	6	6			
Maryland.	47									56	22	6	3	31	4			4			
Massachusetts.	10	12					1		10	22	1	2	25	98	11	7		20			
Michigan, eastern district.	19							3	78	244	2	0	62	14	12	1		4			
Michigan, western district.	52	2					2	1	37	83	0	88		14	52	4		4			
Minnesota.	31	6							15	73	1	1	9	6	2	1		2			
Mississippi, northern district.					2				4	6			2	11				8			
Mississippi, southern district.	12	5	4				8			30				23	83	1		4			
Missouri, western district.	87	1								117	60	17	42	913	1	3	7	8			
Missouri, eastern district.	47								20	117	127	1		43				4			

Missouri, western district	24	2				1	7	32						30	3	7	46	4	1	2	7
Nebraska	15					1	4	25						19	2	10	20	2		1	2
New Hampshire	4	2				1	2	4						1		6	7	1		1	1
New Jersey	71	14				13	1	93	4					27	8	1	36	7		1	7
New York, northern district	37	47				5	1	189	12					54	6	20	80	34	2	18	04
New York, southern district	265	23				2	6	309	2					18	1	344	374	4	5	9	9
New York, eastern district	58	2	10			21		91	2					13	9	22	1	22		2	5
North Carolina, eastern district	47	1				7		35						27	18	38	83	1	2	3	8
North Carolina, western district	216					1	9	228						111	45	72	228	1	1	1	1
Ohio, northern district	12	2				3		17						44	1	13	58	11	1	4	13
Ohio, southern district	24	10				1	37	72	1					22	5	16	43	14	8	4	21
Oregon	7					4		15	3					8	1	3	12				15
Pennsylvania, eastern district	42	25				9	93	178						21	8	22	30	6	8	14	15
Pennsylvania, western district	93	15				9	28	136						7	1	22	30	6			14
Rhode Island	10						7	17								5	5				9
South Carolina	86	9					244	339						100	53	44	197	3	5	1	9
Tennessee, eastern district	270	1				1	9	281						371	9	132	512	3	2	5	6
Tennessee, middle district	376	4				2	30	421						154	25	32	211		1		9
Tennessee, western district	34	1				2	16	53						45	5	38	98	3	1	5	9
Texas, eastern district	49	4				1	2	56						9	4	44	57	3	1	4	4
Texas, western district	309	31				3	38	381						148	208	2	356	3	15	1	18
Montana	6	3	2			1		12	2					1	1	2	3				
Virginia, eastern district	14	6	25			1	1	47	4					19	29	15	63	9	3	12	
Virginia, western district	254						2	234						65	52	71	188				
West Virginia	356	6					3	365						104	73	136	315	2		2	2
Wisconsin, eastern district	2					1		7						6	2	4	12	1		1	1
Wisconsin, western district	4	2				3	4	9						4	2	3	9	7	2	9	9
Arizona	1						2	3						1	1	4	6				
Dakota	17	4					62	83	1					21	7	1	29	3	1	4	3
District of Columbia	2	2				1	347	352						8	43	27	78				
Idaho							31	31													
Montana							1	1													
New Mexico	6					1	12	32						8	43	27	78				
Utah	13					1	10	14						9	1	1	11		1	1	1
Washington	4					5	6	15	2					4		1	5				
Wyoming						1	1	2						2		1	3	4		4	8
Total of each class of cases..	203	4,003	278	56	37	45	65	1,884	7,281	50	13	51	114	2,740	880	2,081	3,701	237	51	116	404

* No report received.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

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[illegible]

* No report received.

EXHIBIT B.—Statement showing the number of criminal cases, &c.—Continued.

Districts.	Aggregate amount of fines, forfeitures, and penalties imposed in criminal cases during the year.	Amount realized on fines, forfeitures, and penalties imposed during the year.	Amount realized on fines, forfeitures, and penalties imposed in former years.
Alabama, northern district	\$5,084 50	\$201 38	
Alabama, middle district	3,332 88		\$3,267 74
Alabama, southern district	2,174 00	252 00	
Arkansas, eastern district	32,122 87	237 17	
Arkansas, western district	8,405 00		
California	17,708 80	850 20	
Colorado	345 00		
Connecticut	935 26	603 92	
Delaware	2,136 12	236 12	
Florida, northern district	355 50	130 50	
Florida, southern district	325 00		
Georgia, northern district	5,000 00		
Georgia, southern district			
Illinois, northern district	7 700 00	2,336 00	
Illinois, southern district	19 545 40	10,155 00	
Indiana	3 293 00	2,403 00	
Iowa	8 878 07	1,896 35	
Kansas	1,291 00		
Kentucky	15,178 00		
Louisiana	1,967 00	216 00	
Maine	4,630 00	3,462 18	
Maryland	1 150 00	725 00	
Massachusetts	9 492 64	3,943 64	
Michigan, eastern district	3,175 00		
Michigan, western district	1 322 88	1,175 23	
Minnesota	2,162 96	193 66	
Mississippi, northern district*			
Mississippi, southern district	2,287 85	1,642 19	48 65
Missouri, eastern district	33,759 00	1,594 00	2,394 64
Missouri, western district	2,602 00	458 00	
Nebraska	1,395 00		2,000 85
Nevada	125 00	125 00	
New Hampshire	500 00		
New Jersey	3,400 00		
New York, northern district	14,592 59	4,154 64	
New York, southern district	5,321 70	719 70	
New York, eastern district	2,078 00	75 00	30 00
North Carolina, eastern district	2,766 74	962 09	
North Carolina, western district	10,202 15	911 92	
Ohio, northern district	7,667 48	2,408 52	
Ohio, southern district	12,225 00	300 00	5 00
Oregon	3,406 00	1,078 00	3,606 34
Pennsylvania, eastern district	1,080 00	90 00	
Pennsylvania, western district	27,400 00	200 00	
Rhode Island			
South Carolina	14,495 00	1,710 00	
Tennessee, eastern district	24,215 00	330 86	
Tennessee, middle district	15,766 20	1,539 13	1,095 18

EXHIBIT B.—Statement showing the number of criminal cases, &c.—Continued.

Districts.	Aggregate amount of fines, forfeitures, and penalties imposed in criminal cases during the year.	Amount realized on fines, forfeitures, and penalties imposed during the year.	Amount realized on fines, forfeitures, and penalties imposed in former years.
Tennessee, western district.....	\$4,088 92	\$328 36	.....
Texas, eastern district.....	585 35	354 10	.....
Texas, western district.....	11,645 00	11,645 00	.....
Vermont.....	175 00	175 00	.....
Virginia, eastern district.....	4,735 00	495 00	.....
Virginia, western district.....	6,752 89	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	25,242 80	1,410 00	.....
Wisconsin, eastern district.....	749 00	449 00	.....
Wisconsin, western district.....	1,066 00	666 00	\$411 72
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	7,137 50	7,137 50	.....
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	146 00	.....	.....
Utah.....	902 00	400 00	.....
Washington.....	2,286 22	1,001 77	.....
Wyoming.....	506 00	100 00	.....
Total.....	408,302 75	71,478 11	12,859 52

* No report received.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

EXHIBIT C.—Statement showing the number of civil suits, to which the United States was not a party, commenced and terminated in the circuit and district courts of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and of those pending July 1, 1878.

Districts.	Number commenced during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.										Number terminated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.					Number pending July 1, 1878.	
	Admiralty.					Admiralty.					Other suits.					Admiralty.	Other suits.
	Total.	Judgment for plaintiff.	Judgment for defendant.	Discontinued or dismissed.	Not stated.	Total.	Judgment for plaintiff.	Judgment for defendant.	Discontinued or dismissed.	Not stated.	Total.	Judgment for plaintiff.	Judgment for defendant.	Discontinued or dismissed.	Not stated.		
Alabama, northern district.	26					26					26						76
Alabama, middle district.	65					65					65						60
Alabama, southern district.	16					16					16						29
Arkansas, eastern district.	207					208					208						54
Arkansas, western district.	23					23					23						52
California.	142					174					31						369
Colorado.	67					67					67						42
Connecticut.	153					153					153						278
Delaware.	6					6					6						21
Florida.	14					14					14						21
Florida, northern district.	27					27					27						13
Georgia.	45					45					45						89
Georgia, northern district.	60					60					60						11
Georgia, southern district.	104					104					104						107
Illinois, northern district.	130					1,227					98						845
Illinois, southern district.	13					334					655						2,761
Indiana.	10					532					5						7
Iowa.	473					473					494						644
Kansas.	367					367					245						708
Kentucky.	57					57					125						246
Louisiana.	213					345					12						38
Maine.	22					72					51						1,337
Maryland.	54					64					69						310
Massachusetts.	210					294					23						1,162
Michigan, eastern district.	684					906					20						2,160
Michigan, western district.	54					261					34						182
Minnesota.	2					140					21						90
Mississippi, northern district.	36					37					54						302
Mississippi, southern district.	244					281					63						120
Missouri, eastern district.	197					190					41						962
Missouri, western district.	252					252					13						1,112
Nevada.	30					30					178						679
											52						15
											30						688
											127						223
											53						43
											287						212
											212						253
											112						210
											40						41

	14	18	27	3	42	72	2	7	9	11	11
New Hampshire.....	67	18	17	3	42	72	2	7	4	11	11
New York, northern district.....	65	225	17	5	30	47	32	31	111	1,751	1,904
New York, southern district.....	374	1,150	140	5	145	145	29	34	495	3,041	3,875
North Carolina, eastern district.....	420	517	24	4	117	5	27	17	24	2	62
North Carolina, western district.....	30	80	4	1			27	17	46	60	72
Ohio, northern district.....	320	530	115	8	54	169	107	17	139	60	323
Ohio, southern district.....	274	268	115	8		23	100	17	177	368	49
Oregon.....	24	24	13	5	18	30	16	14	30	48	756
Pennsylvania, eastern district.....	13	44	5	7	87	124	70	45	150	691	77
Pennsylvania, western district.....	73	187	26	11		21	12	2	14	18	102
Rhode Island.....	31	68	19	2			5	10	23	59	72
South Carolina.....	17	109	5		7	12	56	2	58	97	96
Tennessee, eastern district.....	12	12	1				3	3	6	93	92
Tennessee, middle district.....	3	60	1			1	35	34	89	114	144
Tennessee, western district.....	10	174	35	25		60	310	240	550	80	113
Texas, eastern district.....	28	84	7	23		30	25	27	32	11	360
Texas, western district.....	44	44					92	66	138		62
Vermont.....	40	44	32			32	21	8	53	13	205
Virginia, eastern district.....	112	112					26	13	41	132	130
Virginia, western district.....	7	43	4	1		5	21	19	42	10	234
West Virginia.....	38	142	16	2	16	84	37	14	106	20	356
Wisconsin, eastern district.....	1	84	1			2	17	2	75	2	191
Wisconsin, western district.....											
Total of each class of cases.....	2,733	8,768	11,501	1,533	2,961	2,202	4,100	1,785	7,660	19,885	22,005

* No report.

EXHIBIT C.—Statement showing the number of civil suits, to which the United States was not a party, commenced and terminated, &c.—Continued.

Districts.	Amount of judgments for plaintiffs.			Amount of judgments for defendants.			Remarks.
	Admiralty.	Other suits.	Total.	Admiralty.	Other suits.	Total.	
Alabama, northern district.		\$38,550 40	\$38,550 40				
Alabama, middle district.		205,458 82	205,458 82		\$484 00	\$484 00	
Alabama, southern district.		123,410 75	123,410 75	\$201 85	179 85	381 80	
Arkansas, eastern district.	\$7,422 03	228,574 84	235,996 87				
Arkansas, western district.		83,223 91	83,223 91		139 30	139 30	
California.	29,853 49	44,223 98	74,077 47	181 75	2,189 25	2,371 00	
Colorado.		18,383 42	18,383 42				
Connecticut.		23,055 59	23,055 59				
Delaware.		19,898 42	19,898 42				
Florida, northern district.	1,500 00	18,184 42	19,684 42		972 70	972 70	
Florida, southern district.	5,548 14		5,548 14		1,000 00	1,000 00	
Georgia, northern district.	56,299 78	27,518 03	83,817 81	75 25		75 25	
Georgia, southern district.		37,581 50	37,581 50				
Illinois, northern district.	44,441 87	181,373 45	225,815 32		163 05	163 05	
Illinois, southern district.	540 38	6,279,857 79	6,317,398 57		4,104 93	4,104 93	
Indiana.	17,074 70	20,750,093 50	20,767,168 20		2,147 43	2,147 43	
Iowa.		2,490,841 56	2,510,099 20				
Kansas.		518,813 82	518,813 82				
Kentucky.		337,213 10	337,213 10				
Louisiana.	198,887 98	28,893 82	227,781 80	2,847 00	2,044 00	2,044 00	
Maine.	9,611 12	200,843 29	210,454 41		1,600 00	1,600 00	
Maryland.	91,077 73	363,737 57	454,815 30		1,104 00	1,104 00	
Massachusetts.	25,352 04	17,482 22	42,834 26				
Michigan, eastern district.	145,431 96	170,881 89	316,313 85		9,571 30	9,571 30	
Michigan, western district.	116,180 22	1,088,894 41	1,205,074 63		5,830 22	5,830 22	
Minnesota.	5,170 55	338,263 97	343,434 52		2,350 38	2,350 38	
Mississippi, northern district.	473 50	318,210 16	318,683 66				
Mississippi, southern district.					2,331 58	2,331 58	No report.
Missouri, eastern district.	3,336 82	88,240 83	91,577 65				
Missouri, western district.	4,010 05	358,060 68	362,070 73				
Montana.	418 76	412,897 62	413,316 38				
Nebraska.		414,934 26	414,934 26		3,444 70	3,444 70	
Nevada.		24,353 66	24,353 66				
New Hampshire.		180 82	180 82				
New Jersey.	10,900 00		10,900 00				
New York, northern district.	16,732 48	76,780 41	93,512 89	250 00	576 18	576 18	
New York, southern district.	24,382 99	66,751 62	91,134 61	541 12	15,953 31	16,494 43	
New York, eastern district.	44,653 19	13,880 82	58,534 01	487 40	1,479 00	1,479 00	
North Carolina, eastern district.	36 80	30,024 31	30,061 11				
North Carolina, western district.		34,136 40	34,136 40				
Ohio, northern district.	39,605 84	157,126 12	196,731 96		2,328 45	2,328 45	
Ohio, southern district.	10,394 29	47,719 28	58,113 57				
Oregon.	2,678 00	14,425 90	17,103 90				

	45, 113 10	147, 744 02	102, 837 12	3, 102 24	060 03	4, 140 17
Pennsylvania, eastern district	2, 422 21	11, 798 19	11, 798 19		153 23	153 23
Pennsylvania, western district						
Rhode Island						
South Carolina	8, 843 42	140, 170 83	155, 054 25			
Tennessee, eastern district		304 52	304 92		53 22	53 22
Tennessee, middle district	51 90	110, 925 18	110, 977 08			
Tennessee, western district	9, 008 50	296, 108 75	296, 715 25		1, 028 43	1, 028 43
Texas, eastern district	1, 701 07	86, 378 51	86, 079 58			
Texas, western district		204, 412 96	204, 412 96			
Vermont						
Virginia, eastern district	4, 012 05	17, 807 29	21, 819 34			
Virginia, western district			42, 580 08		157 85	157 85
West Virginia	4, 723 50	38, 427 44	41, 150 98		674 20	674 20
Wisconsin, eastern district	19, 127 33	461, 835 64	481, 062 97	112 18	651 11	703 29
Wisconsin, western district	300 00	188, 857 22	189, 257 22		78 70	78 70
Total	770, 840 95	38, 483, 777 55	39, 254, 618 50	7, 868 98	64, 498 10	72, 297 08

No report.

EXHIBIT D.—Statement of expenditures made by the Department of Justice out of the appropriation to defray the expenses of the courts of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

Districts.	Marshals.	Attorneys.	Clerks.	Commissioners.	Rents.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
Alabama, northern district.	\$24,711 60	\$1,870 00	\$3,685 15	\$3,864 04	\$750 00		\$34,880 79
Alabama, middle district.	39,688 00	3,871 40	1,185 20	1,642 25	1,000 00	\$1,017 22	48,414 07
Alabama, southern district.	6,000 00	2,025 00	984 35	954 25			9,971 25
Arizona.	7,000 00	1,485 00	798 85	76 11	50 00	797 86	10,207 82
Arkansas, eastern district.	24,000 00	1,792 00	1,242 17	571 10	1,050 00	7,832 25	36,607 52
Arkansas, western district.	105,317 00	5,300 94	3,766 95	2,791 50			118,028 39
California.	44,000 00	9,330 00	4,921 05	1,213 75	9,350 00	3,072 87	71,868 67
Colorado.	16,000 00	1,840 50	772 06	1,183 60	1,350 00	348 60	20,504 76
Connecticut.	6,158 84	1,544 70	333 00	256 45	1,240 00	580 38	9,083 51
Dakota.	29,655 20	2,245 70	981 41	392 20	1,220 00		34,484 51
Delaware.	4,778 00	2,535 00	422 90	55 80			5,791 70
District of Columbia.	62,720 00	13,617 29	5,833 22	120 18		1,083 10	77,540 57
Supreme Court.	28,500 00						28,500 00
United States jail.	18,913 00	520 40	517 35	953 20	825 00	74,600 00	74,000 00
Florida, northern district.	5,000 00	395 00	342 68	26 25	750 00		6,507 93
Florida, southern district.		5,498 80	2,494 15	5,174 40	1,500 00		
Georgia, northern district.	69,435 00	5,960 00	4,200 05	1,247 59			86,998 89
Georgia, southern district.			416 35	73 55			
Iceland.	7,780 00	1,051 00		907 00	750 00		10,070 90
Illinois, northern district.	36,598 00	7,723 20		1,051 45	5,500 00		52,300 60
Illinois, southern district.	42,765 00	4,591 80		1,051 45			49,295 15
Indiana.	14,197 00	2,145 90		1,159 45			17,452 30
Iowa.	54,087 00	6,552 25		1,098 98			71,238 88
Kansas.	24,915 75	1,848 20		1,098 98			28,297 08
Kentucky.	63,825 00	5,093 40		3,113 90			78,042 30
Louisiana.	61,750 00	6,177 50		3,800 00			71,613 00
Maine.	10,744 00		850 00				12,065 72
Maryland.	20,000 00	2,000 00		1,098 98			24,097 96
Massachusetts.	30,000 00	6,981 14		1,586 05			38,567 19
Michigan, eastern district.	18,385 00	2,880 00		3,144 10			24,409 10
Michigan, western district.	12,000 00	1,224 24		137 80			13,362 04
Minnesota.	25,100 00	2,212 40		1,839 65			29,352 05
Mississippi, northern district.	22,000 00	2,797 80		1,000 35			27,594 15
Mississippi, southern district.	4,286 93	3,903 04		19 85			8,209 82
Missouri, eastern district.	46,300 00	10,577 53		1,168 91			58,046 44
Missouri, western district.	28,315 00	1,609 00		465 40			30,389 40
Montana.	21,000 00	1,599 00		704 50			23,303 50
Nebraska.	22,968 00	4,194 20		943 38			28,155 58
New Hampshire.	16,200 00	788 20					16,988 20
New Jersey.	4,400 00	356 60		567 45			5,324 05
New Mexico.	13,860 00	2,670 00		1,120 00			17,650 00
New York, northern district.	27,000 00	3,415 80		1,168 35			31,584 15
New York, southern district.	59,998 00	18,445 01		14,098 74			92,541 75
				4,538 03			101,624 53

New York, eastern district	15,000 00	3,525 00	777 23	1,821 00	11,250 00	4,105 40	35,991 30
North Carolina, eastern district	10,500 00	1,907 20	1,820 42	3,354 70	1,102 50	521 00	22,497 13
North Carolina, western district	20,000 00	3,076 85	2,650 20	3,354 70	1,102 50	521 00	22,497 13
Ohio, northern district	20,000 00	10,478 45	3,650 45	1,330 20	1,330 20	180 25	33,830 00
Ohio, southern district	24,370 00	3,768 60	3,234 70	1,485 65	1,485 65	2,358 40	52,204 00
Virginia, eastern district	27,028 00	5,837 27	1,476 15	942 35	942 35	1,001 34	34,162 42
Pennsylvania	30,000 00	5,753 60	1,867 60	1,867 60	100 00	7,214 15	40,776 02
Rhode Island	5,000 00	6,437 20	319 75	205 05	100 00	5,490 85	41,811 04
South Carolina	53,000 00	6,180 75	2,354 70	3,787 08	.....	5,483 48	7,026 38
Tennessee, eastern district	43,000 00	6,702 75	4,030 32	3,171 65	1,075 00	854 75	68,292 53
Tennessee, middle district	28,400 00	4,831 80	604 17	2,234 70	1,500 00	.....	57,513 72
Tennessee, western district	19,275 00	4,348 50	1,102 70	432 00	1,500 00	746 00	37,180 42
Texas, eastern district	15,350 00	1,773 60	1,973 30	201 05	900 00	.....	28,564 20
Texas, western district	50,426 00	1,813 60	2,641 60	3,400 50	1,937 50	83 20	21,023 85
Utah	15,400 00	4,087 00	614 25	81 20	1,932 00	.....	60,402 09
Vermont	5,000 00	4,007 80	80 30	85 00	.....	.....	22,201 35
Virginia, eastern district	17,000 00	5,697 60	1,066 40	988 45	.....	.....	5,582 10
Virginia, western district	40,448 00	5,877 48	3,350 65	3,076 42	616 66	.....	20,352 45
Washington	20,000 00	2,115 80	1,230 65	53 60	.....	.....	53,378 21
West Virginia	27,716 00	3,129 00	1,468 80	217 25	.....	6,316 69	23,469 05
Wisconsin, eastern district	19,258 00	3,614 00	615 15	26 30	.....	123 28	34,647 74
Wisconsin, western district	13,900 00	1,895 40	379 37	320 40	.....	1,119 36	23,636 73
Wyoming	13,900 00	1,356 20	1,630 40	64 60	1,100 00	.....	16,614 43
Total	1,931,244 51	250,717 96	97,142 33	80,478 15	52,071 53	161,137 10	2,500,791 60

EXHIBIT E.—*Tabular statement of causes heretofore disposed of, and also of those now pending, in the Court of Claims.*

Number of suits brought in each year.				Number of suits closed by report * or judgment † each year.				Suits pending of the number brought in each year aforesaid.				
Calendar year.		Number of suits.	Amount claimed.	Number of cases in which amount not stated in petition.	Number for claim.	Amount claimed.	Amount of recovery.	Number for decree.	Amount claimed.	Number of suits pending.	Amount claimed.	Recovery by United States on counter-claims.
1855		484	\$5,010,801 84	142	25	\$268,079 80	\$312,314 54	20	\$187,314 86			
1856		320	3,944,813 15	76	58	254,177 20	144,820 92	49	1,180,230 84			
1857		823	3,498,058 65	31	5	170,967 87	46,858 22	31	1,547,001 70			
1858		173	1,362,138 05	83	8	76,386 13	23,539 36	53	2,187,535 86			
1859		40	838,867 11	21	10	401,541 37	89,821 04	26	302,113 71			
1860		35	933,480 63	10	4	11,168 75	8,369 00	9	195,961 96			
1861		7	380,970 92	4	4	136,234 45	48,362 06					
1862		17	110,381 73	5	6	(7)		406	3,083,919 45			
1863		114	2,103,503 43	3	1	180,801 80	73,401 32	354	4,036,559 12			
1864		154	1,614,914 37	13	5	191,322 78	126,704 14	23	636,860 76			
1865		46	1,347,540 17	2	8	247,218 74	133,960 80	206	2,146,404 13	2	\$36,868 82	
1866		361	6,593,772 77	224	14	2,005,851 84	782,863 01	114	1,284,062 75	7	312,284 71	
1867		488	13,086,344 14	1	50	1,460,630 07	762,677 40	24	1,591,636 45	8	331,418 31	
1868		745	27,938,800 48	11	98	1,411,569 37	855,326 21	72	2,070,004 69	39	7,578,829 40	
1869		2,344	6,794,619 04	46	49	1,965,765 07	1,035,132 43	33	2,238,923 89	4	683,766 00	\$1,047 58
1870		161	4,065,730 42	6	114	1,544,430 70	1,161,015 53	36	984,831 63	19	1,162,294 81	
1871		114	3,269,867 96	1	65	2,831,172 55	2,028,844 70	17	483,335 71	7	156,116 39	
1872		450	8,961,125 45	2	132	5,775,146 20	3,627,862 22	30	696,283 32	20	2,184,092 67	
1873		1,125	5,090,165 51	2	132	1,645,570 41	2,933,798 11	65	1,154,813 10	1,261	2,164,113 50	
1874		2,180	30,846,722 12	14	731	4,014,061 39	2,933,798 11	59	2,910,680 05	277	1,626,139 23	
1875		738	3,971,871 59	30	234	1,538,066 38	1,126,726 10	2,437	14,001,464 73	117	1,446,838 78	4,419 39
1876		592	3,302,910 55	9	27	1,803,990 33	247,397 77	444	11,072,925 01	111	7,639,566 22	6,106 53
1877		367	8,015,936 69	1	41	865,914 41	231,364 61	2,258	41,646,336 47	50	3,839,244 71	808,975 18
1878		88	3,850,754 49	3	66							
Total		11,976	148,007,612 08	755	3,283	27,634,996 79	16,822,404 53	6,763	92,587,352 79	1,990	29,434,291 66	\$21,148 64

* The act organizing the Court of Claims was passed February 4, 1855 (10 Stat., 612), by which the court were directed to hear and determine claims and report the cases and facts to the Senate with their opinion.

† On the 3d of November, 1868 (12 Stat., 765), the said act was amended, and the court authorized to render final judgments, with right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

‡ No amount claimed.

§ Judgment for land scrip.

EXHIBIT F.—*Statement showing items, amounts, causes of expenditures, and persons paid from contingent fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.*

1877.

July	16.	W. S. Thompson :		
		1 pound assafetida ; 1 paper horse-powder.....	\$1 00	
	17.	J. E. Latimer:		
		11 volumes Annals of Congress, at \$2.50 per volume, Second to Ninth Congress, inclusive.....	27 50	
		B. Westerman & Co. :		
		1 Vierteljahrsschrift für Gesetzgebung, 1877, July to December.....	\$2 57	
		1 Revue Critique de Législation, 1877, July to December.....	3 60	
		1 Holtzendorff's Encyclopädie der Rechtswissenschaft, third edition, volume 1, one-half morocco binding ; 1 Meyer's Lehrbuch des deutschen Strafrechts, one-half morocco binding ; 1 Schulin über Resolutionsbedingungen, one-half morocco binding ; 1 Bluntschli's Lehre vom modernen Staat, volumes 1 to 3, three one-half morocco bindings:		
		Total books in currency.....	25 30	
		Total bindings.....	5 05	
				36 52
	13.	G. N. Rider:		
		Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia, law binding.....	6 00	
	5.	Adams Express Company:		
		Freight on one package from Chicago.....	1 25	
		John Holland:		
		1 No. 8 pen and holder for Solicitor's office.....	3 75	
	31.	Charles H. Lee:		
		Salary as driver of department carriage, July.....	70 80	
	27.	Adams Express Company:		
		Freight one package.....	50	
		James Davis:		
		Hauling two loads books, \$2.....	4 00	
		1 load.....	75	
				4 75
		Hiram Michaels:		
		Money expended for the Solicitor's office during July, street-car tickets.....	3 25	
		1 soap-dish.....	75	
		Express charges on package from Boston.....	1 05	
				5 05
		M. W. Galt Bro. & Co. :		
		1 plated ice-pitcher for Solicitor's office.....	15 00	
	31.	Margaret Linkens:		
		Cleaning and sweeping office for July.....	20 00	
Aug.	8.	Washington Gas-Light Company:		
		Gas from July 1 to August 1, 1877.....	12 38	
	31.	Charles H. Lee:		
		Salary as driver of department carriage, August.....	70 80	
	1.	Wash. Nailor:		
		1 month livery of 3 horses to date.....	75 00	
July	2.	Solomons & Chapman:		
		$\frac{1}{4}$ thousand white envelopes.....	75	
		8 pounds roll manilla.....	1 60	
		1 pound sponge.....	2 50	
		1 dozen pencils.....	90	
		1 gross Spencerian pens.....	1 50	
		6 pieces taffeta ribbon.....	1 80	
		Gross pens, No. 27.....	2 25	
		2 rubber holders.....	70	
		(For Solicitor's office.)		12 00
		Solomons & Chapman:		
	5.	1 ream folio, 16 x 21.....	8 00	
		2 reams Pierce's note.....	9 00	
		2 sponge cups and sponges.....	1 05	

EXHIBIT F.—Statement showing items, amounts, expenditures, &c.—Continued.

1877.			
July	9.	1 mucilage reservoir.....	\$1 75
	20.	1 pencil-case.....	2 00
		2 balls twine.....	40
		1 quire tissue.....	20
		1 rubber holder.....	30
		$\frac{1}{2}$ ream printing.....	1 50
			<hr/>
			\$24 20
Sept.	1.	J. G. Weaver:	
		Repairing one chair.....	1 00
		Repairs to furniture 1 day (July 8).....	3 00
		Repairing 2 chairs and 1 inclined desk-cover.....	3 50
		Making one clothes-rack.....	2 00
		Making one clothes-rack.....	1 50
		Repairing locks to desks and fitting keys.....	1 50
		Repairs to furniture, $\frac{1}{2}$ day, at \$3.....	1 50
		Repairing and painting 3 water-cooler stands.....	4 50
		Repairing 2 chairs, at 75 cents.....	1 50
		Making 3 walnut bracket shelves.....	3 00
		Repairing 2 chairs, at 75 cents each.....	1 50
			<hr/>
			24 50
		Wash. Nailor:	
		1 month livery of 3 horses to date.....	75 00
		J. G. Weaver:	
Aug.	10.	Taking up and cleaning 6 carpets, \$3.....	18 00
	16.	Putting down 3 carpets and repairs, \$4.....	12 00
		Fixing desk locks and keys.....	1 50
		(For Solicitor's office.)	<hr/>
			31 50
	4.	W. Evanson King:	
		1 year's subscription to Plain Dealer.....	2 00
		Thomas Kelley:	
July	2.	2 removes.....	50
	5.	2 shoes.....	1 25
	7.	4 shoes.....	2 50
	9.	2 shoes.....	1 25
	11.	2 shoes.....	1 25
	19.	2 shoes.....	1 25
	21.	4 shoes.....	2 50
	28.	2 shoes.....	1 25
	30.	4 shoes.....	2 50
			<hr/>
			14 25
	10.	Adams Express Company:	
		Expressage on 1 package from Columbus, Ohio.....	30
Aug.	1.	Thomas Kelley:	
		4 horseshoes.....	2 50
	10.	4 horseshoes.....	2 50
		1 remove.....	25
	11.	2 shoes.....	1 25
	20.	2 shoes.....	1 25
	24.	2 shoes.....	1 25
	30.	4 shoes.....	2 50
	31.	4 shoes.....	2 50
			<hr/>
			14 00
	31.	Margaret Linkens:	
		Cleaning, &c., office of Solicitor, in August.....	20 00
		James Talty:	
	15.	Repairing gas-leak.....	75
	23.	Repairing gas-leaks.....	1 50
			<hr/>
			2 25
July.		Western Union Telegraph Company:	
		Telegraphing for Solicitor's office for month.....	6 53
Sept.	4.	Washington and Georgetown Railroad Co.:	
		Car-tickets.....	5 00
		J. K. McDonald & Co.:	
		Repairing carriage.....	1 00
Aug.	4.	Adams Express Company:	
		1 package to Justice Newton, New York.....	65

EXHIBIT F.—Statement showing items, amounts, expenditures, &c.—Continued

1877.		Western Electric Manufacturing Company:	
Aug.	4.	1 No. 1 box relay and key.....	\$22 00
		1 No. 1 cut-out, lightning-arrester, and ground-switch ..	5 50
			<hr/>
			\$27 50
Sept.	5.	Washington Gas-Light Company:	
		Gas consumed in August.....	12 15
Aug.	16.	Robert Beall:	
		1 vol. 12 Memoirs of John Quincy Adams.....	5 00
July	2.	W. H. & O. H. Morrison:	
		1 Law Review, April.....	1 25
		1 each Ohio Reports, volumes 26 and 27.....	5 50
		1 each Michigan Reports, volumes 32 and 33.....	7 50
	3.	1 Indiana Reports, volume 53.....	4 25
	5.	1 American Law Review, July.....	1 25
		1 Wharton's Law of Evidence, 2 volumes.....	11 00
	7.	1 Sawyer's C. C. Reports, volume 3.....	5 50
		1 Texas Reports, volume 44.....	6 50
		1 Utah Report, volume 1.....	5 00
		1 New York Supreme Court, volume 16.....	2 75
	10.	1 Massachusetts, volume 120.....	4 30
		1 Nevada Reports, volume 11.....	2 87
		1 Missouri Reports, volume 63.....	4 18
		1 Blatchford's Reports, volume 13.....	6 50
	11.	1 Jones & Spencer's Reports, volume 91, Superior Court..	6 00
	13.	1 each Illinois Reports, 71, 72, and 80.....	11 25
		1 Pennsylvania Reports, 82.....	4 50
		1 Mississippi Reports, 52.....	5 50
	16.	1 United States Digest Reports, 7.....	5 50
	17.	1 California Reports, 50.....	3 75
		1 Louisiana Annual Reports, 27.....	8 00
	20.	1 New York Court of Appeals, 64.....	1 75
		1 Arkansas Reports, volume 30.....	5 25
		1 Grattan's Reports, volume 27.....	5 75
	23.	1 Encyclopædia Britannica, volume 6.....	9 00
	27.	1 each Illinois Reports, 70 to 79.....	8 00
	28.	1 Maryland Reports, 44.....	5 00
	30.	1 Montana Reports, 2.....	5 87
		1 MacArthur's Reports, volume 2.....	5 00
Aug.	1.	1 Wisconsin Reports, volume 41.....	5 00
	4.	1 Hun's New York Supreme Court Reports, volume 10.....	2 75
	21.	1 New York Court of Appeals Reports, volume 65.....	1 75
		1 Michigan Reports, volume 34.....	3 50
		1 Iowa Reports, volume 34.....	5 00
Sept.	5.	1 each Digest of New York Reports, volumes 1 and 3.....	12 00
	6.	1 Minnesota Reports, volume 22.....	5 00
	10.	1 Missouri Reports, volume 64.....	4 25
		1 Bush's Kentucky Reports, volume 12.....	5 00
			<hr/>
			202 72
		Robert Beall:	
July	2.	3 dozen Faber's hexagon pencils, #1.....	3 00
		1 dozen large cedar penholders.....	75
	5.	1 office-basket.....	2 00
		1,000 envelopes.....	5 00
		3 balls twine.....	1 00
		1 inkstand.....	1 50
		2 gross rubber bands.....	2 00
		1 great gross rubber bands.....	3 00
		5 rubber penholders.....	1 75
		1 pint violet ink, 50; $\frac{1}{4}$ pint Draper's ink, 50.....	1 00
		6 ruling-pens.....	50
		2 boxes note-paper.....	1 75
	6.	1 box rubber.....	1 50
	9.	2 gold pens and holders, #3.....	6 00
		2 gold pens and holders (ivory), #3.50.....	7 00

EXHIBIT F.—*Statement showing items, amounts, expenditures, &c.*—Continued.

1877.				
July	9.	2 memorandum-books	\$0 40	
	10.	4 dozen sheets blotting	4 00	
	21.	2 quarts mucilage	2 00	
		1,000 official envelopes, xx	7 00	
		(Solicitor's office.)		\$51 15
		Robert Beall:		
Aug.	6.	1 box Falcon pens	75	
	9.	1/2 M white envelopes	2 50	
		1/2 ream letter-paper	2 50	
		1/2 ream note-paper	2 00	
	23.	1/2 ream note-paper	50	
		1/2 M white envelopes No. 6	1 50	
		1/2 M white envelopes No. 5	1 25	
		1 gross rubber bands	1 50	
		1 great gross rubber bands No. 11	3 00	15 50
22.		Baldwin Bros. & Co.:		
		Charges on 1 package by steamer Britannica, 278:		
		Cartage	50	
		Storage, \$1; brokerage, \$3	4 00	
		Freight	2 85	7 35
		Solomons & Chapman:		
July	6.	1/2 dozen ring mucilage-stands	1 00	
	9.	1 medium 4to record	85	
		2 cap records	1 20	
		1 3-quire	50	
		2 1-quire	80	
	18.	1 arm-rest	1 50	
	26.	1,000 manilla envelopes	2 50	
Aug.	1.	24 quarts Arnold's copying-ink	28 80	
	28.	6 dozen Gillott's swan-quill	4 50	
		12 dozen Perry's bookkeeping pens No. 70	7 20	
		12 gross Falcon pens	9 00	
		12 gross Falcon pens No. 97	9 00	
		2 Clothier's pens	3 50	
		2 Drekas	2 50	
		6 dozen solid memos	12 00	
	29.	6 dozen swan-quill pens	4 50	
		2 gross Esterbrook's No. 122	1 50	
		12 gross Silverine pens	15 00	
		2 gross Silverine, No. 2	2 50	
		12 gross H. & B. No. 1	12 00	
		6 gross Lyons & Patterson pens	16 50	
		6 gross Spencerian pens, No. 13	9 00	145 85
Sept.	21.	Edwin B. Smith:		
		Necessary expenses incurred as Assistant Attorney-General in behalf of the United States to, at, and from Denver, Colo., from the 12th day of July to the 8th day of August, 1877, relative to the claims of the government against the Kansas Pacific Railway Company		184 65
		Western Union Telegraph Company:		
		Telegraphing in July, Attorney-General's office		88 18
		William S. Mitchell:		
		181 1/2 yards tapestry, at \$1.25	226 56	
		Sewing and laying same, at 10	18 13	
		1 rug	5 00	
		3 yards furniture-gimp, at 10	30	
		3 dozen brass tacks, at 6	18	250 17
		Western Union Telegraph Company:		
		Telegraphing in August for Solicitor's office		3 44
		Western Union Telegraph Company:		
		Telegraphing in August for Attorney-General's office		27 31

EXHIBIT F.—*Statement showing items, amounts, expenditures, &c.*—Continued.

1877.	Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company:	
Sept. 21.	Telegraphing in July for Attorney-General's office	\$40 13
	J. B. Adams:	
	Tribune and Times for July and August, 1877 (for Solicitor's office).....	5 20
Aug. 30.	S. F. Phillips:	
	Expenses of trip to New York City, by instructions of Attorney-General	33 25
Sept. 7.	Adams Express Company:	
	Freight on 1 package from New York	60
	Mrs. C. S. Byng:	
	Washing 2 light lap-robos, at 50 cents each	\$1 00
	Washing 2 head-nets, at 25 cents each	50
		1 50
14.	James Talty:	
	Time of gas-fitter and assistant in repairing gas-fixtures and basin-faucets	15 00
17.	N. A. Poole:	
	2 bars soap	30
	2 dozen boxes matches	50
	2 bars soap	30
	2 dozen boxes matches	50
	1 whisk-broom	30
	3 dusters	12 00
	6 chamois skins	4 80
	1 dozen whisk-brooms	1 50
	4 brooms	1 60
	2 dozen boxes matches	50
	6 bars soap	90
		23 20
	Adams Express Company:	
	Freight on 1 package from Philadelphia	50
	Freight on 1 box from New York	65
		1 15
	Great Falls Ice Company:	
July.	3.725 pounds ice, 50	18 63
August.	3.775 pounds ice, 50	18 87
Sept.	3.625 pounds ice, 50	18 12
		55 62
	Adams Express Company:	
	Freight on 1 package from Boston	50
30.	Charles H. Lee:	
	Salary for September as driver of department carriage	68 40
	Henry Coleman:	
	Washing towels for quarter ending September 30	36 00
	Thomas Kelly:	
	2. 4 horseshoes	2 50
	4. 2 horseshoes	1 25
	11. 2 horseshoes	1 25
	18. 4 horseshoes	2 50
	22. 4 horseshoes	2 50
	25. 4 horseshoes	2 50
		12 50
	A. J. Joyce:	
July	6. 1 spring-bolt	25
	9. Repairing and new screws in door-check	50
	20. Repairing back-strap	50
	28. Leather under clip and 1 bolt	50
Aug.	9. 2 new holder-plates and repairing glass frame-holders	75
	20. Setting 4 tires	5 00
	5 tire-bolts	50
	Leather, 2 axle-stamps, and screwing up gearing	75
	Repairing door-molding	50
Sept. 22.	Setting 1 tire	1 25
	1 carriage-bolt	25
		10 75

EXHIBIT F.—Statement showing items, amounts, expenditures, &c.—Continued.

1877.		Mary Harrison:		
Sept.	29.	Washing 6½ dozen towels, at 50 cents per dozen (Solicitor's office, Treasury.)		\$3 46
		Margaret Linkens:		
		Sweeping and cleaning Solicitor's office during September	.....	20 00
Oct.	1.	Wash. Nailor:		
		4 days' livery of horse to September 4	.....	\$3 32
		1 month livery of 2 horses to October 1	.....	50 00
				53 32
		Hiram Michaels, money expended for Solicitor's office, Treasury, during August and September, viz:		
		Street-car tickets	.....	5 00
		1 hammer	.....	50
		1 screw-driver	.....	25
		1 cork-screw	.....	40
		3 papers tacks and 3 dozen brass-headed tacks	.....	35
		1 dozen screw-hooks	.....	05
				6 55
		Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company:		
		Telegraphing in August for Attorney-General's office	.....	13 31
		Washington Gas Light Company:		
		Gas, September	.....	14 18
Sept.	21.	R. Beall:		
		Works of Charles Sumner, vol. 12	.....	4 00
Oct.	1.	F. A. Fill & Co.:		
		Washington Star, newspaper, July 1 to September 30	.....	2 25
July	.5.	Lutz & Bro.:		
		1 set single harness	.....	45 00
		1 horse-boot	.....	1 50
				46 50
		2. Lutz & Bro.:		
		Repairing harness	.....	4 00
		Leonard Scott Publishing Company:		
		Four British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine one-half year, to December, 1877	.....	7 50
Sept.		Robert Beall:		
		2 boxes engrossing-pens	.....	2 50
		6 bottles ink	.....	3 00
		2 dozen sheets blotting-board	.....	2 00
		1 box No. 294 pens	.....	1 00
		2 pass-books	.....	55
		2 dozen Faber's pencils	.....	2 00
		500 white envelopes, No. 6	.....	2 50
		1 box rubber bands	.....	1 25
		1 box pyramid pins	.....	1 25
		(For Solicitor's office.)		16 05
		Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company:		
		Telegraphing during September, Attorney-General's office	.....	7 37
Oct.	5.	Mrs. C. S. Byng:		
		Washing bindings of carriages	.....	2 00
	6.	John C. Hogan:		
		Taking down 37 awnings, at 50 cents	.....	18 50
		R. McCullough:		
		Hauling books	.....	2 00
		R. Beall:		
		1 pen-knife	.....	2 00
		10 reams waste-paper	.....	3 50
		1 gross rubber bands	.....	1 25
		500 official manilla envelopes	.....	3 00
		1 ream P. O. paper	.....	7 00
		2 quarts copying-ink	.....	2 00
		2 quarts best mucilage	.....	2 00
		(For Solicitor's office.)		20 75

EXHIBIT F.—Statement showing items, amounts, expenditures, &c.—Continued.

1877.

Solomons & Chapman :		
Oct. 6.	4 gross Silverine pens, \$1.25	\$5 00
	1½ dozen R. & B. pencils, \$1.50	2 25
	1 dozen Green pencils, \$1.25	63
	2 dozen Faber's pencils, No. 3, 75	1 50
	1 dozen rubber holders, No. 1	3 00
	1 dozen rubber holders, No. 2	3 50
	1 dozen Wood	75
	1 dozen rubber-head pencils	50
	1 dozen rubber-tip pencils	50
	2 dozen ink and pencil erasers, \$2	4 00
	2 dozen ivory folders, \$6.50	13 00
	1,000 cards	2 00
	6 quarts mucilage, \$1	6 00
	50 Congress tie-envelopes	1 75
	1,000 wrappers, made to order	16 25
	4 reams blue letter, ruled, \$7.50	30 00
	5 reams pure linen, ruled, \$9	45 00
	50 Congress tie-envelopes	1 75
	1,000 open-end envelopes, to order	13 00
	200 card-envelopes	2 00
	1 gross Faber's pencils	9 00
	10 reams Carew's letter, ruled stop, \$7.50	75 00
	60 reams thin manilla, 35	21 00
		<hr/>
		\$257 38
Thomas Kelley :		
	4 horseshoes	2 00
	4 horseshoes	2 00
	2 horseshoes	1 00
	4 horseshoes	2 00
	2 horseshoes	1 00
	4 horseshoes	2 00
		<hr/>
		10 00
Wash. Nailor :		
Nov. 1.	Livery of 2 horses to date	50 00
Joseph Bushman, veterinary surgeon :		
	9 visits	18 00
	Medicine	2 00
		<hr/>
		20 00
Adams Express Company :		
19.	1 package	30
Columbia Railroad Company :		
	125 car-tickets	5 00
J. G. Weaver :		
Oct.	Making 1 walnut foot-stool and covering same	3 50
	Repairs to furniture	1 50
	Fitting key	50
	Repaired and bottomed chairs	1 50
	Repaired book-rack	7 50
	Repaired 1 screen	75
	Repaired 1 chair and umbrella-stand	1 00
	Covered 1 desk top	2 00
		<hr/>
		18 25
Stevens & Haynes :		
		£ s. d.
July.	Law Magazine, No. 6	6
	Law Magazine, No. 7	6
	Revised Statutes, vol. 11, 42 cf	3 7 6
	Irish Reports, vol. 10, in 2 vol., clif.	3 13 6
	Black Book of the Admiralty, vol. 4, black clif.	16
	Box and insurance	7 6
		<hr/>
Total, gold		8 16 6
Total in currency		45 44
Washington Gas-Light Company :		
Gas, October	.....	19 13

EXHIBIT F.—*Statement showing items, amounts, expenditures, &c.*—Continued.

1877.		N. W. Burchell:		
July.		½ dozen soap, \$1.50; 1 dozen soap, \$3.....	\$4 50	
		2 dozen soap, \$1.50; ½ gross matches, 87 cents	2 37	
		1 duster, \$3; 1 dust-brush, 87 cents	3 87	
		1 broom.....	45	
				\$11 19
		Western Union Telegraph Company:		
		Telegraphing September, Attorney-General's office	16 23	
		Western Union Telegraph Company:		
		Telegraphing, September, for Solicitor's office	1 41	
		J. W. Boteler & Brother:		
		2 ice-picks	\$0 70	
		2 chamois-skins	2 00	
				2 70
		William Rutherford:		
		Tin kettle.....	50	
Oct.	15.	George H. Williams:		
		1 bay horse	150 00	
	17.	Conrad Becker:		
		Repairing mail-bag (for office of Solicitor of Treasury).....	2 00	
		Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company:		
		Railway tickets	5 00	
	20.	J. G. Weaver:		
		Putting down 19 room-carpets, at \$3.....	57 00	
	27.	James Talty:		
		6 boxes wax tapers, at 50 cents	3 00	
	29.	Adams Express Company:		
		Expressage from Louisville, Ky.....	55	
	31.	Charles H. Lee:		
		Salary for driving department carriage, October.....	70 00	
		Margaret Linkens:		
		Cleaning and sweeping office of Solicitor of Treasury in October.	20 00	
		Hiram Michaels, for money expended in October, viz:		
		Expressage on 2 packages from New York	\$0 60	
		Street-car tickets	75	
		Postage for Congressional Record	1 60	
		(For office of Solicitor of the Treasury.)		2 95
		Mary Harrison:		
		Washing towels in October for office of Solicitor of Treasury	4 67	
		Adams Express Company:		
		Expressage on packages from Kansas City	1 30	
	—.	Adams Express Company:		
		1 packages to J. M. Coghlan, San Francisco	3 50	
Nov.	23.	New York Herald:		
		1 year's subscription	10 00	
	27.	Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company:		
		120 car-tickets	5 00	
		F. J. Lippitt:		
		Necessary expenses from Washington to Providence, R. I., and return, on official business	52 05	
		C. H. Lee:		
		Salary for November for driving department carriage.....	68 40	
		Mary Harrison:		
		Washing towels in November for office of the Solicitor of the Treasury	3 50	
		Margaret Linkens:		
		Sweeping and cleaning office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, No- vember	20 00	
		J. G. Weaver:		
Dec.	1.	Making and graining 1 file-case	125 00	

EXHIBIT F.—*Statement showing items, amounts, expenditures, &c.*—Continued.

1877.		Thomas Kelley:		
Nov.	4 horseshoes	\$2 00		
	8 horseshoes	4 00		
	4 horseshoes	2 00		
				\$8 00
	Wash. Nailor:			
	Livery of 2 horses for November	50 00		
	Medical attention to horse	2 00		
				52 00
24.	New York Tribune:			
	1 year's subscription to daily			10 00
	Hiram Michaels, for money expended in November:			
	Street-car tickets	\$4 50		
	Expressage on package from New Jersey	30		
	(For office of Solicitor of Treasury.)			4 80
	Adams Express Company:			
Nov. 30.	Expressage on 1 package			75
Dec. 1.	James Talty:			
	1 burner	25		
	Time repairing gas-fixtures	50		
	3 argand chimneys	45		
	Ventilating water-closets, urinals, &c	45 00		
				46 20
18.	A. R. Shepherd & Co.:			
	1 drop-light, shade, &c.			4 25
20.	F. Thorp:			
	Painting 1 portrait of Ex-Attorney-General Alphonso Taft, for Department of Justice			750 00
	H. Coleman:			
	Washing towels for quarter ending December 31, 1877.			36 00
27.	James L. Harman:			
	Subscription to Baltimore Sun, from July 1, 1876, to January 1, 1877			3 30
31.	H. Michaels, money expended during December for office of Solicitor of Treasury, viz:			
	Daily Union, November 9 to 30.	37		
	Street-car tickets	2 00		
				2 37
	Mary Harrison:			
	Washing for office of Solicitor of Treasury, December, 7½ dozen towels			3 63
	Margaret Linkens:			
	Sweeping and cleaning office Solicitor of Treasury, December....			20 00
	Charles H. Lee:			
	Salary as driver of department carriage, December			70 80
	Great Falls Ice Company:			
	Ice in October	15 00		
	Ice in November	14 38		
	Ice in December	15 88		
				45 26
	F. A. Fill & Co.:			
	3 months' subscription for Evening Star			2 25
	Lutz & Co.:			
	2 whips			3 00
	Leadingham & Co.:			
	2 halters, \$1.75			3 50
1878.				
Jan. 2.	W. A. Poole:			
	Sponge	2 25		
	1 bar soap	15		
	2 dust-pans	70		
	2 bar soap	30		
	2 dozen boxes matches	50		

EXHIBIT F.—Statement showing items, amounts, expenditures, &c.—Continued.

1878.	
Jan.	2. 1 package matches \$0 25
	4 boxes matches 50
	<hr/>
	4. Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company:
	120 tickets 5 00
	W. S. Thompson:
	1 bottle alcohol 50
	5. J. G. Weaver:
	Fixing 6 windows, cords, and weights, and new spring
	door-lock 6 75
	Putting on window-strips and repairs telegraph room... 2 50
	Fixing battery, fixing window, weights, and cords..... 1 75
	Lock-spring on door, 75; 1 pulley on window-shade, 50.. 1 25
	<hr/>
	7. Washington Gas-Light Company:
	Gas for December 25 43
	5. William H. Boyd:
	Washington City Directory, 1878..... 5 00
	7. Stevens & Haynes:
	£ s.
	Irish Chancery and Law Reports, 26 vols., Irish Law and
	Chancery Reports, 34 vols 31 10
	Gamble & Barlow's Digest, fees to consuls and affidavits, 1 15
	<hr/>
	33 5
	Currency 166 24
	Robert Beall:
	British Almanac and Companion, 1878..... 2 25
	5. J. G. Weaver:
	Repairing furniture 11 75
	1. Leadingham & Co.:
	2 horses' board during December, 1877 50 00
	2. Lutz & Co.:
	Repairs to harness 5 75
	2. Thomas Kelley:
	4 horseshoes 2 00
	4 horseshoes 2 00
	2 horseshoes 1 00
	4 horseshoes 2 00
	<hr/>
	7 00
1877.	
Dec.	5. Robert Beall:
	1 gold pen and holder \$3 50
	4 quires paper, \$1.50; 4 packages envelopes, \$1.25..... 2 75
	1 box note-paper 3 50
	1 portfolio 8 50
	1 ream letter-paper 5 00
	1 ream note-paper 4 00
	Repairing gold pen 40
	3 reams legal, \$5.25 15 75
	1,000 official envelopes 7 50
	500 letter-envelopes 3 00
	1 bottle mucilage 1 00
	1 Morgan's mucilage stand 1 25
	1 basket, \$2; 1 box pens, \$1.50 3 50
	2 pincushions 50
	1 gold pen with desk-holder 3 00
	1 table basket 1 00
	2 glass inkstands 3 00
	3 quarts French copying-ink 3 00
	1 box paper 2 50
	2 penknives 6 00
	1 ream manilla wrapping-paper 5 00
	10 reams waste paper 4 00
	<hr/>
	87 65

(For office of Solicitor of the Treasury.)

EXHIBIT F.—Statement showing items, amounts, expenditures, &c.—Continued.

1877.	
Nov. 30.	Solomons & Chapman:
	1 pair shears
	500 official envelopes, manilla
	1,000 official envelopes, white
	3 arm-rests
	1 letter-board clip
	1 gross Gillott's 404 pens
	1 gross Gillott's 303 pens
	3 rubber holders
	4 reams 9 flat paper, letter, \$2.50
	1 each inkstand at \$1, 20 cents, and 30 cents
	1 ream note ruled to pattern
	<hr/>
	Adams Express Company:
	1 package from New York
	1 package from New York
	<hr/>
	80
Dec. 4.	J. B. Adams:
	New York Tribune, from September to December, four months
	New York Times, from September to December, four months
	<hr/>
	12 00
Nov. —.	Stevens & Haynes, London:
	Russell on Crimes, 3 volumes, complete, calf
	Banning on Limitations, calf
	Creasy's International Law, calf
	Agnew's Statutes of Frauds, calf
	Joyce's Doctrine of Injunction, calf
	Dart's Vendors, 2 volumes, calf
	Patterson's Liberty of the Subject, 2 volumes, calf
	Stubb's Constitutional History, 2 volumes, calf
	Bruce, Ultra Vires
	Stephens's Criminal Law
	Fisher's Digest, 1874-75-76
	Black Book of the Admiralty, volume 3
	Tremper's Maxims
	Revised Statutes, volume 13
	Packing case, insurance, fees to consul, affidavit
	Law Magazine, Nos. 8 and 9
	<hr/>
	28 14 6
	Total in currency
	<hr/>
	144 97
1877.	
Dec. 8.	B. Westermann & Co.:
	1 Bethman Hollweg, Civil Process, 3 volumes (gold)
	2½ binding
	1 Keller, Military Law
	½ binding
	gold, 103
	<hr/>
	13 31
	B. Westermann & Co.:
	1 Gneist, Der Rechtsstat
	½ binding
	1 Gneist, Verwaltungsrecht, 2 volumes
	2½ binding
	1 Self-government
	½ binding
	<hr/>
	12 50
	Gold, 103
	<hr/>
	16 23

EXHIBIT F.—*Statement showing items, amounts, expenditures, &c.*—Continued.

1877.		N. W. Burchell:	
Dec.	1.	2 hand-brooms, 75 cents.....	\$1 50
	6.	George Kraft:	
		National Republican, from October 9 to December 8, 1877	1 00
	4.	Courad Becker:	
		1 buffalo-robe, \$13; 1 lap-robe, \$15; 1 gum-coat, \$2; 2 rubber horse-covers, \$12; 2 horse-covers, \$8; 2 surcingles, \$2; 1 whip, \$3.....	55 00
Nov.	30.	Western Union Telegraph Company:	
		Telegraphing for office of Solicitor of the Treasury in November..	10 86
Dec.	14.	Baldwin Brothers & Co.:	
		Charges on 1 package ex steamer Adriatic, London, viz:	
		Cartage.....	\$0 50
		Storage, \$1.10; brokerage, \$3.50.....	4 60
		Freight to New York	4 95
			10 05
	1.	Western Union Telegraph Company:	
		Telegraphing for office of Solicitor of the Treasury in October...	9 34
	4.	Solomons & Chapman:	
		1 dozen penholders, assorted.....	\$0 75
		14½ reams imperial, ruled to pattern, 23 by 31.....	70 20
		1½ yards tracing-cloth	75
		1 bottle blue ink	10
		6 boxes Pickwick pens, 50 cents	3 00
		2 reams account paper, \$6.75	13 50
		20 packages card and printing, 75 cents.....	15 00
		1 yard tracing	60
			103 90
		Western Union Telegraph Company:	
Nov.		Telegraphing for Attorney-General's office, of November.....	117 59
		Western Union Telegraph Company:	
		Telegraphing for Attorney-General's office, October	39 85
Dec.	4.	Robert Beall:	
		¼ ream note-paper, \$2; 1 package do., \$1.50	\$3 50
		5 packages envelopes, \$2.25	2 25
		1½ reams linen letter, \$5	7 50
		¼ ream legal cap.....	3 00
		2 dozen pencils	2 00
		13 packages note-envelopes	3 90
		2 quires note-paper, 30 cents.....	60
		¼ ream note-paper	3 00
		1 gross rubber bands.....	1 50
		1 gross rubber bands	2 50
		1 M paper fixtures	4 00
		2 rubber penholders	70
		1 box pens	75
		¼ ream legal cap.....	3 00
		1 bottle copying ink	1 00
		2 bottles Carter's ink	40
		1 memorandum book	20
		1 box paper envelopes	1 50
		(Office of Solicitor of the Treasury.)	41 30
		Washington Gas-Light Company:	
		Gas for November	24 53
1878.			
Jany.	7.	Baldwin Brothers & Co.:	
		Expenses and charges on 1 package books, ex City of Chester, London; cartage, 50 cents; storage, \$1; brokerage, \$3.50	\$5 00
		Freight	7 00
			12 00
		Western Union Telegraph Company:	
		Telegraphing for Attorney-General's office in December, 1877.....	56 93
		Western Union Telegraph Company:	
		Telegraphing in December for office of Solicitor of the Treasury .	3 98

EXHIBIT F.—Statement showing items, amounts, expenditures, &c.—Continued.

1878.			
Jan.	11.	L. C. Campbell:	
		1 paper-knife, \$1.15; 1 hatchet, 60 cents	\$1 75
		1 box-chisel, 50 cents; 2 ice-picks, 40 cents	90
			<hr/>
			\$2 65
		Adams Express Company:	
		Freight on 1 bundle from Boston	2 75
		N. W. Burchell:	
		1 box glycerine soap	\$4 25
		1 chamois	25
		2 cakes soap	20
		1 gross parlor matches	1 17
		(For office of Solicitor of Treasury.)	<hr/>
			5 87
	12.	W. S. Thompson:	
		1 silver brush	50
	24.	H. N. Barlow:	
		1 36 by 42 gold frame	40 00
	12.	Conrad Becker:	
		New lining, border, and repairs for buffalo-robe	\$7 50
		Whip-thong, 50 cents; 1 driving-whip, \$2.75	3 25
		1 rubber cover, \$6; repairing whip, 50 cents	6 50
		New hook in saddle	1 00
			<hr/>
			18 25
	30.	John H. Cook:	
		1 tin box, and varnishing	75
	31.	Mary Harrison:	
		Washing 7 A dozen towels for office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, January	3 84
		Charles H. Lee:	
		Salary for January, as driver of department carriage	72 30
Feb.	1.	Columbia Street Railway Company:	
		125 tickets, at 4 cents	5 00
		Margaret Linkens:	
		Sweeping and cleaning office of Solicitor of the Treasury, January	20 00
		Robert Beall:	
		1 cabinet stationery case	\$15 00
		2 balls twine	75
		4 packages note-paper	3 00
		4 gross rubber bands	2 50
		4 dozen lead-pencils, 75 cents	3 00
		6 quarts M. & N. ink	3 00
		2 reams letter-paper, \$5	10 00
		1 ream note-paper	2 00
		2 bottles French copying-ink	2 00
		1,000 letter-envelopes	4 50
		10 quires note-paper, 30 cents	3 00
		10 packages envelopes	3 00
		1 diary, 1878	2 00
		1 quart David's carmine ink	5 00
		2 boxes Gillott's pens, \$1.25	2 50
		1 dozen green pencils	1 25
		2 dozen Faber's pencils, 75 cents	1 50
		2 boxes pens	2 50
		1 box paper	2 00
			<hr/>
			68 50
Jan.		Solomons & Chapman:	
		1 ivory folder	\$1 50
		1 pair L. C. shears	1 25
		2 paper-cutters	20
		1 pencil-protector	15
		1 key-ring	20
		1 dozen hexagon pencils	75

EXHIBIT F.—*Statement showing items, amounts, expenditures, &c.—Continued.*

1878.	
Jan.	1 dozen round pencils..... \$0 65
	1 arm-rest 75
	2 porcupine penholders 50
	2 rubber penholders 60
	2 corkscrews 20
	2 pencil-sharpeners 20
	3 reams 9 flat letter 7 50
	5 reams 12 flat letter 18 75
	1 board-clip..... 75
	1 dozen holders 40
	1 board-clip..... 75
	1 gross H. & B. pens 75
Feb.	1. Leadingham & Co. : Use of horse 4 days..... 8 00
	Leadingham & Co. : Livery of 2 horses for January..... 50 00
	Thomas Kelley : 8 horseshoes, rough steeled \$4 00
	4 horseshoes, rimmed 1 25
	4 horseshoes, rimmed 1 25
	4 new shoes 2 00
Jan.	18. E. M. Whittaker & Son : 1 year's subscription (1878) for N. A. Review..... 5 00
Feb.	6. M. Weppner : North Star and Southern Cross, 2 volumes 5 00
Jan.	22. Mitchell & Martin : 1 dozen huck. towels..... 3 50
	1. W. S. Thompson : 4 pounds gum arabic 3 00
	L. H. Schneider : 1 horse-weight 1 10
Feb.	Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company : Telegrams from Attorney-General, November, 1877 2 32
	Hiram Michaels : Money expended in January for office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, viz : ½ dozen tumblers \$0 87
	Brass-headed nails 25
	Street-car tickets 1 25
	Adams Express Company : Freight charges in December, 1877 6 45
	Washington Gas-Light Company : Gas consumed during January 23 40
	Western Union Telegraph Company : Telegram during January for Attorney-General's office..... 107 50
	1. Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company : Car-tickets 5 00
	J. H. Clark : 1 copy of Daily National Union for December, 1877, and January, 1878 1 00
	6. John Holland : 1 pen and holder \$3 75
	1 engrossing pen for office of Solicitor of Treasury..... 2 00
	Adams Express Company : Freight on one package from Saint Louis \$0 25
	Freight on one package and box from New York 1 25
Jan.	31. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company : Telegram to Clarksburg 73

EXHIBIT F.—*Statement showing items, amounts, expenditures, &c.—Continued.*

1878.			
Feb.	13.	United States Military Telegraphing Line:	
		Telegram to Albuquerque, N. Mex.	\$0 25
	18.	Walter H. McDaniels:	
		1 American ensign, 16 feet by 10 feet	20 00
		L. H. Thomas:	
		3 dozen quarts Thomas's black ink, \$4	12 00
	20.	Henry Newbeck:	
		Picking lock	50
	23.	Charles H. Lee:	
		Salary as driver of department carriage for February	65 40
	13.	Solomons & Chapman:	
		1 yard tracing	\$0 60
		2 boxes wax, 75 cents	1 50
		1 dozen holders	60
		3 dozen rubber holders	10 75
		1 copying-brush	1 25
		1 ream 14 cap	5 00
		5 reams legal cap, \$5	25 00
		1 dozen rubber rulers	5 00
		24 pieces sponge, 10 cents	2 40
		6 mammoth erasers, 30 cents	1 80
		2 boxes McGill's fasteners, No. 1, 40 cents	80
		2 boxes McGill's fasteners, No. 2, 45 cents	90
		1 Morgan's mucilage	60
		1 dozen rolls pins	1 50
		1 dozen boxes black pins	2 00
		3 reams English note, \$5	15 00
		1,500 envelopes, \$6.50	9 75
		1 corkscrew	35
		1 large solid memorandum	50
		2 board-clips	1 50
		2 boxes swan-quill pens, 75 cents	1 50
		200 envelopes stamped in blue	3 50
		12 letter-copying books, \$2.25	27 00
		1 dozen pounce-boxes, \$3	1 50
		4 boxes swan-quill pens, 75 cents	3 00
		2,000 large white envelopes, to order, \$11	22 00
		1,000 large cloth envelopes to order	45 00
		1 table-basket	1 25
		76 gross bands, assorted	51 25
		1 dozen boxes fasteners	3 60
		2 diaries	2 85
		1 M. T. scrap-book	2 50
		3½ reams extra large letter, to order, \$6.50	24 38
		1 ream white blotting	27 50
		1 quire buff blotting, 40 pound	2 75
		1 ream blue, \$23	11 50
		10 reams blue note, plain, \$3.50	35 00
		10 reams blue letter, ruled, \$7.50	75 00
			<hr/>
			427 83
	28.	Robert Beall:	
		750 letter envelopes	3 50
		1 quart copying-ink	1 00
		3 copy-press books	8 00
		1,000 note-envelopes	4 50
		1 ream note-paper	3 00
		2 boxes pens	1 50
		2 balls twine	75
		2 red and blue pencils	2 50
		2 gross rubber bands	1 50
		2 boxes linen note-paper, stamped	2 50
		1 dozen mammoth ink-erasers	2 75
		1 dozen papers pins	1 25
		1 quart bottle mucilage	1 00
		1 ream legal cap	5 00
		1 ream foolscap	4 50

EXHIBIT F.—Statement showing items, amounts, expenditures, &c.—Continued.

1878.			
Feb. 28.	1 great gross rubber bands.....	\$2 50	
	1 great gross rubber bands.....	1 50	
	1 box pyramid pins.....	1 50	
	2 boxes steel pens.....	2 50	
	2 dozen pencils.....	1 50	
			\$52 75
	Margaret Linkens:		
	Sweeping and cleaning offices of Solicitor of the Treasury, February.....		20 00
26	John H. Magruder:		
	1 dust-pan.....	\$0 30	
	1 broom.....	35	
			65
Feb. 28.	Hiram Michaels:		
	Money expended for the use of the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury in February, viz:		
	Street-car tickets.....	\$3 00	
	Car-fare to Government Printing Office and return.....	10	
			\$3 10
	Mary Harrison:		
	Washing 7½ dozen towels in February for officer of Solicitor of the Treasury.....		3 75
March 1.	Leadingham & Co.:		
	Use of horse 10 days, at \$2.....		20 00
	Leadingham & Co.:		
	Livery of 2 horses, February.....		50 00
	Thomas Kelley:		
	4 horseshoes.....		2 00
Feb. 11.	Robert Beall:		
	Statesmen's Year-Book, 1878.....		50
	Washington Gas-Light Company:		
	Gas consumed in February.....		18 68
	Western Union Telegraph Co.:		
	Telegrams for office of Solicitor of Treasury in January.....		2 05
March.	E. Morrison:		
	2 reams manilla paper, 24 by 36.....		13 00
1.	J. H. Clark, agent:		
	Daily Union Newspaper for office of Solicitor of the Treasury in February.....		50
Feb. 28.	Geo. Krafft, agent:		
	Daily National Republican, from December 9 to March 8.....		1 50
	Solomons & Chapman:		
	1 American Almanac.....	\$1 50	
	2 reams commercial note, \$5.....	10 00	
	1,000 envelopes.....	8 00	
	3 bottles Eureka paste, 25 cents.....	75	
	9 gross buff blotting.....	16 00	
	¼ thousand royal linen bar envelopes, \$10.....	7 50	
	¼ thousand blue envelopes, \$5.....	4 50	
	2 thousand B. B. cards, \$2.....	5 00	
	9 bottles Eureka paste, 25 cents.....	2 25	
	¼ thousand linen envelopes, \$10.....	2 50	
	¾ thousand blue envelopes, \$6.....	19 50	
			77 50
March 15.	E. W. Woodruff:		
	1½ dozen file-holders, \$12.....		16 0
	Adams Express Co.:		
	Expressage in February.....		3 55
16.	National Republican Printing Co.:		
	2 copies of National Republican newspaper 1 year.....		12 00
14.	J. P. Milburn & Co.:		
	1 hair-brush.....	\$1 50	
	1 comb.....	50	
	(For office of the Solicitor of the Treasury.)		2 00

EXHIBIT F.—*Statement showing items, amounts, expenditures, &c.*—Continued.

1878.	
March 18.	James J. De Barry :
	1 dating stamp, with die, for office of the Solicitor of the Treasury. \$12 00
16.	Western Union Telegraph Company :
	Telegrams for Attorney-General's Office in February 123 44
31.	Mary Harrison :
	Washing towels for office of Solicitor of the Treasury in March.. 3 88
	Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company :
	120 car-tickets 5 00
	William Whelan :
	21 boxes wax tapers 10 50
	Western Union Telegraph Company :
	Telegraphing in February for office of Solicitor of the Treasury. . 12 02
	Margaret Linkens :
	Sweeping and cleaning office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, March 20 00
	Henry Coleman :
	Washing towels for quarter ending March 31..... 36 00
	Solomons & Chapman :
	3,000 white envelopes..... \$15 00
	4 spools red tape 2 00
	1 gross H. & B. pens..... 1 00
	2 dozen steel pens 25
	3 boxes pencil leads..... 25
	(For office of Solicitor of the Treasury) 18 50
	Hiram Michaels :
	Money expended for use of office of Solicitor of the Treasury during March for street-car tickets 1 50
Jan. 19.	J. G. Weaver :
	Repairing furniture, &c., during January 35 50
	J. G. Weaver :
	Repairing furniture, &c., in February and March..... 47 50
	J. G. Weaver :
	Repairing furniture in August and October, 1877, and at other times 17 75
March 11.	Joseph Ribiero :
	Treatment of horse 20 00
	Charles H. Lee :
	Salary as driver of department carriage, March..... 72 30
	T. H. S. Hamersley :
	Harrington's Delaware State Reports, volume 1 (rare), and expressage 35 50
April 1.	Leadingham & Co. :
	Livery for 2 horses during March..... 50 00
2.	Washington Gas-Light Company :
	Gas consumed during March 15 75
March 30.	Thomas Kelley :
	8 horseshoes 4 00
31.	F. A. Fill & Co. :
	Daily Evening Star, 3 months to date 2 25
April 3.	New York Times :
	1 year's subscription to daily to April 3, 1879..... 12 00
March 30.	Robert Beall :
	1 ream extra thick \$6 00
	2 dozen pencils..... 1 50
	3 gross steel pens..... 3 00
	4 spools tape 2 00
	1/4 ream legal cap..... 3 50
	1 inkstand 1 50
	1 ream foolscap..... 5 00
	1 ream legal cap..... 6 00
	1,000 letter-envelopes..... 4 50

EXHIBIT F.—*Statement showing items, amounts, expenditures, &c.*—Continued.

1878.			
March 30.	1 quart mucilage	\$1 00	
	3 boxes paper-fasteners	1 25	
	2 bottles black ink	1 00	
	1 rubber pen and pencil	4 00	
	1 thousand Shinn's paper-fasteners	4 00	
	(For office of Solicitor of the Treasury.)		\$44 25
	Great Falls Ice Co. :		
	Ice during first quarter 1878.....		50 53
April 4.	Little, Brown & Co. :		
	1 English Reports, 1877	\$40 00	
	Binding nine volumes half calf, \$1.50.....	13 50	
			53 50
	Boston Daily Advertiser :		
	1 year's subscription to April 6, 1879.....		12 00
	T. & J. W. Johnson & Co. :		
	1 Taylor's King's Bench Reports, Upper Canada, 1 vol. }		
	1 Draper's King's Bench Reports, Upper Canada, 1 vol. }		
	1 Queen's Bench Reports, Old Sessions..... 6 vols. }		
	1 Queen's Bench Reports..... 39 vols. }	525 00	
	1 Common Pleas Report..... 27 vols. }		
	1 Practice Court and Chambers	6 vols. }	
	1 Grant's Chancery Reports..... 23 vols. }		
	1 Chancery Chambers Reports	2 vols. }	
	Box	1 25	
	1 Delaware Reports, volume 2	8 00	
	1 Robinson & Joseph's Digest Upper Canada Reports, 12 volumes	33 00	
	1 Brightley's Digest Pennsylvania Reports, 2 volumes...	15 00	
			582 25
	Western Union Telegraph Company :		
	Telegraphing for Attorney-General's Office in March.....		92 49
March 31.	J. B. Adams :		
	New York Tribune, New York Times, 1 quarter 1878, \$3.75 each.		7 50
April 8.	Lyon & Patterson :		
	1 dozen boxes pens, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5.....		30 00
March 31.	Adams Express Co. :		
	Expressage for Attorney-General's Office, March.....		3 40
April 8.	Robert Beall :		
	1,850 McGill's fasteners, extra large, No. 6, at \$9.....		16 65
	(For office of Solicitor of the Treasury.)		
4.	H. O. Towles :		
	Walnut desk.....	55 00	
	Revolving chair.....	12 00	
	3 arm-chairs	18 00	
			85 00
	B. Westermann & Co. :		
	1 Ihering Gent. des Romischen (gold).....	\$12 65	
	4½ morocco bindings		\$4 00
	1 Jahr Lehre vom Kechrechen (gold)	95	
	½ morocco binding		65
	1 Bekker Actionen des Privatrechts, 2 volumes (gold)	5 90	
	2½ morocco bindings (gold).....		1 50
		19 50	
	Premium on gold at 103	59	
			20 09
			26 24
	B. Westermann & Co. :		
	1 Vierteljahrsschrift für Gesetzgebung, 1878		4 90
	B. Westermann & Co. :		
	1 Revue Critique de Legislation.....		6 45
15.	J. H. Clark, agent :		
	1 copy Daily National Union from March 1 to April 15, 1878		75

EXHIBIT F.—*Statement showing items, amounts, expenditures, &c.*—Continued.

1878.

Columbia Street Railway Company:		
April 15.	125 car-tickets	\$5 00
Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company:		
17.	120 car-tickets	5 00
T. & J. W. Johnson & Co.:		
	1 Robinson & Joseph's Digest	\$2 75
	1 Grant's Chancery, volume 24	6 50
	1 Upper Canada, volume 40	6 50
		15 75
26.	Sandy Carroll:	
	Hauling books	1 00
A. R. Shepherd & Co.:		
5.	6 feet green mohair tubing, 50 cents	\$3 00
	1 gun ferule, 35 cents; 2 chimneys at 15 cents, 30 cents	65
	1 white porcelain shade	75
	Gas-fitter and assistant $\frac{1}{2}$ day, \$6	1 20
		5 60
30.	Hiram Michael:	
	Money expended for use of office of Solicitor of the Treasury during April, 1878, viz:	
	Ice-bucket	\$0 90
	Expressage	30
	Street-car tickets	2 00
		3 20
Margaret Linkens:		
	Sweeping and cleaning office of Solicitor of the Treasury, April ..	20 00
Mary Harrison:		
	Washing $8\frac{1}{2}$ dozen towels for office of Solicitor of the Treasury, April	4 42
Charles H. Lee:		
	Salary as driver of department carriage, April	69 20
Washington City Post Office:		
	Postage on letters, &c., January 1 to March 31	1 20
Washington City Post Office:		
	Postage on letters, &c., January 1 to March 31, for office of Solicitor of the Treasury	80
May 1.	Thomas Kelley:	
	10 horseshoes in April	5 00
Leadingham & Co.:		
	2 horses to board, April	50 00
Jan. 7.	J. W. Boteler & Bro.:	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen bottles cleanser	1 50
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ gross toilet soap	26 41
Robert Beall:		
	1 ream note-paper	\$3 50
	1 thousand envelopes	3 50
	3 dozen pencils, No. 2, 75 cents	2 25
	3 dozen pencils, No. 3, 75 cents	2 25
	2 bottles ink	2 00
	2 gross rubber bands	2 50
	1 ream 8 letter	4 50
	1 box Irish linen note	1 50
	2 boxes steel pens	2 00
	1 ivory paper-folder	1 25
	5 gross note-paper	1 25
	5 packages envelopes	1 00
	4 spools red tape	2 00
	1 glass inkstand	75
	2 balls twine	1 00
	(For office of the Solicitor of the Treasury.)	31 25
May 9.	Solomons & Chapman:	
	2 dozen tablets, \$2	4 00
	6 dozen Faber's pencils, 75 cents	4 50
	1 small mucilage-cup	25
	1 dozen solid memos	1 50

EXHIBIT F.—*Statement showing items, amounts, expenditures, &c.*—Continued.

1878.																													
May 15.	Solomons & Chapman:																												
	<table> <tr> <td>1 ream manilla, \$7.50</td><td>\$3 75</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 dozen Faber's hexagon pencils</td><td>1 50</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 dozen round pencils</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr> <td>4 reams commercial note, \$2.25</td><td>9 00</td></tr> <tr> <td>1,500 white envelopes, \$3.50</td><td>5 25</td></tr> <tr> <td>500 white envelopes, \$4</td><td>2 00</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 pound sponge, \$3</td><td>1 50</td></tr> <tr> <td>5 reams flat letter, \$2.50</td><td>12 50</td></tr> <tr> <td>12 rolls taffeta ribbon, 30 cents</td><td>3 60</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">(For office of Solicitor of the Treasury.)</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td><hr/></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>\$39 70</td></tr> </table>	1 ream manilla, \$7.50	\$3 75	2 dozen Faber's hexagon pencils	1 50	1 dozen round pencils	60	4 reams commercial note, \$2.25	9 00	1,500 white envelopes, \$3.50	5 25	500 white envelopes, \$4	2 00	1 pound sponge, \$3	1 50	5 reams flat letter, \$2.50	12 50	12 rolls taffeta ribbon, 30 cents	3 60	(For office of Solicitor of the Treasury.)			<hr/>		\$39 70				
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	\$39 70																												
	Mohun Brothers:																												
	<table> <tr> <td>2 baskets</td><td>3 00</td></tr> </table>	2 baskets	3 00																										
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	M. W. Beveridge:																												
	<table> <tr> <td>1 pair enspadores</td><td>\$1 75</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 whisk broom</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td><hr/></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>2 00</td></tr> </table>	1 pair enspadores	\$1 75	1 whisk broom	25		<hr/>		2 00																				
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	Telegraphing for Attorney-General's Office, April																												
	50 75																												
	Western Union Telegraph Company:																												
	Telegraphing for office of Solicitor of the Treasury, March																												
	2 46																												
	John C. Hogan:																												
	Putting up 37 awnings, 15 cents each																												
	5 55																												
18.	United States Military Telegraph:																												
	Tolls on official telegrams, July and October, 1877																												
	4 46																												
16.	Edwin B. Smith:																												
	Necessary expenses from Washington to New York City and return, on official business																												
	39 75																												
18.	Herman Baumgarten:																												
	<table> <tr> <td>1 dozen blue stamp-ribbons</td><td>\$12 00</td></tr> <tr> <td>Repairs on stamp</td><td>1 50</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td><hr/></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>13 50</td></tr> </table>	1 dozen blue stamp-ribbons	\$12 00	Repairs on stamp	1 50		<hr/>		13 50																				
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	<table> <tr> <td>3 pounds gum arabic</td><td>2 70</td></tr> </table>	3 pounds gum arabic	2 70																										
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6.	L. R. Hamersly:																												
	<table> <tr> <td>1 copy, 3d ed., Records of Living Officers of the Navy, &c</td><td>5 00</td></tr> </table>	1 copy, 3d ed., Records of Living Officers of the Navy, &c	5 00																										
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24.	J. G. Weaver:																												
	<table> <tr> <td>Making and repairing furniture, &c</td><td>66 00</td></tr> <tr> <td>J. G. Weaver:</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Fixing window cords, sash, lock, and door</td><td>4 50</td></tr> </table>	Making and repairing furniture, &c	66 00	J. G. Weaver:		Fixing window cords, sash, lock, and door	4 50																						
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June 1.	Agent of National Republican:																												
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EXHIBIT F.—*Statement showing items, amounts, expenditures, &c.*—Continued.

1878.	
June 4.	Dickson & King:
	5½ cords hickory wood, at \$10.....
	1½ cords pine wood, at \$8.....
	Putting away.....
	<hr/>
	\$70 05
3.	Solomons & Chapman:
	3 dozen pencils, assorted colors, \$1.25.....
	1 dozen rubber holders.....
	250 linen, \$3.75; and 1,750 white envelopes stamped in blue, \$17.50.....
	375 drab envelopes, \$7 M.....
	4,500 linen envelopes in blue, \$15 M.....
	1,750 linen envelopes in red, \$15 M.....
	<hr/>
	124 88
1878.	
June 4.	Washington Gas-Light Company:
	Gas consumed in May.....
	<hr/>
	12 60
	Herman Baumgarten:
5.	135 German silver tags for files, 25 cents.....
	<hr/>
	33 75
	Sandy Carroll:
	Hauling books.....
	<hr/>
	50
May 31.	Robert Beall:
	1 box of rubber.....
	¼ ream legal cap.....
	1 ream note-paper.....
	250 envelopes.....
	3 rubber penholders.....
	1 ream legal cap.....
	1 box Gillott's pens, 404.....
	1 box Gillott's pens, 332.....
	1 great gross rubber bands.....
	10 reams cut manila.....
	1 box No. 35 H. & B. pens.....
	1 ream note.....
	500 letter-envelopes.....
	5 quires note-paper.....
	5 packages note-envelopes.....
	1 box paper and envelopes.....
	¼ ream legal cap.....
	1 bottle French ink.....
	¼ ream envelope-paper.....
	1,000 note-envelopes.....
	500 official envelopes.....
	(Office of Solicitor of the Treasury.)
	<hr/>
	54 90
June 8.	J. G. Weaver:
	Repairing windows and doors.....
	Taking up and cleaning 21 carpets.....
	<hr/>
	71 75
	J. G. Weaver:
	Making coat and hat rack.....
	1 high revolving stool.....
	Repairing chairs and desk.....
	<hr/>
	27 00
10.	H. W. Hamilton:
	2 Argand burners, 2 shades, holders, and chimneys.....
	1 crotch, 60 cents; 2 brackets, \$6.50.....
	1 independent connection.....
	<hr/>
	11 70
	Western Union Telegraph Company:
	Telegraphing, May, for Attorney-General's Office.....
	<hr/>
	86 08
	Adams Express Company:
	Expressage for Attorney-General's Office, May.....
	<hr/>
	1 00
	Adams Express Company:
	Expressage for Attorney-General's Office, April.....
	<hr/>
	2 90

EXHIBIT F.—*Statement showing items, amounts, expenditures, &c.*—Continued.

1878.

June 10.		Conrad Becker:		
1	whip	.....		\$2 50
		Conrad Becker:		
	Repairing harness	.....	\$1 25	
	Repairing horse-cover	.....	40	
	Whip thong	.....	50	
				2 15
12.	Herman Baumgarten & Bro.:			
	16 tags for file-boxes, 25 cents each	.....	4 00	
	500 brass rivets	.....	75	
				4 75
5.	Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company:			
	Telegram from New York for Solicitor's Office, Treasury	.....		42
12.	William Whelan:			
	6 boxes wax tapers, 40 cents	.....		2 40
13.	H. W. Hamilton:			
	6 globes, burners, and holders, \$2	.....	12 00	
	6 globes (porcelain) and holders, 50 cents	.....	3 00	
	10 lava-tip burners, and fitted on, 25 cents	.....	2 50	
				17 50
15.	Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company:			
	For tickets	.....		5 00
17.	J. K. Kuehling:			
	Repairing bell	.....		50
19.	Mrs. M. E. Mann:			
	Volume 2, new series, Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia	.....		6 00
28.	W. H. & O. H. Morrison:			
	1 Lowell's Decisions, volume 2	.....	6 00	
	1 Georgia Reports, volume 57	.....	6 35	
	1 Starkie on Slander	.....	6 00	
	1 Williams on Executors, 3 volumes	.....	16 50	
	1 Abbott's Digest, volume 7	.....	6 50	
	1 Massachusetts, volume 121	.....	4 30	
	1 Law Review for October	.....	1 25	
	1 Coopers Chancery, volume 2	.....	5 50	
	1 Illinois Reports, volume 73	.....	3 15	
	1 Desty's Fed. Procedure	.....	2 50	
	1 Maine Reports, volume 66	.....	4 50	
	1 Redfield's Surrogate Reports, volume 2	.....	4 50	
	1 Law Review, April, 1877	.....	1 18	
				68 23
27.	Robert Beal:			
	1 gold pen and pencil	.....	5 50	
	3 dozen lead-pencils, 75 cents	.....	2 25	
	2 gross rubber bands	.....	2 00	
	1 ream note-paper	.....	1 00	
	2 boxes Falcon pens	.....	1 50	
	2 quarts French copying-ink	.....	2 00	
	2 boxes Gillott's steel pens	.....	2 00	
	1 ream letter-paper	.....	4 50	
	500 letter-envelopes	.....	2 00	
	1 ream legal cap	.....	3 00	
	1 dozen sheets blotting	.....	1 00	
	2 boxes rubber bands	.....	3 00	
	4 spools red tape	.....	2 00	
	1 ball twine	.....	50	
	1 box No. 6 envelopes	.....	1 00	
		(For office of Solicitor of Treasury.)		33 25
29.	James L. Harman:			
	Baltimore Sun newspaper, January 1 to June 30	.....		3 30
3.	N. W. Burchell:			
	2 blacking-brushes, \$1; 3 whisks, 90 cents	.....	1 90	
	1 chamois, 37 cents; 1 hair-duster, \$1	.....	1 37	
				3 27

EXHIBIT F.—Statement showing items, amounts, expenditures, &c.—Continued.

1878.			
June 21.	H. Newbeck:		
	Repairing lock		\$0 75
22.	H. O. Towles:		
	1 lounge	\$25 00	
	1 Congress revolving chair.....	12 00	
	1 hat-rack	20 00	
			57 00
	George C. Maynard:		
	Electric bell wire.....		27 00
28.	J. G. Weaver:		
	Repairs and work on furniture, making shelving for library	244 09	
	Cash for 2 hammers and hatchet.	1 75	
			245 84
	Conrad Becker:		
	Repairs to harness at sundry times.....		26 35
24.	Andrew J. Joyce:		
	Repairs to department carriage.....		49 50
29.	Andrew J. Joyce:		
	Repairs during June to department carriage.....		97 05
29.	Solomons & Chapman:		
	2 mucilage cups, at 25 cents.....	50	
	1 pound sponge, at \$2.50	1 25	
	1 waste-basket	1 00	
	1 memorandum-book	30	
	3 M white envelopes, at \$5.....	15 00	
	1 M manilla	2 50	
	24 gross bands, assorted	6 75	
	2 dozen rolls pins, at \$1.25.....	2 50	
	2 dozen solid memorandums, assorted, \$1.50	3 00	
	2 dozen solid memorandums, large, at \$2.50	5 00	
	3 letter copying-books, 500 pages, at \$1.75.....	5 25	
	60 reams thin manilla, at 30 cents.....	18 00	
	4 sticks best red wax.....	1 50	
	2 sticks brown wax.....	30	
			62 85
	Washington Gas-Light Company:		
	Gas consumed in June		13 05
30.	Margaret Linkens:		
	Cleaning and sweeping office of the Solicitor of the Treasury in June.....		20 00
	J. B. Adams:		
	1 copy each of New York Tribune and Times from April 1 to June 30.....		7 50
	Charles H. Lee:		
	Salary as driver of department carriage for June		69 20
	Great Falls Ice Company:		
	Ice in April, May, and June.....		35 16
	F. A. Fill & Co.:		
	1 copy of Evening Star, April 1 to June 30.....		2 25
30.	Henry Coleman:		
	Washing towels for office of Attorney-General for quarter ending June 30.....		36 00
	Mary Harrison:		
	Washing towels for office of Solicitor of the Treasury in June, 7½ dozen.....		3 75
29.	M. W. Beveridge:		
	1 10-gallon cooler.....		14 00
	Leadingham & Co.:		
	Use of horse 2½ days.....		5 00
1.	Leadingham & Co.:		
	1 month's livery, in May, of 2 horses.....		50 00

EXHIBIT F.—*Statement showing items, amounts, expenditures, &c.—Continued.*

1878.		D. McAuliffe:		
June	1.	5 shoes for horses.....		\$2 50
	30.	Thomas Kelley:		
		12 shoes for horses.....	\$6 00	
		2 removes.....	50	
				6 50
		Leadingham & Co.:		
		25 days' board 1 horse.....	20 83	
		1 month's board 1 horse.....	25 00	
				45 83
		Adams Express Company:		
		Expressage for office during June.....		1 25
		Washington City post-office:		
		Extra postage on letters from 1st April to June 30.....	2 04	
		Extra postage on letters from 1st April to June 30, Solicitor of Treasury.....	30	
				2 34
	28.	Katffman & Co.:		
		1 black horse, 7 years old.....		185 00
		Western Union Telegraph Company:		
		Telegraphing for Attorney-General's office in June.....		77 79
July	20.	J. G. Weaver:		
		Fitting Yale lock, &c., April 27.....		1 75
		Western Union Telegraph Company:		
		Telegraphing for office of Solicitor of the Treasury, June.....		4 44
		Western Union Telegraph Company:		
		Telegraphing for office of Solicitor of the Treasury, May.....		11 10
May.		John H. Magruder:		
		1 ice-bucket.....	40	
		1 dozen whisk brooms.....	1 50	
				1 90
June	29.	H. O. Towles:		
		1 library-table.....		16 00
1877.				
Sept.	14.	D. B. Canfield & Co.:		
		American Law Register, July, 1877, to January 1, 1878.....		2 50
June.		Solomons & Chapman:		
		6 rolls red ribbon, at 30 cents.....	1 80	
		4 reams 9-pound flat letter, at \$2.25.....	9 00	
		(Office Solicitor of the Treasury.)		10 80
		Total actually expended.....		10,770 25
		Balance of appropriation in the Treasury November 30, 1878, including repayment of \$932.22 by disbursing clerk, subsequent to June 30, 1878.....		1,229 72
				12,000 00

EXHIBIT G.—*Report of the Librarian of the Department of Justice.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
November 11, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report of books and pamphlets received by this department for distribution since November 17, 1877.

January, 1878.—Received from the Public Printer, 800 copies of the Annual Report of the Department of Justice; distributed 624 copies; remaining, 176 copies.

April 11, 1878.—Received from the Department of the Interior, 24 copies of Blue Book; distributed 20 copies; remaining, 4 copies.

April 23, 1878.—Received from the Department of the Interior, 150 copies of the fifth volume of Otto's Supreme Court Reports; distributed 117 copies; remaining, 33 copies.

May 25, 1878.—Received from the Department of State, 444 copies of Pamphlet Laws, Forty-fifth Congress, first session; distributed 397 copies; remaining, 47 copies.

September 12, 1878.—Received from the Department of State, 425 copies of the Pamphlet Laws, Forty-fifth Congress, second session; distributed 395 copies; remaining, 30 copies.

September 25, 1878.—Received from the Department of the Interior, 130 copies of the sixth volume of Otto's Supreme Court Reports; distributed 116 copies; remaining, 14 copies.

October 21, 1878.—Received from the Department of State, 450 copies of the second edition of the Revised Statutes of the United States; distributed 405 copies; remaining, 45 copies.

This department also distributed since my last report, November 17, 1877, the following-named books:

Revised Statutes of the United States, first edition, 5 copies; Revised Statutes of the District of Columbia, 4 copies; volume 1 of United States Statutes at Large, 1 copy; volume 2 of United States Statutes at Large, 1 copy; volume 3 of United States Statutes at Large, 1 copy; volume 4 of United States Statutes at Large, 1 copy; volume 5 of United States Statutes at Large, 1 copy; volume 6 of United States Statutes at Large, 1 copy; volume 7 of United States Statutes at Large, 1 copy; volume 8 of United States Statutes at Large, 1 copy; volume 9 of United States Statutes at Large, 1 copy; volume 10 of United States Statutes at Large, 1 copy; volume 11 of United States Statutes at Large, 1 copy; volume 12 of United States Statutes at Large, 2 copies; volume 13 of United States Statutes at Large, 1 copy; volume 14 of United States Statutes at Large, 2 copies; volume 15 of United States Statutes at Large, 1 copy; volume 16 of United States Statutes at Large, 1 copy; volume 17 of United States Statutes at Large, 2 copies; volume 18 of United States Statutes at Large, 6 copies; volume 19 of United States Statutes at Large, 8 copies; volume 13 of Opinions of Attorney-General, 4 copies; volume 14 of Opinions of Attorney-General, 3 copies; one full set of Curtis' Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, 22 volumes; Howard's Supreme Court Reports of the United States, volume 18, 2 copies; volume 19, 2 copies; volume 20, 2 copies; volume 21, 2 copies; volume 22, 2 copies; volume 23, 2 copies; volume 24, 2 copies; Wallace's Supreme Court Reports of the United States, volume 13, 2 copies; volume 14, 3 copies; volume 15, 2 copies; volume 16, 1 copy; volume 17, 1 copy; volume 18, 1 copy; volume 19, 1 copy; volume 20, 1 copy; volume 21, 1 copy; volume 22, 2 copies; volume 23, 1 copy; Black's Reports Supreme Court of the United States, volume 1, 2 copies; volume 2, 2 copies; Pamphlet Laws of the United States: Pamphlet Laws, 1873-'4, 1 copy; Pamphlet Laws, 1874-'5, 1 copy; Pamphlet Laws, 1875-'6, 2 copies; Pamphlet Laws, 1876-'7, 2 copies; 76 copies of the Register of the Department of Justice.

Very respectfully,

H. A. KLOPFER,
Librarian.

Hon. CHARLES DEVENS,
Attorney-General.

EXHIBIT H.—Abstract of annual reports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, received from registers in bankruptcy.

Districts.	Voluntary cases.					Compulsory cases.				
	Number referred.	Assets therein.	Liabilities therein.	Dividends therein.	Rate per cent. of dividends.	Number of discharges.	Number referred.	Assets therein.	Liabilities therein.	Dividends therein.
Alabama, northern district.....	1		\$31,661 30			5	7		\$382,617 40	
Alabama, middle district.....	1	13	407,476 03			2	7		147,989 14	\$350 00
Alabama, southern district.....	1	11	224,255 41	31,368 37	17	2	3		19,653 54	.0236
Arkansas, eastern district.....	1	38	\$149,545 21	24,748 96	.0267+	12	6	\$51,610 70	94,347 50	
Arkansas, western district.....	1	6	57,912 63	68,019 41		6	50	168,612 76	2,977,989 08	3,769 15
California.....	3	189	251,686 81	105,811 53	20 +	2	4	6,428 68	75,459 70	1,185 81
Colorado.....	1	8	108,453 26			6	80	215,744 70	540,710 65	34,144 06
Connecticut.....	4	162	413,204 72	108,083 65	25	41				.14 +
Delaware.....	1		1,560,558 07							
Florida, northern district*.....	1		1,328,822 33			21	1		72,006 00	
Florida, southern district.....	5	117	254,701 23	3,331 32	1618	10	7	70,918 86	224,108 04	
Georgia, northern district.....	1	81	204,861 64	675,922 56	.044+	73	74	1,871,773 60	5,063,416 54	520,454 09
Illinois, northern district.....	7	690	4,297,836 06	56,118 92	2464	23	61	407,669 49	1,378,214 88	14,963 42
Illinois, southern district.....	9	217	2,473,828 91							.3668+
Indiana.....	8	116	419,188 46	722,236 91	2640	21	38	181,959 16	536,766 00	66,766 00
Iowa.....	3	144	55,485 96	307,138 32	4,922 73	3	9	10,100 00	47,787 73	.1897
Kansas.....	11	947	2,745,347 00	2,038,826 00	124,940 11	10 +	16	46,035 40	366,154 25	32,144 56
Kentucky.....	2	53	1,086,340 31	2,750,209 15		5	38	6,981 78	19,166 38	.23
Louisiana.....	3	207	576,155 06	79,290 62	1777	34	86	248,863 81	1,269,680 27	38,755 58
Maine.....	4	27	124,249 15	560,543 20	203+	13	26	134,972 63	679,109 74	2333+
Massachusetts.....	10	874	8,671,253 11	18,300,415 93	169,369 56	2432+	116	4,494,356 28	5,894,306 41	38,755 58
Michigan, eastern district.....	2	57	1,179,862 69	174,450 50	3836	4	46	4,435,550 82	8,313,660 96	47,802 82
Michigan, western district.....	2	38	331,652 14	883,620 35	2,667 04	2965	52	1,732,981 03	2,723,470 15	125,948 12
Minnesota.....	2	44	81,503 49	957,942 54	2,069 45	2775	7	132,699 71	308,500 78	87,579 34
Mississippi, northern district.....	1	168	24,021 00	28,021 00	99	35	4	17,681 90	94,450 41	7,193 02
Mississippi, southern district*.....	3	138	1,885,185 70	6,749,825 47	75,378 40	2402+	23	423,778 89	377,099 22	17,631 90
Missouri, eastern district.....	2	77	683,378 90	21,687 70	2666	15	30	183,574 80	902,060 46	377,099 22
Missouri, western district.....	3									69,770 96
Nebraska.....	1									1,687
New Hampshire.....	2	156	500,827 10	28,529 74	2398	27	20	3,631 00	30,843 67	1,118 22
New Jersey.....	15	15	170,085 00	770,000 00	.0052	2	9	101,636 22	101,636 22	.1040
New York, northern district.....	329	329	739,170 00	34,096 75	1917 +	30	87	531,266 07	1,541,468 75	14,054 97

New York, northern district	10	379	2,396,324 17	16,063,551 37	307,404 70	2410	93	169	1,220,053 65	10,030,000 33	616,519 05	2373 +	50
New York, eastern district	2	160	42,210 12	10,149,840 63			10	25		27,062 35			4
North Carolina, western district	2	63	205,257 50	427,004 77	2,187 00	3730	7	6	30,003 70	108,781 10	470 90		
Ohio, northern district	6	140	408,906 13	3,629,705 20	112,041 42	3323	21	27	215,712 48	856,301 10	36,937 00	3400 +	1
Ohio, southern district	3	65	1,116,085 47	3,049,894 87	340,764 55	3736	13	24	619,708 10	1,898,254 38	412,254 13	2853 +	12
Oregon	1	11	25,352 89	47,369 04	8,107 97	8450	2	9	61,433 10	108,100 44	30,220 16	3640 +	
Pennsylvania, eastern district	6	55	244,186 22	4,121,515 46	2,313 02	2811	4	48	1,398,235 53	5,001,229 87	28,753 31	3246 +	4
Pennsylvania, western district	11	501	3,545,210 00	10,530,121 95	44,711 00	1925	120	48	1,112,623 47	3,032,421 90	15,000 00	9250	1
Rhode Island	1	20						18			44,395 13	5812	
South Carolina	†												
Tennessee, eastern district	†												
Tennessee, middle district	2	130	143,756 13	1,123,062 81	871 88	.09	55	7	6,202 83	43,224 35	5,003 92	1850	2
Tennessee, western district*													
Texas, eastern district	1	5	41,039 64	151,096 14	11,540 14	3333 +	2	17	174,525 64	360,063 95	61,738 70	3545 +	11
Texas, western district	1	50	163,353 18	392,715 18	12,292 85	1584 +	5	21	115,164 73	361,568 26	47,058 41	2420	1
Vermont	2	44	35,115 01	127,948 11	24,839 09	2163		45	35,219 71	184,213 06	23,081 26	2035	
Virginia, eastern district	3	319	511,638 16	2,129,671 10	334 80	.0550	21	4	27,797 33	76,590 47			
Virginia, western district	2	84	112,961 87	377,686 11	14,000 00	.20	31						
West Virginia	4	55	105,217 89	587,676 49			1	2	12,103 70	20,777 24			
Wisconsin, eastern district	2	97	370,638 22	1,637,319 58	163,037 92	3394	36	25	56,061 17	239,844 08	5,273 45	1855 +	2
Wisconsin, western district	2	45	141,547 09	452,965 81	18,677 14	2369		11	22,389 27	55,802 48	1,417 91	1310	
Total	178	7,044	37,196,087 49	166,109,209 73	3,039,940 76		1,222	1,333	16,604,537 50	53,278,688 00	2,451,257 55		250

* Clerks failed to forward any reports. † No register's reports received.

EXHIBIT H.—Abstract of bankruptcy reports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

Districts.	Cases.						Number of failures to report by—				Fees, emoluments, &c., received or earned by—				Disbursements made by—	
	Pending July 1, 1877.	Begun during the year.	Terminated during the year.	Pending July 1, 1878.	Clerks.	Marshals.	Registerers.	Assignees.	Clerks.	Marshals.	Registerers.	Assignees.	Marshals.	Assignees.	Marshals.	Assignees (legal ex- penses and counsel fees).
Alabama, northern district.	16	5		21	1	1	1	7	\$145 00	\$76 40	\$308 50	\$7, 248 21	\$55 86		\$55 86	
Alabama, middle district.	21	20	13	28	1	1	1	1	1, 003 99	335 55	1, 213 10	1, 942 84	170 68		170 68	\$3, 878 14
Alabama, southern district.	7	14	5	16	1	1	1	10	400 41							
Arkansas, eastern district.	504	43	28	609	1	1	1	14	683 50	943 20	1, 636 90	1, 859 09	1, 005 43		1, 005 43	152 50
Arkansas, western district.	8	7	1	15	1	1	1	4	109 85	35 40	203 00	10 00	1, 145 95		1, 145 95	431 90
California.	1, 100	301	35	1, 306	1	2	3	14	4, 000 93	3, 533 26	8, 672 50	16, 137 42	7, 185 94		7, 185 94	31, 637 08
Colorado.	28	15	15	28	1	1	1	7	1, 078 26		1, 357 53	3, 532 11				2, 700 54
Connecticut.	223	100	100	163	1	1	4	119	2, 851 07	1, 332 80	13, 236 24	26, 460 75	2, 573 22		2, 573 22	9, 413 11
Delaware.	14	7	3	18	1	1	1	1	919 98	4 60		435 72	11 01		11 01	9, 825 00
Florida, northern district *					3											
Florida, southern district.																
Georgia, northern district.	372	122	78	416	1	1	5	136	2, 469 70	437 65	6, 336 10	15, 779 45	538 30		538 30	7, 299 64
Georgia, southern district.	423	91	76	438	1	4	5	156	1, 371 60	599 48	5, 223 70	13, 891 75	1, 121 15		1, 121 15	12, 941 23
Illinois, northern district.	816	771	271	1, 316	1	1	7	70	10, 490 58	6, 327 40	23, 678 19	169, 130 47	12, 738 64		12, 738 64	234, 881 90
Illinois, southern district.	449	325	108	666	1	1	1	43	5, 631 55	3, 303 20	16, 262 18	81, 060 86	2, 082 86		2, 082 86	42, 778 63
Indiana.					1											
Iowa.	276	105	74	307	1	1	8	126	1, 746 20	2, 562 51	8, 412 04	18, 499 23	1, 960 77		1, 960 77	59, 414 88
Kansas.	181	60	8	238	1	1	3	79	1, 692 85	729 40	2, 224 50	6, 112 97	4, 798 39		4, 798 39	6, 556 93
Kentucky.	308	933	309	933	2	2	11	63	13, 644 35	5, 211 41	26, 035 04	49, 827 27	2, 448 96		2, 448 96	15, 171 35
Louisiana.	(*)	113	304	(*)	1	1	3	33	2, 872 14	965 05	7, 308 02	2, 303 54	2, 445 08		2, 445 08	3, 770 74
Maine.	829	283	176	436	1	1	2	209	2, 747 20	654 21	7, 308 02	2, 303 54	1, 498 36		1, 498 36	655 97
Maryland.	324	71	14	398	1	1	4	200	1, 137 99	1, 231 76	3, 455 80	2, 977 80	11, 345 26		11, 345 26	472 47
Massachusetts.	3, 420	1, 292	553	4, 159	1	1	10	(6)	11, 706 02	8, 890 84	48, 404 86	96, 589 04	61, 962 90		61, 962 90	81, 962 90
Michigan, eastern district.	70	161	75	163	1	1	2	25	1, 701 14	2, 932 57	6, 520 98	7, 925 96	2, 976 73		2, 976 73	6, 520 18
Michigan, western district.	190	98	25	263	1	1	2	25	1, 841 90	1, 880 30	4, 892 80	11, 370 35	2, 644 62		2, 644 62	18, 232 51
Minnesota.	179	70	39	214	1	1	2	24	1, 680 60	644 46	4, 965 58	7, 618 38	622 10		622 10	7, 624 26
Mississippi, northern district.	210	188	184	214	1	1	1	14	3, 444 00	1, 155 80	3, 000 00	1, 872 25	677 10		677 10	
Mississippi, southern district.					1											
Missouri, eastern district.	302	185	179	308	1	1	2	18	6, 528 05	1, 415 51	10, 890 70	47, 621 60	3, 036 37		3, 036 37	60, 985 48
Missouri, western district.	156	117	73	194	1	1	3	34	4, 548 01	8, 162 31	3, 862 45	6, 275 50	2, 220 43		2, 220 43	15, 563 48
Nebraska.	42	30	9	63	1	1	1	22	1, 241 43	276 16			614 75		614 75	2, 218 93
Nevada.																
New Hampshire.	122	176	110	164	1	1	2	66	3, 108 40	1, 774 10	2, 170 00	2, 462 90	1, 945 17		1, 945 17	608 48

State or District	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
New York, northern district	248	206	72	1,575	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New York, southern district	218	105	300	1,079	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Carolina, eastern district	112	105	12	479	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Carolina, western district	230	185	480	1,119	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Ohio, northern district	747	226	22	119	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ohio, southern district	240	204	100	464	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oregon	8	23	8	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pennsylvania, eastern district	99	161	43	217	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pennsylvania, western district	907	574	126	1,319	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rhode Island	51	61	27	66	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Carolina	(1)	61	31	(1)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tennessee, eastern district	22	13	4	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tennessee, middle district	36	158	72	122	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tennessee, western district	585	30	446	150	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Texas, eastern district	89	173	21	140	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Texas, western district	75	175	150	98	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Virginia, eastern district	2,711	129	104	2,736	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Virginia, western district	1,299	89	78	1,310	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
West Virginia	63	49	11	112	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin, eastern district	139	123	72	131	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin, western district	39	58	39	58	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	21,241	9,829	4,855	26,177	62	49	178	4,163	11	7	43	3,201	1,057,261

* Clerks failed to forward any reports.
† Clerk reports "no business."

Clerks failed to report cases pending.
Clerks failed to report delinquent assignments.

Report very imperfect.

EXHIBIT J.—*Report of the Architect of the Capitol.*

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, U. S. CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., November 8, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the past year the courthouse in the city of Washington has been kept in good repair, as far as the small amount available for the purpose would permit.

The walls, ceiling, and the wood-work of the criminal- and the ceiling of the circuit-court rooms have been painted; and the walls of the circuit- and the equity-court rooms papered. The plumbing-work and the hot-air furnaces have been put in good order.

The roof has been made water-tight for the present, but the condition of some of the gutters is such that they will soon have to be renewed to prevent damage to the building.

Considerable damage has been done to the bases of the columns of the central portico by using that part of the building as a place for public meetings; in consequence of this injury, I respectfully recommend that hereafter such use of the building be prohibited. I consider it proper to make known to you the insecure condition against loss by fire, of the land-records of the District deposited in the upper story of the building. The commission appointed by the President to examine into the security of public buildings in the city of Washington against fire, say, in this connection, "We do most earnestly recommend that the land-records of the District of Columbia be moved to the fire-proof rooms in the basement, proper means being adopted to secure ventilation and prevent dampness." A portion of the basement, sufficient to accommodate these records, can be made available for this purpose for a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

As some new hot-air furnaces will be required next season, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars will be necessary to procure them and to make the usual repairs for the next fiscal year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD CLARK,
Architect, U. S. Capitol.

Hon. CHARLES DEVENS,
Attorney-General.

EXHIBIT K.—*Report of the warden of the United States jail.*

SIR: The undersigned, warden of the United States jail in the District of Columbia, in obedience to an act of Congress approved March 5, 1872, most respectfully submits his annual report for the year which ended October 31, 1878.

With the aid of an accomplished deputy warden and efficient guards, who have performed their respective duties with firmness, and yet with moderation and kindness, most excellent discipline has been maintained in the prison during the year. No general disturbance has occurred among the inmates, but as a rule they have yielded a willing obedience to the requirements of the institution, good order has uniformly prevailed, and no prisoner has escaped from prison during the year.

I regard the moral and religious instruction of prisoners as of the utmost importance to further the purposes of law in arresting these people in their career of vice and crime, and directing them to the ways of an

industrious and moral life; therefore I am glad to state the Young Men's Christian Association of this city has gratuitously supplied the jail with religious instruction, and have held services here regularly on Sundays with marked success; besides, the Ladies' Christian Temperance Union of this city have sent representatives to visit the jail once during the week, bringing to these unfortunates the boon of their charity, sympathy, and hope. Thus the wayward have been sought out, and, by exhortation, prayer, entreaty, and advice, directed to the paths of sobriety and honesty, and the ways of a better life. Many of the prisoners have manifested a deep interest in these exercises, and I trust the seed thus sown among them may spring forth and bear good fruit.

I gratefully appreciate the important influence these Christian philanthropists have exerted, and the success that has attended their efforts in their prison ministry.

Experience has shown that criminals can be reformed and saved, and that the vicious and depraved can be returned to their friends and society clothed in the habiliments of virtue and morality.

By the separate system of confinement practiced in this institution, each prisoner is relieved of the contaminating influences of other prisoners, left to his own reflections, and is thus more readily brought within the range of moral and restraining influences.

The sanitary condition of the prison has been excellent, indeed better than could have been reasonably expected. We have had no malignant fevers, no contagious or infectious diseases, and but very little sickness of any kind that generated within the prison. No death has occurred among the inmates during the year, nor indeed during the three years we have occupied this building. I consider the healthy condition of the prisoners that has so uniformly prevailed as somewhat remarkable, especially as the situation is on the margin of an extensive marsh, and within the range of a decidedly miasmatic region. In this connection I respectfully refer to the report of Dr. Noble Young, the jail physician, hereto annexed, and which is adopted as a part of this report, to show more specifically the sanitary condition of the prison, the diseases treated, and the other matters therein touched upon.

Many prisoners arrive here destitute of suitable clothing, and without means or friends to procure it; others wear out their clothing here during long terms of imprisonment, and are unable to replenish it. To such, and such only, we furnish clothing sufficient to make them comfortable and render them fit to be seen. Comfortable beds and bedding have also been provided; and good substantial food, consisting of meat, fish, vegetables, bread (corn and wheaten), soup, tea, coffee, &c., together with medicines and delicacies for the sick, as advised by the jail physician, have been provided in sufficient quantities to supply the wants of the prisoners at all times.

In my last annual report the exposed situation of the jail, without walls to surround it or inclose the premises, was referred to. It is situated beyond the commons, outside of the population of the city, and too far away for assistance from the police authorities in case of any extraordinary occurrence; hence, in case an emergency arises requiring the use of force to overcome it, our sole dependence is upon our guards and employés, consequently I have deemed it necessary to continue in employment the same force as heretofore.

I submit that inclosing walls, work-shops, and suitable outbuildings, as heretofore recommended, should be built as a means of safety to the prisoners and as a matter of economy to the government.

The jail building was struck by lightning in July last, and the cold-

air stack and roof of the north wing damaged to the amount of about one hundred dollars. The roof and stack have been repaired. None of the inmates were injured. I suggest that suitable lightning-conductors should be placed on the building as a precautionary measure against similar occurrences in the future.

About the first of October last, a frame outbuilding on the premises, used as a storehouse, with its contents, was destroyed by fire. The building was merely a temporary one put up for use of workmen while the jail was being constructed. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, and done for the purpose of producing such a condition of things inside and around the jail as would facilitate the escape of certain important prisoners; happily no such condition was effected, and the prisoners remained as quiet and as securely guarded during the fire as before. The loss occasioned by the fire was about four hundred dollars.

The steam-boilers, heating apparatus, force-pump, steam-pipes, washing-machine, and ranges have required repairs from time to time, which, together with painting, glazing, fencing, and grading, have been made at a cost of eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty-one cents.

In compliance with the law in regard to the transportation of convicts sentenced by the criminal court of this District to the penitentiary designated for the purpose, the warden has transported during the year one hundred and thirty-one males and five females, of whom ninety-seven males and three females were transported to the Maryland penitentiary at Baltimore, Md., at a cost of \$252.10, and thirty-four males and two females to the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., at a cost of \$884.25. The warden, as required by law, has also transported to the Boys' Reform School of the District of Columbia forty-one boys who were sentenced to that institution by the police and criminal courts of this District.

The annual salaries of physician, guards, engineer, assistant engineer, fireman, messenger, and cooks amounted to \$35,820.

The other expenditures on account of the jail during the year were as follows:

Subsistence of prisoners.....	\$14,702 30
Medicines and delicacies for the sick; lime disinfectants, and soap.....	540 90
Beds, bedding and, clothing	3,053 75
Fuel and lights.....	2,349 00
Keeping horse, cows, repairs on wagon and harness, &c., and miscellaneous articles	647 97
Stationery, blanks, and blank-books.....	141 80
Furniture, hard and tin ware, night tubs, and cell buckets.....	976 07

The daily average number of prisoners confined in jail during the year was 182.

The total number of prisoners confined in jail during the year was 2,005, of whom there were males 1,802, females 203.

The prisoners committed during the year were charged with offenses as follows :

	Males.	Females.
Murder	6	1
Rape	6	.....
Burglary	23	.....
Assault and robbery	28	3
Forgery	16	.....
Perjury	1	2
Grand larceny	105	11
Assault with intent to kill	58	2
Manslaughter	1	.....
Arson	5	.....
Horse-stealing	3	.....
Embezzlement	1	.....
Receiving stolen goods	2	.....
Obtaining goods by false pretenses	5	.....
Assault with intent to commit rape	6	.....
Resisting M. P. officer	8	.....
Bigamy	3	.....
Abstracting papers from public office	1	.....
Receiving unlawful fees	1	.....
Petit larceny	520	62
Assault and battery	700	82
Assault	76	7
Affray	37	3
Bench-warrant	27	2
Selling lottery tickets	12	.....
Violating postal laws	2	.....
Keeping faro-bank	5	.....
Keeping bawdy house	1	11
Threats of personal violence	45	3
Cruelty to animals	2	.....
Maintaining nuisance	3	1
Contempt of court	7	4
Malicious trespass	45	.....
Carrying concealed weapons	5	.....
Public prostitution .....	.....	7
Indecent language	5	.....
Keeping disorderly house	2	2
Violating excise laws	3	.....
Vagrancy	3	.....
Disorderly congregating	3	.....
Exhibiting obscene pictures	1	.....
United States witness	3	.....
Incorrigibility	16	.....

Of those committed as above stated, 1,221 were tried, convicted, and sentenced for crimes classified as follows:

	Males.	Females.
Manslaughter	5	.....
Robbery	6	1
Arson		1
Forgery	5	.....
False pretences	2	.....
Assault with intent to commit rape	2	.....
Rape	2	.....
Burglary and larceny	7	.....
Grand larceny	38	2
Petit larceny (second offense)	53	1
Assault with intent to kill	8	.....
Receiving stolen goods	1	.....
Bigamy	1	.....
Presenting false claims	1	.....
Manslaughter	1	5
Abstracting papers from public office .....		.....
Collecting unlawful fees	1	.....
Petit larceny	396	42
Selling lottery tickets	4	.....
Attempt at arson		1
Assault and battery	461	67
Assault	15	1
Threats of personal violence	34	3
Keeping bawdy house		7
Keeping disorderly house	3	2
Affray	33	3
Trespass	35	1
Contempt of court	4	5
Being a common cheat	1	.....
Unlawful assembly	1	.....
Public prostitution		5
Maintaining nuisance	3	.....
Incorrigibility	8	.....
Vagrancy	1	.....

Of the number serving out jail sentences there were pardoned by the President, males 25, females 1.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. CROCKER, *Warden.*

Hon. CHARLES DEVENS,

Attorney-General United States.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT UNITED STATES JAIL,
Washington, D. C., October 28, 1878.

SIR: Nothing of any unusual interest has occurred in this department during the past year. The character of cases is as heretofore presented, and they have yielded to treatment readily. No deaths have occurred. The same exemption from malarial disease has been witnessed as during the past two years; but four cases having occurred. More or less of the influences of malarial poison have been exhibited upon some few of the prisoners and some of the guards, but no well-developed disease, except as above stated. Some cases have occurred in different parts of the city exposed to this poison, though not many, and

perhaps fewer than usual. Some of these sections are not exposed as we are. Surrounded by miles of marsh abounding in decaying vegetation in fresh water, it is fair to attribute our exemption in a great measure to the precautions taken of closing the windows next the marsh at an hour before sundown, and not reopening until 10 a. m. the following morning. Add to this the thorough ventilation of our building, the free use of disinfectants, regular hours, bi-weekly bathing in tepid water, good and sufficient food, cleanliness of bed and body clothing, and the prompt administration of proper remedies in checking incipient disease; all operating to produce the happy results reported.

I hope before another year has passed to be able to have a more extensive and proper means of bathing, the present system requiring too much time and labor and not affording as frequent opportunities as I desire.

I am happy to say that my course in regard to those who are brought here, subjects of alcoholism, continues to be sufficient; no alcohol is ever administered unless demanded by collapse or such sinking of the powers of life as renders its temporary use necessary. A few days' use of sedatives, such as bromide of potassa, bromide of ammonia with camphor, is sufficient to restore the normal condition of the nervous system, and rest and good food complete their cure.

I am obliged to yourself, sir, and the officers of the prison for their cheerful and active assistance in the conduct of my department.

With respect, I am your obedient servant,

N. YOUNG,

Physician United States Jail District of Columbia.

General J. S. CROCKER,

Warden United States Jail District of Columbia.

EXHIBIT L.—*Report of the president of the board of trustees of the reform school of the District of Columbia.*

REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

November 4, 1878.

SIR: Mr. N. W. Burchell having, much to the regret of the trustees, resigned his position as president of the board, it becomes my duty to submit the ninth annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

During the year embraced in this report the school has progressed favorably and has, we trust, resulted in much benefit to the inmates thereof, and been conducted in such a manner as to meet with your approbation. At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 158 boys in the school; committed during the year 67, making a total of 225 boys under our care and protection. Of this number 39 were discharged, 3 indentured, 1 pardoned by the President of the United States, 1 held by order of the court pending a hearing on *habeas corpus*, 2 dead, and 6 absent without leave; leaving in the school at the close of the year 173 boys. Of those who were received 17 were committed by the president of the board and 50 by the police court of the District; 31 were committed for incorrigibility, 31 for larceny, 1 for malicious trespass, 3 for assault, and 1 for vagrancy. For further statistics regarding the age, parentage, nationality, &c., reference is made to the report of the superintendent herewith annexed.

Considerable progress has been made upon the farm and garden. The work thereon has been diligently prosecuted and the results satisfactory.

Owing to the entire want of proper facilities for that purpose, the result of the labors of the boys in the workshop is not encouraging. Having no facilities for teaching the boys a trade, the only work to which they can be put outside of the farm and garden is in caning chairs under a contract made for this work. They have caned during the year 25,150 seats of chairs, for which we received the sum of \$1,356.78.

With proper facilities not only could useful trades be taught in the school, but a large revenue received therefrom. Independent of caning chairs some of the boys are occupied in making the clothing and shoes needed in the school. No revenue of course is derived from this work, but there is a saving of the cost of making these articles if it had to be done elsewhere.

The report of the superintendent gives in detail the work of the farm, garden, and shops, to which attention is respectfully invited.

The report of the treasurer, which is also herewith submitted, shows the aggregate receipts of the year to be \$34,050.06. Of this amount there was appropriated by Congress \$15,000; received on account of the labor of the boys in the shop and from sale of produce, \$1,914.80; and received from the District of Columbia in payment for the maintenance of the boys, \$17,135.26.

The sums thus received have all been expended, and for a detailed statement as to how and for what purposes used, reference is made to the treasurer's report.

Since the organization of the school it has been our good fortune to be able to report that there has been but little sickness, and, with one exception, no deaths. We regret that we cannot make so favorable a report in this respect for the last fiscal year. During the year, the scarlet fever got into the school and spread to some considerable extent. Every exertion was made and means applied for its prompt arrest. A small house a considerable distance from the buildings was fitted up as a hospital, and a hospital-tent was purchased, into which, as soon as a boy was found to be suffering from this disease, he was placed and kept until entirely recovered; thus, as far as possible, cutting off all connection from the school. Proper nurses were employed, the best medical attendance obtained, and everything done for the comfort of those who were so unfortunate as to be stricken down with this disease. While the deaths were few, still we record with regret the names of Harry Denison and George Collins, who died. The physicians, superintendent, and all the officers of the school were prompt, active, and energetic, and to their exertions we may attribute to a great extent the prevention of the spread of the disease.

No other sickness has occurred, with the exception of three cases of pneumonia, which readily yielded to medical treatment. Dr. Wells, the regular physician of the school, and Dr. Hood, who was called in consultation, are entitled to the thanks of the board for their untiring devotion to the boys during the continuance of the fever.

During the year a great deal of work has been done upon the premises; hills have been graded down, unsightly places filled up, leveled off, sown in grass, and planted with trees, new roads made, shrubbery planted, and other work done whereby the grounds have been improved and beautified. They will now compare favorably with the grounds of any other institution in this District. The green-house, although small, has been of some profit, and, while teaching the boys who have charge of it a useful occupation, has enabled the board to propagate plants and flowers for the adornment of the grounds, with but a trifling expense.

A long-felt want has been supplied during the year, that of a library

for the boys. The board directed a number of well-selected and useful books to be purchased, and it was money well spent. During the long winter evenings heretofore, the boys had no means of recreation or improvement, except such few books and papers as were from time to time donated by private individuals to the school. Now they have a well-selected library which is to them a source of pleasure and profit.

In accordance with your request I have submitted amended estimates of appropriations required by the school for the next fiscal year, to which I desire to invite your attention and to ask that you may be pleased in your report to Congress to commend them to its favorable consideration.

The first item is for the salaries of the superintendent, officers, employés, and current expenses. Owing to the increased number of boys and to meet the expenses of the school, we have asked that the sum of \$2,000 be appropriated on this account beyond what was heretofore given us by Congress. Ten thousand dollars is all that has been given us previously for this purpose. If this additional sum is appropriated, the board would be enabled to employ the additional teachers necessary, and arrange the families so that each family shall contain 50 boys, which is the maximum number that should constitute a family in a school of this character, and it will further enable us to pay to the secretary and treasurer of the board salaries fixed by law. The additional teachers are greatly needed and the benefits which will be derived from their employment cannot be too highly estimated. The families as now organized are entirely too large and the teachers have more to attend to than should be required of them, and are not able in consequence thereof to advance the boys in their education as rapidly as we desire, or as they could be if they had fewer boys to teach. We trust this important matter will not be overlooked by Congress and this small additional sum asked for will be given. The duties of the secretary and treasurer involve much labor and responsibility. The treasurer gives a bond in the sum of \$20,000 to the United States for the proper and honest performance of his duty.

The second item is for the erection of a family building. Two buildings are necessary, but in revising the estimates under your direction we have asked for but one, at a cost of \$12,000. The school is now overcrowded, and unless further accommodations are given us we can take no more boys. The dormitories for the colored boys can contain no more, and the judge of the police court of this District has been requested to commit no more boys of this class, and I, as president of the board, will have to decline to receive them at the request of their parents, and very soon, I am afraid, it will become my duty to notify the courts to receive no more boys of either color, and I must decline also to commit them. When this is done, those who have been led astray, possibly for the first time, through evil companions or other causes, instead of being sent where they can be reformed and taught the error of their ways, must be sent to the common jail or work-house to herd together with older and hardened criminals, with a future before them sad to contemplate. The sum asked for this purpose is comparatively small, certainly very small when it is considered that if not spent in this direction it may have to be spent hereafter in the punishment of crime which might have been averted had these boys been removed from temptation and vice when they first took a wrong step.

The third item is for the erection of a new barn. The building at present used for this purpose is entirely too small and is in a most dilapidated condition, and may at any day fall upon and kill the stock therein housed. There is but little accommodation in it for the horses and cattle belonging to the institution, and these animals in consequence

thereof are often exposed to the elements, and their health and quality much injured. If something in this direction is not done before another season the school will be without a barn, as the present old building cannot stand much longer. It is unsightly and a disgrace to the school, and such a building as no respectable farmer would have on his place.

The remaining items are for repairing and painting the buildings. They are not adequate, but they have been reduced to the amount asked for, as suggested by you.

With the exception of the annual appropriation for salaries and current expenses no appropriation has been made for our school by Congress for a number of years, with a single exception, when an appropriation of \$5,000 was made for certain improvements to the buildings and grounds, and the board earnestly hope that it may be your pleasure to commend our modest estimates to the favorable consideration of Congress, and that you may be pleased to recommend that the amount asked for be given to us. We think that our school has been of great advantage to the District of Columbia, and we know with further facilities we can cause it to be of still greater advantage, enlarge its usefulness and make it the means of saving many boys from a career of vice and crime.

At the request of the board of trustees I recently visited several reformatory institutions. They all differed from ours in the fact that they have high walls around them and cells, with one exception, in which the boys are locked up alone at night. Our institution is upon the family plan, where boys are made to feel at home. All semblance of a prison or prison rules is done away with. While in the institutions I visited, I was reminded painfully that I was in a place more like a prison than what its name purported. No worse use can be made of a boy than to surround him with high walls over which he cannot see, shutting him out from God's sunlight, locking him in a lonely cell at night, and reminding him day by day that he is a convict. We have nothing of this sort, and our whole aim from the time a boy comes to our institution until he leaves it is to teach him, and give him to understand that he is not sent to us for punishment, but to be educated and taught some useful occupation, and when he is fitted to go out into the world that he goes not as a convict, but as a young man fresh from school, ready to begin the battle of life without any stigma or stain upon his name. This is our object. Doubtless that may be the object of other institutions with their walls, bars, and cells; but from my experience such things will never reform a boy. If he is inclined to be vicious, it will make him more so. If he is of a sensitive organism, the tendency would be to make him morose and sullen, and, instead of coming out from the institution with kind feelings and pleasant recollections, he will look back upon it as a prison from which he has escaped. The institutions which I visited were built many years ago when the management of youthful offenders was not so well understood as at present. It is hoped that before long this system will be entirely abolished, and reform schools organized upon the same system as ours, which is organized after the well-known Ohio reform school, which takes the lead, and is the parent institution of the schools on the open and family plan in this country.

Our school, we regret to say, is not well enough known by the citizens of the District to be properly appreciated by them. It is our wish that they should become better acquainted with the institution and its workings. It is open at all times, within proper hours, for inspection, and the superintendent will gladly welcome any and all, and show them the premises and explain its management. We feel that the more our institution is known and understood the more it will be appreciated.

We were visited during the last session of Congress by many senators and members, all of whom expressed themselves as much pleased and gratified with the appearance of the school, its inmates, and its management, and many of them promised us their aid and co-operation when our wants were presented to Congress, but from some cause no appropriations were made for us at the last session of Congress, except for the salaries of the officers and current expenses. It is hoped that at the coming session these gentlemen will remember their promises and aid us in getting the small amount of the estimates which we have submitted.

The report of the physician and teacher is herewith submitted. The superintendent and the other officers of the school have been faithful and diligent in the discharge of their duties which are both difficult and arduous. Their work is never done, and from the time the boys arise in the morning until they retire at night, they are under their watchful care and attention, and at night when others are resting from the fatigues of the day some of these officers are still on duty.

In concluding, I desire on the part of the board of trustees to tender you their thanks for the courtesy and kindness they have received from you at all times, and for the interest you have taken in the school and for your visits thereto.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. FALL,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Hon. CHAS. DEVENS,
Attorney-General.

Superintendent's report.

REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
September 25, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present to you my ninth annual report as superintendent of this institution.

During the past year the progress of the work of the school has been uniform and constant. Owing to the failure to obtain increased accommodations, and better facilities for the employment of the boys, our operations have been hampered, and much that we wanted to do has remained undone. But the best use has been made of the facilities at hand, and I believe that in the year covered by this report the school has done more good for its inmates and the community than in any of its previous history. The officers and teachers have labored zealously and faithfully for the mental, moral, and physical welfare of the boys, with much apparent success. The studies of the various classes have received more attention than in any previous year. The new rule passed by your board, requiring the boys to obtain a certain standing in the school studies before being awarded their discharge, has been the means of inciting them to greater efforts in the school-room. The report of the principal teacher for the year, transmitted herewith, is of interest in this connection.

The moral and religious welfare of the boys has received our earnest attention. They have manifested a deep interest in these matters, and their study of the bible has been continued without interruption. Every boy has learned at least one verse in it each day throughout the year. The usual Sunday afternoon exercises, kindly aided by pastors of various city churches and others who are interested in the school, have been continued, and been profitable to and enjoyed by the boys.

The library of interesting books, though furnished so late in the fiscal year, has added much to the interest of the studies of the school-room. The boys appreciate that they have in these books many unenjoyed delights, and I believe are generally anxious to read them, and, in furnishing this motive to them to study and learn to read, the library has already been of great good.

Encouraging reports are almost daily received from those boys who have been honorably discharged from the school. Many of them are living in the district and almost every one is doing well and winning the respect of his acquaintances and associates. The officers of the school, as far as they are able, watch the career of the boys who go out from it, and this kind interest in their behalf is appreciated by them.

Opportunity for the school to make itself a much greater benefaction to the community, by a more vigorous prosecution of its work upon a much larger number of the incorrigible youth of the District, is before it, and I earnestly hope that the facilities necessary to do this will soon be furnished us.

The health of the school has, in the main, been good. In the early part of the fiscal year a malignant type of scarlet fever appeared in the school, but by prompt treatment and the removal of all the sick to the isolated hospital building and tent, its spread was prevented. Two cases, however, proved fatal, and it is my painful duty to here record the death from the disease named of Harry Dennison (white) and George Collins (colored). Later in the year three cases of pneumonia occurred in the school, the only other notable sickness the school has had. It would be unfair to the school if in this connection I failed here to acknowledge the valuable services of the school's physicians, Dr. Charles A. Wells, of Bladensburg, and Dr. T. B. Hood, of Washington, both of whom were unremitting in their endeavors to relieve and restore the sick. The completion of the hospital building, with the large hospital tent, gave to the school long and sorely needed accommodations for those sick with contagious diseases, and to the promptness with which your wishes as to this work were carried out by your then executive officer, Mr. Burchell, much of the credit for the prevention of the spread of the disease, and the consequent results, is to be attributed. I beg leave to hand you herewith the report of Dr. Wells on this subject.

The following statistics I have compiled from the records of the school:

At the close of the previous year there were remaining in the school 158 boys; committed during the year, 67; making 225 boys the number cared for. Of this number 39 were discharged, 3 indentured, 1 pardoned by the President of the United States, 1 absent on writ of *habeas corpus*, 2 dead, and 6 absent without leave; leaving in the school at the close of the year 173 boys. Those received were committed by the following authorities: President of the board of trustees, 17; police court of the District of Columbia, 50. The ages of those received were as follows: Six years, 1; nine years, 4; ten years, 8; eleven years, 9; twelve years, 6; thirteen years, 12; fourteen years, 10; fifteen years, 15; sixteen years, 2. They were committed on the following charges: Incorrigibility, 31; larceny, 31; malicious trespass, 1; assault, 3; vagrancy, 1.

Birthplace of those admitted: District of Columbia, 44; Maryland, 9; Virginia, 8; Massachusetts, 1; New York, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Kansas, 2; Ireland, 1.

Parentage of those admitted: American, 12; German, 9; English, 3; Irish, 9; Italian, 2; colored, 32.

Of those admitted, 9 had neither father nor mother; 15 had lost father, and 5 had lost mother; 38 had both parents living.

Of those admitted, 44 had used profane language, 34 had used tobacco; 7 had used intoxicating liquors, and 43 had been guilty of larceny.

Work on the farm and garden has been prosecuted with as much energy as the work of the shops would permit. The results from all parts save the orchards are very satisfactory, and bear full witness to the profitability of this work, both immediately to the school and immediately to the boys. But for the need of the school for money in hand, which work in the shops in part provides, I would be willing to see and should recommend the reduction of the regular chair-work force to a very small number, to be of its present size only in emergency. On full reflection and consideration, I am convinced that the work of cane-seating chairs, for so much of which the school now receives so little, is not as good for the boys as regular farm and garden work. This trade cannot be followed by a boy after his discharge from the school, as steady employment at it is very rarely to be found, and when found, owing to the small sums paid for such work to institutions like ours, hardly enough to furnish dry bread will be paid as wages. In contrast with this is work on the farm and in the garden, where experience and knowledge always valuable and available can be acquired. The uncultivated fields of our wide country offer an easier and earlier solution of the problem of the hard times upon us than do our factories and our shops, and I am glad to report to you that the results of the boys' work in our fields and gardens fully vindicate the wisdom of the recommendations I have heretofore made in my annual report, that increased attention be given to farm work by the school.

The gardener reports the following to have been gathered since the date of my last report: 200 bushels beets, 75 bushels carrots, 75 bushels parsnips, 200 bushels turnips, 50 bushels onions, 387 bushels tomatoes, 1,400 cucumbers, 75 bushels green pease, 4,450 heads cabbage, 153 dozen ears green corn, 200 dozen summer squashes, 150 bunches radishes, 75 bushels snap beans, 75 bushels lima beans, 20 bushels onion sets, 50 barrels kale, 1,600 bunches onions, 700 bunches asparagus, 600 heads lettuce, 150 watermelons, 700 mushmelons, 400 quarts strawberries, 75 bushels sweet potatoes, 150 bunches pie-plant, 10 barrels onion-seed, 1 bushel dry pease, 250 bushels potatoes, 30 bushels white beans, 566 bushels corn, 10 tons corn-fodder, 20 tons hay, 75 bushels rye, 425 pounds pork.

The lease of the Peters farm has already resulted in profit to us, and proves the wisdom of its control by the school. It will be remembered that the Reform School land proper and this Peters land previous to the location of the school here formed but one farm, and the land unpurchased, and which we now lease, while not so desirable for sites of buildings, was the most valuable for farm purposes.

The results of labor in our shops have not been unsatisfactory. The chair force has caned 25,150 seats, receiving therefor \$1,356.78. The price received for this work is not, I believe, sufficient to make it profitable to the institution, this sum representing the gross receipts for the labor daily throughout the year of an average force of 75 boys.

In the tailor-shop eight to ten boys have been constantly employed. They have made and mended all of the clothing worn by the boys. The making and mending of our shoes has proved a success. Four boys, under the supervision and with the aid of a competent foreman, have made 405 pairs of new shoes, half-soled and heeled 440 pairs, besides repairing harnesses, &c.

The bakery and laundry, as well as the kitchen, furnish employment

to many of the boys, and in these important branches of the institution many have been profitably employed.

Improvement of the grounds has been pressed as rapidly as possible with the means at command. During the first part of the fiscal year a large amount of heavy grading was done by the boys in cutting down knolls and filling up low places. The carriage-drive from the Bladensburg pike to the school was then completed, and the ground on either side properly graded, grass-seeds sown, and ornamental trees set out.

Our greenhouse has been enlarged during the year at a very small expense. With its increased capacity I am now enabled to beautify our grounds in summer and our school-rooms in winter with choice flowers and plants. Aside from these pleasant and desirable features of our greenhouse work, I feel confident that it will be of pecuniary profit to the school.

The following sums have been received by me from the sources named, and turned over to the treasurer of your board, in all \$269.40:

Proceeds of stock	\$31 20
Proceeds of greenhouse	69 12
Repairing shoes	50 22
Grapes	8 70
Old barrels	14 42
Rags	9 91
Board	12 00
Repairing chairs	2 30
Vegetables	20 03
Cloth	21 39
Sundry receipts	29 51

In addition to the wants indicated in my last report, none of which have been supplied, namely, additional teachers, additional family buildings, a new barn and fences, I beg to call to your attention the need by the school of a new tubular boiler for heating the building, and a new steam-laundry. The buildings also need painting and repairing in many places, and to these wants your earnest attention is invited.

In concluding this report I feel it would not be complete did I fail to express to the officers and employes under me my high appreciation of their faithful discharge of the duties of their respective departments, and for the aid they have so cheerfully rendered in maintaining discipline and good order in the school, and to the kind friends who throughout the year have visited us and given us words of encouragement, I return thanks.

And to you, gentlemen of the board of trustees, my sincere thanks are due for your devotedness to this important work, and for your untiring efforts to promote its highest interests, and for your wise counsel and hearty co-operation, and for uniform courtesy to myself and family.

Grateful to our heavenly Father for past mercies, and invoking Divine guidance for the discharge of future duty.

F. W. HOWE.
Superintendent.

To the BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Treasurer's statement.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation by Congress for current expenses	\$10,000 00
Appropriation by Congress for buildings and grounds	5,000 00
District of Columbia, support of inmates	17,135 26
F. W. Howe, superintendent, sundry receipts	1,914 80
Total receipts	34,050 06

Treasurer's statement—Continued.

EXPENDITURES.

1877		Current expense account:	
July.	F. W. Howe, superintendent, pay-roll, July	\$600 50	
	F. P. Sieben, repairing shoes	25 00	
Aug.	Stott & Cromwell, drugs	7 48	
	William Beckett, ice	8 44	
	Charles A. Wells, medical services	28 00	
	M. D. Wyvill, wooden ware	9 10	
	Henry Lee's Sons, undertaking	38 00	
	Barbour & Hamilton, groceries	67 40	
	William H. Hoover, beef	130 85	
	William R. Riley, dry goods	44 61	
	L. A. Schneider, hardware	5 63	
	Hall & Hume, groceries	154 02	
	Webb & Beveridge, house-ware	3 65	
	F. W. Howe, superintendent, sundries	39 98	
	Lauxman & Long, blacksmithing	25 62	
	W. M. Galt & Co., flour	144 00	
	J. A. Baker, hardware	10 10	
	Frank Iseman, leather, &c	28 21	
	K. Kneessi, repairing harness	11 95	
	Lewis Baar, repairs, &c	7 85	
	H. L. Carlton, horse-feed	25 00	
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas	20 25	
	J. B. Olcott & Son, carriage-hire	12 00	
	Thomas W. Riley & Sons, coal	1,336 31	
	United States Quartermasters' Department, 1 hospital tent, &c ..	68 58	
	A. Nailor, jr., carriage-hire	20 00	
	F. W. Howe, superintendent, pay-roll, August	610 50	
	F. P. Seiben, repairing shoes	25 00	
Sept.	Hall & Hume, groceries	412 68	
	John A. Baker, lawn-mower	6 50	
	William R. Riley, dry goods	88 82	
	Barbour & Hamilton, groceries	71 54	
	W. B. Williams, bedsteads, &c	24 00	
	Frank Iseman, leather, &c	9 86	
	W. M. Galt & Co., flour	190 75	
	Henry Lee's Sons, coffin, &c	30 00	
	Lauxman & Long, blacksmithing	34 10	
	W. H. Hoover, beef	124 80	
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas	20 25	
	Webb & Beveridge, crockery	16 55	
	S. E. Haaskins & Co., manure	26 00	
	H. L. Carlton, horse-feed	24 75	
	Stott & Cromwell, medicines	26 55	
	Charles A. Wells, services	76 00	
	F. W. Howe, superintendent, sundry expenses	26 69	
	F. B. Hood, services	36 00	
	Moses Bradshaw, one quarter's rent of farm	125 00	
	F. W. Howe, superintendent, pay-roll, September	600 50	
	F. P. Seiben, repairing shoes, September	25 00	
	Robert King, labor running pump	20 00	
Oct.	J. B. Olcott & Son, carriage-hire	20 00	
	F. W. Howe, superintendent, sundry expenses	36 94	
	Lauxman & Long, blacksmithing	40 88	
	J. A. Baker, fan-sieves	28 65	
	Gray & Noyes, grates, &c	50 63	
	William R. Riley, dry-goods	106 34	
	Frank Iseman, leather, &c	38 10	
	Hall & Hume, groceries	182 16	
	Perry & Brothers, dry goods	759 69	
	H. L. Carlton, horse-feed	23 75	
	William Ballantyne, stationery	18 20	
	L. H. Schneider, hardware	3 45	
	Petty & Harvey, hats	52 00	
	Barbour & Hamilton, groceries	110 00	
	William H. Hoover, beef	105 96	
	Stott & Cromwell, medicine	10 20	

Treasurer's statement—Continued.

1877.		
Oct.	William M. Galt & Co., flour	\$257 25
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas	22 50
	C. P. Jewell, soap	57 26
	William B. Peddrick, services to September 30	25 00
	S. W. Curriden, services	125 00
	F. W. Howe, superintendent, pay-roll, October	600 50
	F. P. Sieben, repairing shoes	25 00
	Moses Bradshaw, rent, second quarter, farm	125 00
	J. B. Olcott & Son, carriage-hire	20 00
	C. B. Lusby, running pump	20 00
Nov.	Wheatley Brothers, lumber	35 14
	F. W. Howe, sundries	39 30
	William Beckett, ice	10 60
	Charles A. Wells, medical services	46 00
	William H. Hoover, beef	114 60
	William R. Riley, dry goods	20 50
	Perry & Brothers, woolen socks	109 40
	George Breitbarth, tables	20 00
	Frank Iseman, leather, &c	9 45
	Barbour & Hamilton, groceries	33 85
	Petty & Harvey, caps	67 50
	Stott & Cromwell, medicines	4 60
	Hall & Hume, groceries	338 93
	Hoe & Brothers & Co., carpet	159 06
	Webb & Beveridge, crockery, &c	30 40
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas	33 75
	J. A. Baker, seed	17 02
	Lewis Baar, repairing sewing-machine, &c	8 30
	George King, leather	24 65
	Thomas Geary, carriage-hire	6 00
	W. D. Wyvill, hardware	8 45
	William Ballantyne, books	9 95
	William M. Galt & Co., flour	161 00
	Lauxman & Long, blacksmithing	15 00
	F. W. Howe, superintendent, pay-roll, November	600 50
	F. W. Howe, sundries	22 51
	F. P. Sieben, repairing shoes	25 00
	C. D. Lusby, running pump	20 00
	Perry & Brother, cloth	57 58
	Hall & Hume, groceries	258 95
	William Ballantyne, books	41 16
	E. B. Curtis & Son, butter	49 54
	William H. Hoover, beef	120 96
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas	47 25
	William R. Riley, dry goods	84 09
Dec.	J. B. Olcott & Son, carriage-hire	12 00
	W. M. Galt & Co., flour, &c	251 00
	George King, leather	26 97
	T. B. Hood, services	12 00
	Morris Curry, laying brick	84 00
	Thomas Shea, one cow	54 50
	S. Sterne, one cow	40 00
	F. W. Howe, superintendent, pay-roll, December	538 00
	F. P. Sieben, repairing shoes	25 00
	C. P. Lusby, running pump	20 00
1878.		
Jan.	William B. Peddrick, services	25 00
	Stott & Cromwell, medicines	22 25
	George King, leather	19 60
	L. H. Schneider, hardware	6 36
	A. Nailor, jr., carriage-hire	15 00
	John M. Young, repairing carriage, &c	58 00
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas	69 75
	Webb & Beveridge, crockery, &c	15 90
	W. D. Wyvill, hardware, &c	13 20
	Barbour & Hamilton, groceries	46 11
	Lauxman & Long, blacksmithing	13 42

Treasurer's statement—Continued.

1878.		
Jan.	Charles A. Wells, medical services	\$32 00
	William M. Galt & Co., flour	247 75
	Wash. B. Williams, furniture	24 00
	Hall & Hume, groceries	192 85
	John H. Baker, cement	23 50
	E. P. Curtis & Son, butter	28 84
	William R. Riley, dry goods	41 28
	William H. Hoover, beef	112 36
	F. W. Howe, sundries	34 48
	William Ballantyne, stationery	5 59
	Kasper Kneessi, repairs to harness	8 50
	M. Lauxman, blacksmithing	17 62
	J. B. Olcott & Son, carriage-hire	6 00
	H. W. Hamilton, plumbing	16 25
	Gray & Noyes, grates	23 00
	James L. Coombs, copying	15 00
	Charles P. Ball, chimney caps, &c	20 00
	Samuel Bensinger, tent, &c	11 00
	S. W. Curriden, services to January 1	125 00
	S. E. Harkins & Co., manure	41 60
	Columbia Railroad Company, manure	290 40
	F. W. Howe, superintendent, pay-roll, January	600 54
	F. P. Sieben, repairing shoes	25 00
	C. B. Lusby, running pump	20 00
Feb.	Stott & Cromwell, medicines	14 07
	George Ryneal, jr., glass, oil, &c	7 92
	William Ballantyne, stationery	38 98
	W. M. Galt & Co., flour, &c	163 25
	Webb & Beveridge, table-ware	10 45
	H. Adler, dry goods	12 00
	Perry & Brothers, dry goods	49 99
	E. B. Curtis & Son, butter	40 04
	William R. Riley, dry goods	99 32
	George King, leather, &c	22 80
	Hall & Hume, groceries	255 04
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas for December	72 00
	J. A. Baker, farm tools	18 75
	William H. Hoover, beef	124 36
	W. D. Wyvill, kitchen-ware	21 75
	F. W. Howe, superintendent, sundries	10 98
	Robert Cohen, leather laces	3 00
	M. Bradshaw, rent of land	125 00
	L. H. Schneider, hardware	15 02
	M. Lauxman, blacksmithing	35 52
	Jonathan Gramm, building ice-house	72 00
	Morris Curry, laying brick	16 50
	F. Mohn & Son, lumber	210 71
	F. W. Howe, superintendent, pay-roll, February	600 50
	C. P. Lusby, running pump	20 00
	F. P. Sieben, repairing shoes	25 00
	C. Solomons, balance on purchase of cows	10 00
	William Ballantyne, school-room furniture, &c	212 25
	Hume, Davis & Co., groceries	223 53
	K. Kneessi, harness	51 50
	George Breitbarth, dining-room furniture	40 00
	G. L. Wild & Brother, musical instruments	42 25
	Barbour & Hamilton, groceries	58 99
	W. M. Galt & Co., flour	268 50
March.	Fitch, Fox & Cutler, safe	137 50
	F. W. Howe, superintendent, sundry expenses	17 33
	T. B. Hood, medical services	9 00
	G. N. Holland, cement	10 40
	James Scoville, carpentering	13 75
	M. Curry, laying brick	27 32
	L. H. Schneider & Co., hardware	19 80
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas	69 75
	Wm. R. Riley, dry goods	89 50

Treasurer's statement—Continued.

1878.			
March.	Chas. A. Wells, medical services.....	\$36	00
	Stott & Cromwell, medicines.....	11	68
	E. Z. Steever, plumbing.....	20	68
	Wm. H. Hoover, beef.....	116	20
	Potomac Terra-Cotta Company, pipe.....	12	10
	George King, leather, &c.....	41	46
	Wiswall & Gwinn, bedspreads.....	13	44
	Perry & Co., bedspreads.....	47	50
	H. W. Hamilton, drop-light.....	7	00
	Lewis Baar, oil, &c.....	4	30
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., varnish, &c.....	13	19
	J. A. Baker, seed and farm tools.....	33	60
	J. B. Olcott & Son, carriage-hire.....	8	00
	Keyes & Co., carriage-hire.....	8	00
	Geo. M. Barker, hot-bed sash.....	40	00
	M. W. Beveridge, table ware.....	81	00
	C. B. Jewell, soap.....	61	71
	District of Columbia, taxes on farm, 1875-76.....	373	26
	F. W. Howe, superintendent, pay-roll, March.....	600	50
	F. P. Sieben, repairing shoes.....	25	00
	C. B. Lusby, running pump.....	20	00
	Paul Heiser, flower-pots.....	7	50
	Wheatley Bros., lumber.....	131	63
	James Scovill, carpenter work.....	20	63
	Geo. W. Knox, delivering safe.....	20	00
	E. F. Simpson, tinware.....	11	46
	W. D. Wyvill, hardware.....	5	15
April.	Edward Gorman, plumbing.....	135	15
	G. N. Holland, cement.....	13	30
	W. H. Hoover, beef.....	131	68
	Wm. Ballantyne, books, &c.....	44	75
	Chas. A. Wells, medical services.....	32	00
	Barbour & Hamilton, groceries.....	112	81
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., glass, &c.....	69	10
	Geo. King, leather, &c.....	15	04
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas.....	54	00
	Thomas Geary, hack-hire.....	35	00
	Hume, Davies & Co., groceries.....	216	57
	Perry & Bros., dry goods.....	11	41
	J. A. Baker, guano, &c.....	124	96
	O. L. Bullard, services.....	15	00
	F. W. Howe, superintendent, sundries.....	49	16
	W. B. Peddrick, services to April 1.....	25	00
	M. W. Beveridge, chinaware.....	5	55
	L. H. Schneider, hardware.....	33	83
	Wm. R. Riley, dry goods.....	79	04
	W. M. Galt & Co., flour.....	172	27
	Stott & Cromwell, medicines.....	9	70
	J. B. Olcott & Son, carriage-hire.....	8	00
	John W. Bigelow, Navy flannel.....	675	00
	S. W. Curriden, services to April 1.....	125	00
	Morris Curry, laying brick.....	47	81
	M. Lauxman, repairing.....	22	90
	F. W. Howe, superintendent, pay-roll, April.....	599	30
	F. W. Howe, superintendent, sundries.....	46	28
	F. P. Sieben, repairing shoes.....	25	00
	C. P. Lusby, running pump.....	20	00
	Geo. L. Wild & Bros., musical instruments.....	14	00
	Moses Bradshaw, rent of farm.....	125	00
	Wm. Heider, plants.....	10	00
	Geo. K. Petty, hats.....	90	00
May.	W. M. Galt & Co., flour, &c.....	266	00
	J. B. Olcott & Co., carriage-hire.....	4	00
	G. N. Holland, cement.....	4	00
	Potomac Terra-Cotta Company, fire-bricks.....	6	50
	L. H. Schneider, hardware.....	11	95
	Stott & Cromwell, drugs.....	5	25

Treasurer's statement—Continued.

1875.		
May.	Wm. Ballantyne, stationery.....	\$3 30
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., oil, &c.....	6 00
	K. Kneessi, harness, &c.....	14 50
	E. B. Curtis & Son, butter.....	31 80
	Wm. H. Hoover, meat.....	136 00
	J. A. Baker, farm-tools, &c.....	28 10
	M. W. Beveridge, table ware.....	20 71
	Washington Gas-Light Company.....	45 00
	George King, leather, &c.....	30 38
	R. Cohen, shoes, &c.....	32 85
	Hume, Davies & Co., groceries.....	127 02
	Wm. R. Riley, dry goods.....	20 09
	Barbour & Hamilton, groceries.....	100 86
	Coöperative Ice Company, ice.....	58 71
	S. E. Harkins & Co., manure.....	40 00
	Wash. B. Williams, furniture.....	197 67
	F. W. Howe, superintendent, pay-roll, May.....	600 50
	F. P. Sieben, repairing shoes.....	25 00
	P. B. Lusby, running pump.....	20 00
June.	E. B. Curtis & Son, butter.....	73 36
	H. L. Carter, hay.....	17 30
	Perry & Bro., dry goods.....	14 45
	J. A. Baker, seed, &c.....	36 69
	H. W. Hamilton, valve, &c.....	2 57
	W. H. Hoover, beef.....	128 08
	W. D. Wyvill, kitchen ware.....	15 20
	M. W. Beveridge, table ware.....	27 47
	W. Ballantyne & Son, stationery.....	24 24
	Hume, Davies & Co., groceries.....	212 80
	Wm. R. Riley, dry goods.....	49 37
	J. B. Olcott & Son, carriage-hire.....	12 00
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., brushes, &c.....	5 36
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas.....	58 50
	Barbour & Hamilton, groceries.....	60 08
	W. M. Galt & Bro., flour, &c.....	214 20
	Geo. King, leather.....	44 69
	M. Lauxman, blacksmithing.....	16 10
	M. Lauxman, blacksmithing.....	14 11
	Geo. K. Petty, hats.....	4 00
	F. W. Howe, superintendent, sundries.....	43 46
	G. N. Holland, lime.....	4 00
	L. H. Schneider, hardware.....	4 63
	Chas. G. Ball, grate-bars.....	8 40
	F. Y. Nailor, repairing roof.....	24 30
	F. W. Howe, superintendent, pay-roll, June.....	600 50
	F. P. Sieben, repairing shoes.....	25 00
	H. B. Lusby, running pump.....	20 00
	S. W. Curriden, services to June 30.....	125 00
	Wm. B. Peddrick, services to June 30.....	25 00
	Wm. Ballantyne & Son, stationery.....	2 00
	Potomac Terra-Cotta Company, pipe.....	20 40
	M. Lauxman, blacksmithing.....	20 90
	H. Adler, combs.....	7 28
	Wash. B. Williams, window-shades, &c.....	26 64
	Wm. P. Riley, dry goods.....	74 98
	Hume, Davies & Co., groceries.....	144 72
	Barbour & Hamilton.....	44 74
	M. W. Galt & Co., flour.....	259 80
	Wm. H. Hoover, meat.....	129 04
	Chas. A. Wells, medical services.....	8 00
	George Gilbert, labor.....	11 25
	F. W. Howe, superintendent, sundries.....	8 52
	L. E. Haskins & Co., manure.....	9 60
	L. H. Schneider & Co., tools, &c.....	6 68
	M. W. Beveridge, house ware.....	7 30
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas.....	33 75
	John A. Baker, tools, &c.....	9 01

Treasurer's statement—Continued.

1878.			
June.	Thos. Geary, carriage-hire	\$43 00	
	Stott & Cromwell, medicine, &c	8 50	
	George King, leather	31 75	
	Lewis Baar, repairs to machine	8 00	
	E. B. Curtis & Son, butter	45 40	
	H. W. Hamilton, plumbing material	6 85	
	B. W. Reed's Sons, groceries	75 36	
	A. Nailor, jr., carriage-hire	80 00	
	J. B. Olcott & Son, carriage-hire	4 00	
	Thos. Peters, rent of land	1,000 00	
	Gibson Bros., printing	7 00	
	Wheatley Bros., lumber	36 99	
	Jos. D. Free, jr., books	397 54	
	Total current expense	29,050 06	
1877.	Buildings and grounds account:		
Aug.	Thomas C. Bassher & Co., steam-pump	\$200 00	
	Bryan Corridon, cutting stone	34 32	
	John A. Baker, cement	50 00	
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., varnish, &c	5 25	
	A. Falconer, carpenter work	19 50	
	Wheatley Bros., lumber	103 81	
	David Maloney, labor, painting, 43 days	129 00	
	F. W. Howe, superintendent, labor, pay-roll	67 13	
	J. Foley <i>et al.</i> , labor	37 00	
	John Locke, labor, 41 days	51 25	
	Morris Curry, laying brick, 19½ days	58 50	
	C. Jarrett, laying brick, 38 days	133 00	
	Baldwin Bros., window-blinds	887 75	
	Washington Brick-Machine Company, brick	76 30	
	H. W. Hamilton, plumbing, &c	184 07	
	Robt. King, labor	43 75	
Sept.	G. W. Forsberg & Co., kalsomining and painting	190 00	
	D. Conner <i>et al.</i> , labor	52 50	
	F. Dove, 21 days' labor, painting	57 75	
	George Lowering, 31½ days' labor, painting	94 50	
	David Maloney, 30 days' labor, painting	90 00	
	Thos. Gettings, 22 days' labor, painting	60 50	
	Edward Gorman, plumbing	100 70	
	Potomac Terra-Cotta Company, pipe, &c	218 03	
	L. H. Schneider & Co., nails, &c	6 40	
	Wheatley Bros., lumber	56 04	
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., brushes	17 20	
	John A. Baker, cement, &c	75 37	
	O. Daley <i>et al.</i> , labor	71 25	
	F. Y. Nailor, repairing roof, &c	12 50	
	D. Connor <i>et al.</i> , labor	52 50	
	Stephen Talty, 12 days, horse and cart	21 00	
	Thomas Kirby, 129 loads cobble-stone	51 60	
	Morris Curry, laying brick	81 00	
	E. F. Mudd, cutting stone	20 00	
Oct.	John Locke <i>et al.</i> , labor	37 50	
	Geo. M. Holland, cement	10 60	
	Baldwin Brothers, lumber	104 06	
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., glass, &c	55 34	
	Potomac Terra-Cotta Company, pipe	93 58	
	Geo. M. Barker, window-sash	12 20	
	Wheatley Bros., lumber	30 31	
	John Locke <i>et al.</i> , labor	31 50	
	Smith Birge & Co., tin roof on hospital	74 00	
	Morris Curry, laying brick	24 00	
	John Foley <i>et al.</i> , labor	35 00	
	David Maloney, plastering	28 00	
	John Foley <i>et al.</i> , labor	25 00	
Nov.	Stephen Talty, cart-hire and manure	225 25	

Treasurer's statement—Continued.

1878.		
Nov.	G. N. Holland, cement	\$18 85
	O. C. Bullard, services and expenses	36 50
	J. Foley et al., labor	15 00
	O. Dailey et al., labor	27 50
	L. H. Schneider, nails	14 58
	Gray & Noyes, alley grates	11 50
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., glass	18 49
	Chas. A. Boyd, carpenter work	81 00
	Morris Curry, laying pavement	57 24
	J. Foley et al., labor	30 00
	Bryan Corridon, cutting stone	48 00
	J. Foley et al., labor	53 12
	Thos. E. Lytle, labor	25 00
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., white lead, &c.	5 35
	H. W. Hamilton, pump, &c.	67 47
	John Saul, trees	47 85
	Stephen Talty, horse-hire and stone	38 65
	Washington Brick-Machine Company, brick	181 97
	Geo. N. Holland, cement	10 25
June.	F. Y. Naylor, repairing roof	9 20
	Total disbursements	34,050 06

Physician's report.

JULY 1, 1878.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of Reformed School, District of Columbia:

GENTLEMEN: In making my report for the last year, I have to state that in last July this institution was visited by a severe epidemic of scarlet fever, the first case, Harry Dennison (white), aged twelve, dying July 25, within fifty-six hours from the onset of the disease. George Collins, aged twelve (colored), died August 6 from dropsy, following scarlet fever. There were in all eleven cases among the boys, many of them of a very severe type. Speedy efforts were made to check the disease by isolating the patients in a hospital building, while those who showed signs of convalescence were removed to a tent near the hospital building, and the whole institution, cellars, sewers, and water-closets, were thoroughly disinfected daily, and strict quarantine was observed between the institution and the hospital. Mrs. Mosher, an officer of the school who had assiduously nursed both Dennison and Collins, was attacked in a very severe type of the disease, and was ill some weeks. A chambermaid had the disease in a milder form, but by September 15 the epidemic was exhausted, and after proper precautions the convalescents were gradually returned to the family buildings.

In February we had three very ill cases of pneumonia, all, however, happily ending in recovery.

This includes all the serious illness in the institution for the past year. Among so many boys there will necessarily be many cases of minor ailments requiring the advice of a physician.

Respectfully,

CHAS. A. WELLS, M. D.,
Attending Physician.

*Teacher's report.**To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Reform School:*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the schools of this institution for the year ending June 30, 1878:

Number of pupils June 30, 1877	158
Number received during the year	67
Number discharged during the year	52
Number remaining in the schools to date	174
Number under instruction during the year	225
Number under instruction at present	174

The attainments in education of those received in the school is shown by the following statement:

Number who did not know the alphabet	33
Number who could not read	32
Number who could read only	60
Number who could read well	29
Number who could not write	150
Number who could write legibly	18
Number who could write well	6
Number ignorant of arithmetic	131
Number ignorant of geography	153
Number ignorant of grammar	164
Number ignorant of history	164

Table showing attainments in education of those remaining in the school:

Number who read in first reader	6
Number who read in second reader	31
Number who read in third reader	56
Number who read in fourth reader	68
Number who read in fifth reader	13
Number who study manual of geography	86
Number who study intermediate geography	35
Number who study mental arithmetic	49
Number who study practical arithmetic	99
Number who study grammar	22
Number who study history	174
Number who write legibly	115
Number who write well	34

The schools have been carried on with the usual interest. All have labored for the improvement of the boys, and we feel that our labor has not been in vain, as the greater number of the pupils have made very good progress in their studies.

Many of them knew very little about books when they were received into the school, but we are satisfied the foundation for a good common-school education in a great many of them has been formed, and we hope to be able to build the wall of knowledge to its proper height before they are sent out from our care, so that they may be able to fight the battles of life successfully, honestly, and intelligently.

The new library has been a source of much pleasure to the boys, and has aided us much in our arduous duty of caring for them. Most of the boys spend the evening in reading, which diverts their minds from mischief, and gives them a taste for learning. After the youth has acquired a taste for knowledge, reform soon follows.

We cannot conclude this report without tendering you, gentlemen of the board of trustees, our thanks for your visits to the schools and encouragement given us. We have also to thank Mr. Howe, the superintendent, for the interest he has taken in this department, and for his earnest support at all times. We shall endeavor in future, as in the past, to merit your approval and support.

Respectfully,

S. C. MULLEN,
Teacher.

EXHIBIT M.—Statement showing the number of assistants to the United States attorneys, their employment, and compensation, from December 1, 1877, to November 1, 1878.

District.	Regular assistants.	Compensation.	Remarks.	Special assistants.	Compensation.	Remarks.
Alabama, northern district	L. W. Day.	\$1,000 per annum.	Terminated June 30, 1878.			Case against W. N. Storrell.
Do.	J. H. Wallace.	\$2,500 per annum.		N. N. McFee	\$800; acct closed.	Prosecution of J. W. Conner et al.
Alabama, middle district.	Philip Tore.	\$2,500 per annum.		E. M. Kiehl		United States v. Merchants' National Bank, Little Rock.
Alabama, northern and middle districts.	A. P. Van Duzer.	\$2,500 per annum.		Thomas D. N. Yenley	Undetermined.	Light-house cases.
Arkansas, eastern district.	W. E. Lovett.	\$2,000 per annum.		L. D. Lattimer		
Arkansas, western district.	N. R. Hart.	No compensation from government.		J. M. Wilson	Undetermined.	Treasury robbery.
California.	George A. Grace.	\$1,500 per annum.	From October 1, 1878.	F. J. Griffith.	\$20 paid.	Case v. Sawyer and Brooks.
Do.	Philip Tore.	\$2,500 per annum.	To July 15, 1878.	C. S. Whitman	Undetermined.	Interference case, Patent Office.
Do.	A. P. Van Duzer.	\$2,500 per annum.	\$3,000 from August 12, 1878.	G. B. Reed	\$500, final fee.	Shaffenburg case.
Do.	W. E. Lovett.	\$2,000 per annum.	From August 12, 1878.	George G. Symes	\$1,000, final fee.	Moffatt and Carr.
Connecticut.	N. R. Hart.	No compensation from government.		do	\$500, final fee.	Case v. N. P. Hill et al.
District of Columbia.				J. C. Patterson	Undetermined.	Suit against J. M. Lewis, late postmaster.
Do.						
Do.						
Colorado.						
Do.						
Do.						
Delaware.						
Georgia, northern district.	George S. Thomas.	\$1,800 per annum.	Resigned May 31, 1878.	J. N. Jewett	Undetermined.	Internal-revenue suits.
Georgia, southern district.	Andrew Sloan.	\$1,200 per annum.	Resigned July 1, 1878.	Emery A. Storrs	\$2,000, final fee.	Rehm case.
Illinois, northern district.	Henry W. Thompson.	\$2,200 per annum.				
Do.	James St. Clair Boal.	\$2,200 per annum.				
Do.	Jesse A. Baldwin.	\$600 per annum.				
Do.	E. T. Roe.	\$1,500 per annum.	From July 1, 1878, \$1,000 per annum.			
Illinois, southern district.						
Indiana.	Charles L. Holstein.	\$2,000 per annum.	From July 1, 1878, \$1,200 per annum.			
Iowa.	J. M. Ballou.	\$900 per annum.				
Iowa, central and western divisions.	G. L. Godfrey.	\$800 per annum.				
Iowa.	W. T. Rankin.	\$600 per annum.				
Kansas.	Lewis Hanback.	\$1,500 per annum.				
Kentucky.	W. A. Bullitt.	\$2,000 per annum.				
Louisiana.	J. W. Gurley.	\$3,500 per annum.	From July 1, 1878, \$1,500 per annum.			
Maryland.	A. M. Rogers.	\$2,000 per annum.	From July 1, 1878, per annum.			
Massachusetts.	Prentiss Cummings.	\$3,300 per annum.	Expired July 1, 1878.	John Carson.	Unpaid.	Sugar cases.
			From October, 1878, \$2,500 per annum.			

EXHIBIT M.—Statement showing the number of assistants to the United States attorneys, &c.—Continued.

District.	Regular assistants.	Compensation.	Remarks.	Special assistants.	Compensation.	Remarks.
Massachusetts.....	George P. Sanger, Jr. ..	\$1,200 per annum..	From October, 1878, \$1,500 per annum.			
Do.....	C. L. B. Whitney.....	\$500 per annum.....	Resigned October 1, 1878.			
Do.....	E. W. Burdett.....	\$1,000 per annum.....				
Michigan, eastern district.	J. W. Finney.....	\$2,500 per annum.....				
Michigan, western district.	William D. Fuller.....	Fees.....				
Do.....	Rob't M. Montgomery.....	do.....				
Minnesota.....	Clement M. Greene.....	Fees from U. S. attorney's office.				
Mississippi, northern dist.	Orlando Davis.....	\$1,000 per annum.....	Resigned January, 1878.	J. L. Bradford.....	\$150 per month.....	Timber depreciations. Appointed February 13, 1878; terminated April 30, 1878.
Mississippi, southern dist.	H. R. Ware.....	\$1,000 per annum.....		George C. McKee.....	\$450, final fee.....	Timber depreciations. Appointed December 3, 1877; terminated Jan. —, 1878.
Do.....						
Missouri, eastern dist.	Chas. G. R. Drummond.....	\$2,300 per annum.....				
Do.....	H. G. Dennison.....	\$1,700 per annum.....				
Do.....	John P. Ellis.....	\$1,000 per annum.....	For every quarter; terminated May 31, 1878.			
New Jersey.....	John J. King.....	\$1,200 per annum.....				
New York, northern dist.	John E. Pund.....	\$1,700 per annum.....				
Do.....	James A. Murray.....	\$1,500 per annum.....				
Do.....	W. V. S. Woodward.....	Paid from U. S. attorney's office.				
New York, southern dist.	R. M. Sherman.....	\$3,250 per annum.....				
Do.....	Albert B. Herrick.....	\$2,500 per annum.....	From January 1, 1878, \$2,750 per annum.	R. F. Tracy.....	Undetermined.....	De Grief case. Whalen v. Sheridan.
Do.....	J. D. Jones.....	\$1,750 per annum.....	From January 1, 1878, \$2,250 per annum.	J. R. Beckwith.....	do.....	
Do.....	William B. Fiero.....	\$3,000 per annum.....		W. W. Goodrich.....	do.....	United States v. Steamer John Starin.
Do.....	Sutherland Tenny.....	\$1,200 per annum.....		S. B. Clark.....	do.....	Millbank v. Benton. Helser's Sons v. Hatch.
Do.....	S. B. Clark.....	\$1,500 per annum.....		do.....	do.....	Foote, et al.
Do.....				U. S. Grant, Jr.....	do.....	Suits under customs laws.
New York, eastern district.	George W. Hoxie.....	\$2,000 per annum.....	Terminated October 18, 1878.	George Bliss.....	\$2,000.....	Silk fraud cases.
Do.....	H. E. Hull.....	\$1,800 per annum.....				
Do.....	H. W. Angell.....	\$2,000 per annum.....	From October 28, 1878.			
North Carolina, western dist.	William S. Ball.....	\$1,500 per annum.....				
Do.....						
Do.....						
Do.....						
Ohio, northern district.	E. S. Meyer.....	\$1,500 per annum.....		R. F. Arnfield.....	\$100 paid each.....	Defense, A. B. Gillespie et al.
				Folk and Bynum.....	\$100.....	Do. Deputy Marshal John Jones.
				George A. Gregory.....	\$100.....	Defense of Edwards, Roy, et al.

Ohio, southern district.	Charles Evans	\$1,500 per annum.	Resigned February 20, 1878	Alphonso Taft	\$2,000	Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company v. United States.
Do.	Richard Dyot.	\$2,000 per annum.		Warner M. Bateman	\$2,000	Do.
Do.	James M. McDonald	\$2,000 per annum.		do	\$100	Case v. Surgeon Swift, U. S. A.
Do.	Parker Dickson.	\$1,000 per annum.				
Do.	Hood Gilpin.	\$1,500 per annum.				
Do.	Henry P. Brown.	\$1,000 per annum.				
Do.	George C. Wilson.	\$1,500 per annum.				
Do.	Joshua S. Cook.	\$1,000 per annum.		William E. Earle	\$250 paid.	Case v. Kane et al.
Do.	E. W. M. Mackey	\$2,000 per annum.		E. H. East	Undetermined	Indictment against Neill Gordon, Edwards, et al.
Do.	A. H. Pettibone	\$1,500 per annum.				
Do.	G. N. Tillman	\$1,200 per annum.				
Do.	J. B. Clough.	\$1,500 per annum.				
Do.	James R. Burns	\$1,200 per annum.		R. W. Hoxsey	\$50	To collect old judgments.
Do.	B. W. Hoxsey	\$2,000 per annum.	Terminated June 30, 1878.	J. Ambler Smith	Undetermined	United States v. Bennett & Smith; United States v. W. Taylor et al.
Do.				M. D. Ball	\$100 paid.	United States v. Ottman et al.
Do.				W. Willoughby	\$1,000 paid.	G. W. C. Lee v. Kaufman et al., circuit court.
Do.						
Do.	D. S. Lewis	\$2,000 per annum.	Resigned May 8, 1878	J. C. McKinney	Undetermined	Middleton distillery frauds.
Do.	George B. Caldwell	\$500 per annum.		E. P. Smith	\$250 paid.	Case v. L. Wirth et al.
Do.				do	Undetermined	Case v. Rindakopp.
Do.	Hugh Farley	Fees.		H. B. Bennett	Undetermined	United States v. Jos. D. May et al.
Do.	John R. Gamble	do				
Do.	Edward Van Clise.		Term of court; terminated April term; 2d district court.			
Do.	J. C. Robinson		To November 10, 1878.			
Do.	S. H. Lewis	\$2,000 per annum.	From October, 1878			
Do.	J. W. Mungrave	\$1,000 per annum.				
Do.	James H. Beatty	\$2,000 per annum.				

PURCHASE OF SITE FOR CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

RELATIVE TO

The value of the lands proposed to be purchased as a site for the Congressional Library.

DECEMBER 3, 1878.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

DECEMBER 4, 1878.—Committee on Appropriations discharged and referred to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, December 2, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the "act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government and for other purposes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine," which directed the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain what would be the probable cost, either through direct purchase from the owners, or condemnation for public use, of the land adjoining the Capitol grounds, on the north, east, and south sides, to the extent required for a proper site for the Congressional Library, I have the honor to transmit herewith statements showing the assessed valuations for the years 1876 and 1878 of the lands and improvements thereon in squares 633, 634, 635, 636, 685, 686, 689, 690, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 758, 759, 760, and 761; and also showing the terms the present owners of said lots would be willing to accept, so far as they have replied to the inquiries of the department upon the subject.

Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ,
Secretary.

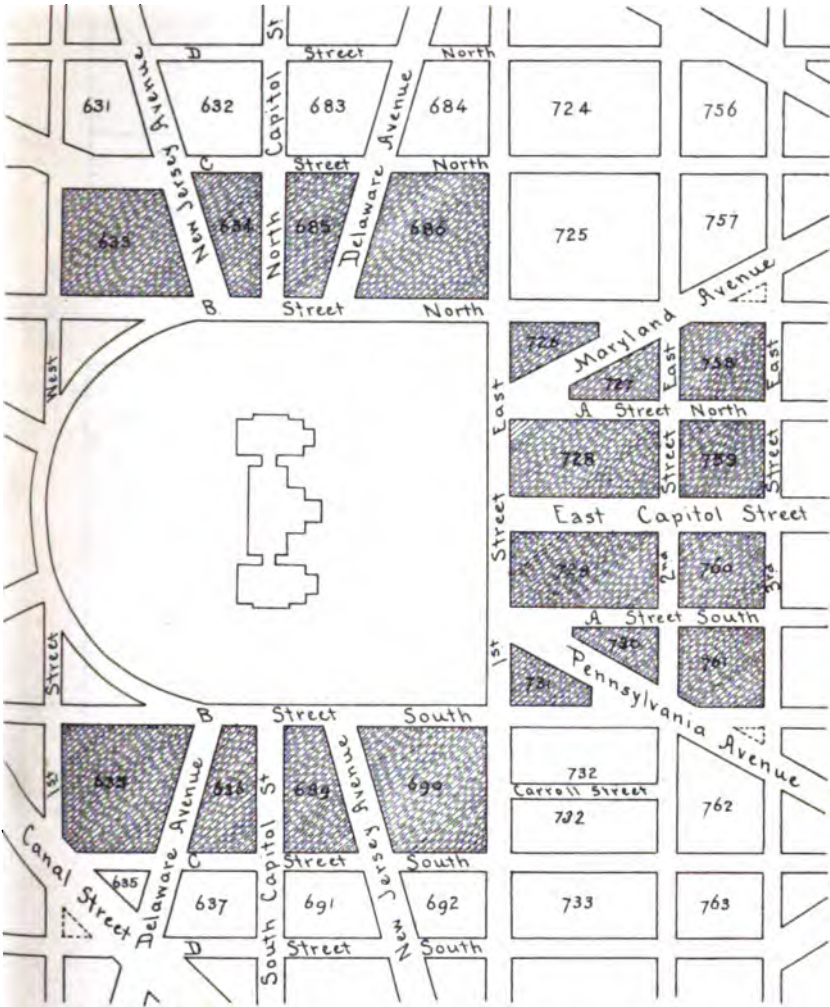
Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SQUARE 633.

Number of lot.	Square feet	Assessment of 1878.				Owner.	Assessment of 1878.				Will sell for—
		Value per foot	Value of lot.	Value of improvements.	Total value.		Value per foot.	Value of lot.	Value of improvements.	Total value.	
1	16,724	\$0 75	\$12,543		\$12,543	Washington and Georgetown Railroad.	\$0 75	\$12,543	\$1,500	\$14,043	\$135,971. all.
2	10,000	50	5,000		5,000	do	50	5,000	1,100	6,100	
3	9,000	50	4,500		4,500	do	50	4,500	300	4,800	
4	9,000	65	5,850	\$6,000	11,850	do	65	5,850	5,800	11,650	
5	9,184	50	4,592		4,592	do	50	4,592	800	5,392	
6	9,180	50	4,590		4,590	do	50	4,590	5,500	10,090	
7	9,180	50	4,590	24,000	28,590	do	50	4,590	100	4,690	
8	9,180	50	4,590		4,590	do	50	4,590	50	4,640	
9	9,000	65	5,850	1,000	6,850	John J. Elliott	50	4,500	800	5,300	15,000
Of 10, W. 67.6	6,750	75	5,063	18,000	23,063	Christopher Boyle	50	4,500	12,000	16,500	30,000
Of 10, E. 228.	2,250		1,687		1,687	do	50				
11	22,971	75	17,229	600	17,829	Washington and Georgetown Railroad.	65	14,931	300	15,231	
12	15,784	60	9,470		9,470	do	60	9,470	3,000	12,470	
13	16,164	60	9,698		9,698	do	60	9,698	3,000	12,698	
	154,367		95,252	49,600	144,852			89,354	34,250	123,604	180,971

SQUARE 634.

Number of lot.	Square feet	Assessment of 1878.				Owner.	Assessment of 1878.				Will sell for—
		Value per foot	Value of lot.	Value of improvements.	Total value.		Value per foot.	Value of lot.	Value of improvements.	Total value.	
1	1,480	\$1 00	\$1,480		\$1,480	Thomas M. Lanahan	\$1 00	\$1,480		\$1,480	\$1.25 per foot.
2	1,480	1 00	1,480		1,480	do	90	1,332		1,332	\$1,400
3	1,540	1 00	1,540		1,540	do	80	1,280		1,280	9,000
4	1,840	1 00	1,840		1,840	do	90	1,740		1,740	
5	2,774	1 00	2,774	\$300	3,074	do	1 00	2,714		2,714	
6	1,615	1 00	1,615		1,615	do	90	1,480		1,480	
7	1,650	1 00	1,650		1,650	do	90	1,485		1,485	
8	1,200	1 00	1,200		1,200	do	90	1,080		1,080	
9	4,001	1 00	4,001	100	4,101	Charles J. Elliott	90	3,692	\$100	3,792	
Of 5, S. 26.1	2,301	1 00	2,301	600	2,901	Martha M. Elliott	90	2,092	500	2,592	
Of 5, N. 23.11	2,140	1 00	2,140	400	2,540	M. K. Commissioner, trustee for E. H. Leathner	90	1,930	600	2,530	
Of 6	1,333	1 00	1,333	500	1,833	do	90	1,200	500	1,700	

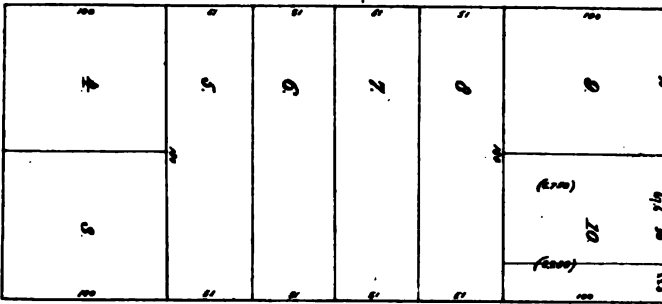


The squares shaded are described within.

H. Ex. Doc. 8-4.

633.

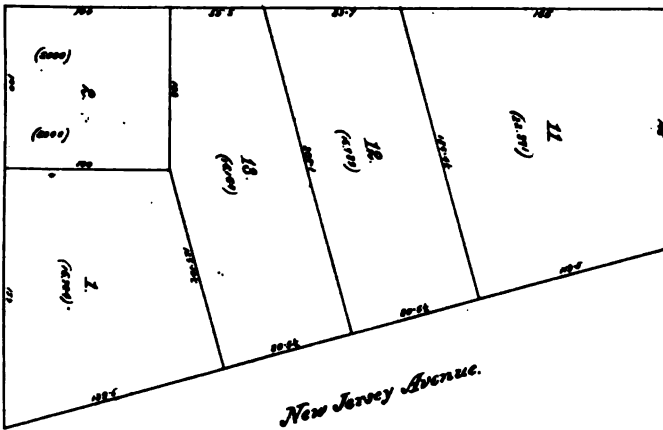
1st St. W.



North B. St.

North C. St.

Alley

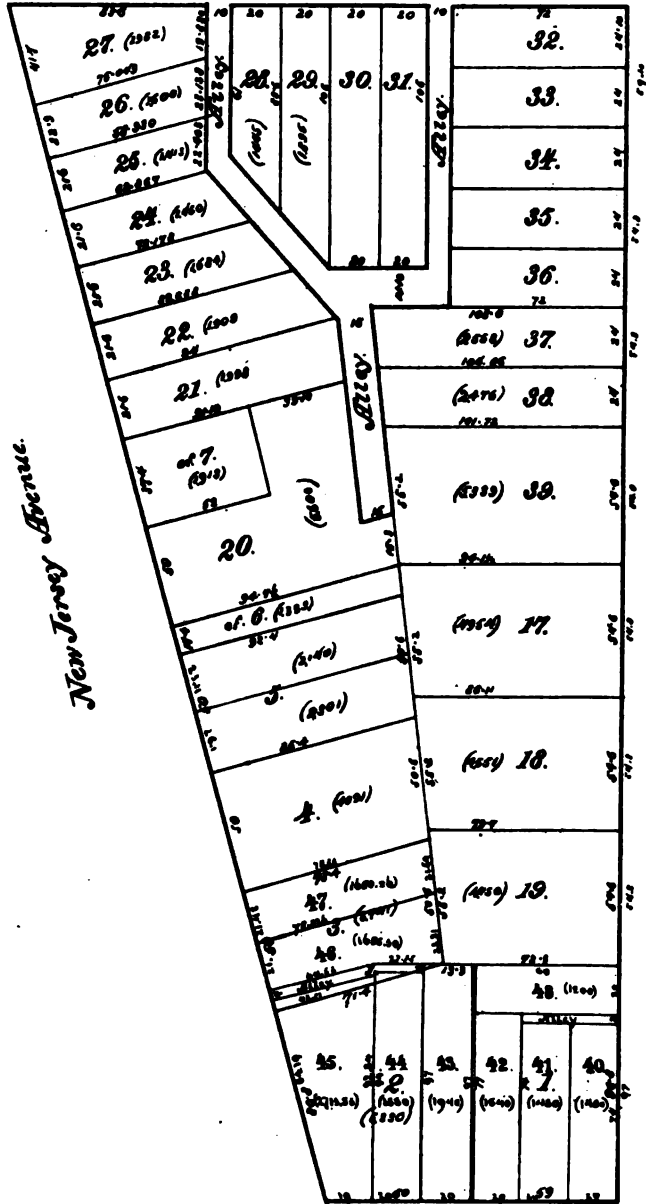


New Jersey Avenue.

H. Ex. Doc. 8-5.

North C. St.

634.



North B. St.

H. Ex. Doc. 8-6.

South B. St.



[illegible]

SQUARE 635.

9, 870	\$0	12	\$1, 184	\$1, 184	Peter Lammond	\$0	10	\$987	\$3, 164
7, 910	12	12	949	949	John R. Kibbey	10	791	791	2, 004
5, 900	12	12	600	600	do	10	500	500	\$1.50 per foot.
2, 076	12	12	249	249	do	10	208	208	85 cents per foot.
1, 108	12	132	732	732	Littitia Coates and A. Ferguson	10	111	111	\$1.50 per foot.
1, 108	12	132	700	832	Daniel Sweeney	10	111	400	\$1.65
1, 108	12	132	700	832	Ann E. Connell	10	111	200	85 cents per foot.
1, 108	12	132	200	332	John Matthews	12	133	300	85 cents per foot.
5, 643	12	132	300	977	Daniel Sweeney	12	677	300	85 cents per foot.
4, 350	12	284	300	588	do	12	288	300	\$4, 500
4, 350	12	522	1, 500	2, 022	James Rouch and others	12	653	1, 000	2, 175
13, 456	12	522	522	522	John R. Kibbey	13	653	653	38 cents per foot.
13, 456	12	1, 615	1, 615	1, 615	do	20	2, 691	2, 691	\$6, 500
3, 074	12	389	689	689	Harriet Fischer	20	615	400	3, 400
3, 074	12	389	789	789	Charles Starkes	20	615	300	2, 000
3, 074	12	389	1, 000	1, 369	T. and F. A. Datcher	20	615	800	4, 000
2, 424	12	389	1, 000	1, 369	Fred. Koonis	20	615	1, 415	1, 727
2, 424	12	291	1, 600	1, 891	John Lewis	30	727	1, 000	
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SQUARE 635—Continued.

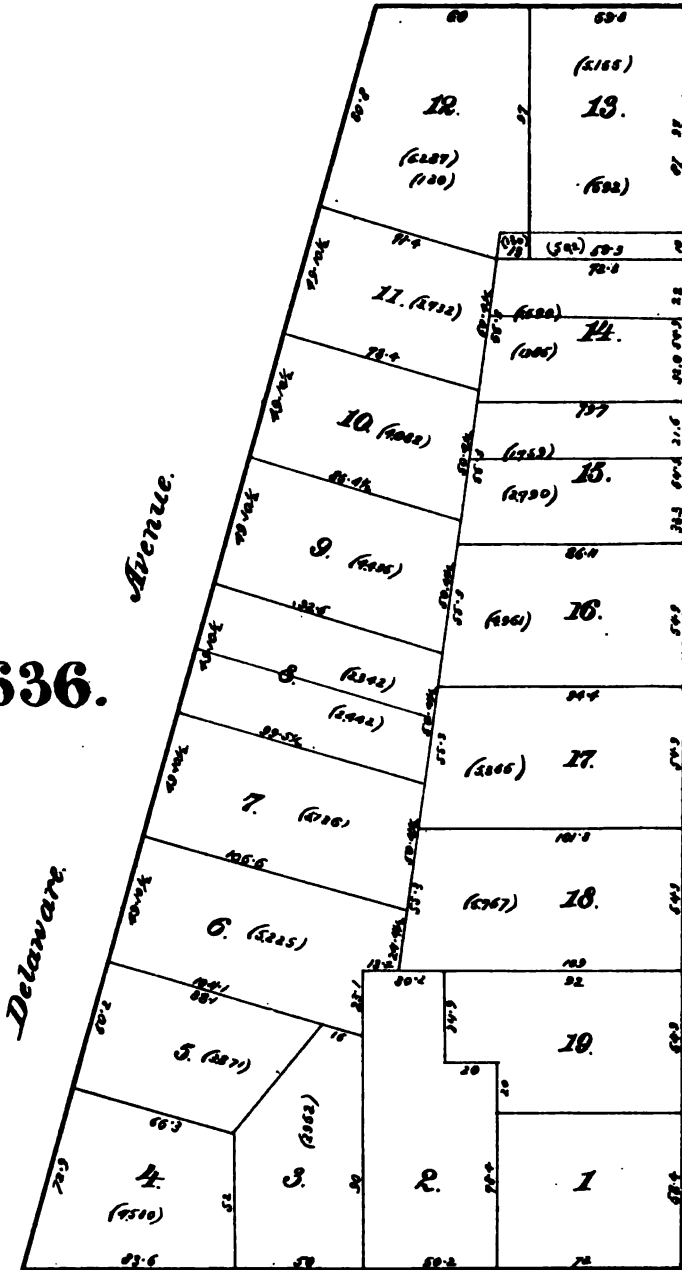
Number of lot.	Square feet.	Assessment of 1878.				Owner.	Assessment of 1878.				Will sell for—
		Value per foot.	Value of lot.	Value of improvements.	Total value.		Value per foot.	Value of lot.	Value of improvements.	Total value.	
10	4,500	\$0 15	\$875	\$6,000	\$6,675	Henry A. Lockwood.	\$0 50	\$2,250	\$6,000	\$8,250	\$20,000
11	5,500	15	825		825	Susan Webb	40	2,200		2,200	
12	8,634	15	1,295		1,295	do	25	2,150		2,150	
13	9,332	15	1,400		1,400	Harriet Fischer.	20	1,800		1,800	38 cents per foot.
OF 14, W. 35.	4,700	15	705		705	John B. Kibbey	15	1,705		1,705	\$2,350
OF 14, E. 25.	2,500	15	375	900	1,275	Elizabeth Thomas	15	375	400	775	
OF 15, W. 25.	3,000	15	450	500	950	William Hughes and others.	15	450	100	550	
OF 15, E. 35.	3,640	15	546		546	Charlotte Richards	15	546		546	
16	11,661	15	1,749		1,749	Charlotte Richards and Thomas Lewis.	15	1,749		1,749	11,661
17	7,237	12	868		868	Charlotte Richards	10	724	200	1,150	
18	9,504	12	1,141	1,000	2,141	do	10	950		945	
19	9,446	10	945		945	John B. Kibbey	10	945		819	4,723
20	8,183	10	819		819	Harriet Fischer.	10	819		819	38 cents per foot.
21	8,201	10	820		820	do	10	820		820	38 cents per foot.
	179,528		22,628	15,700	38,328			29,624	11,500	41,124	

SQUARE 636.

Number of lot.	Square feet.	Assessment of 1878.				Owner.	Assessment of 1878.				Will sell for—
		Value per foot.	Value of lot.	Value of improvements.	Total value.		Value per foot.	Value of lot.	Value of improvements.	Total value.	
1	\$4,200	\$0 8	\$336		\$336	George Parker and others.	\$0 8	\$336		\$336	25 cents per foot.
2	4,978	8	398		398	Henrietta T. Pepper	8	398		398	
3	3,362	8	267		267	Harriet Fischer.	8	267		267	
4	4,580	8	366		366	Virgil D. Stockbridge.	8	366		366	
OF 5, { N. 12	3,871	8	228		228	Henry H. Watson.	8	228		228	
OF 5, { S. 34.2	5,225	8	418	\$100	518	Theodore A. Curtis, trustee.	8	417	\$100	517	\$2,030
6	5,196	8	411		411	Gilbert Vandergriff.	8	411		411	25 cents per foot.
7	2,442	8	195		195	Theodore A. Curtis, trustee.	8	195		195	\$1 per foot.
OF 8, S. 4	2,442	8	195		195	Daniel Rollins	8	195		195	
OF 8, N. 4	2,442	8	195		195	John T. Arms	8	195		195	\$2 per foot.
9	3,337	8	267		267	Mary H. Dwyer, trustee.	8	267		267	
10	4,952	8	398		398		8	398		398	\$3,000
11	3,732	8	299		299		8	299		299	1,000

South B. St.

636.



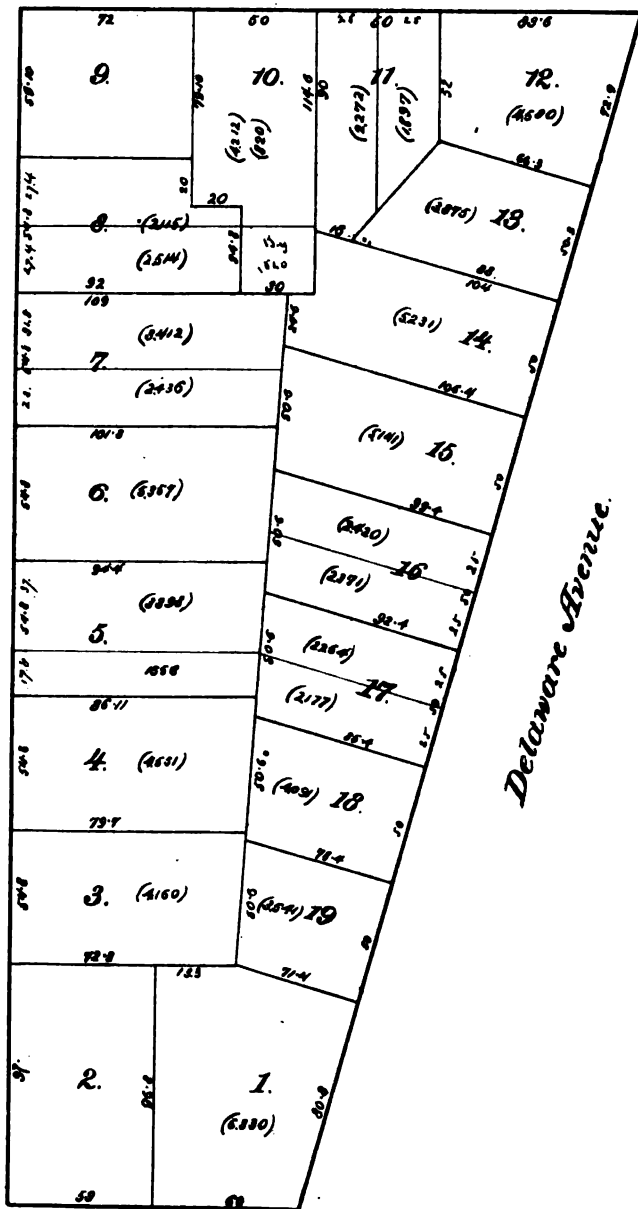
South C. St.

H. Ex. Doc. 8-10.

North C. St.

685.

North Capitol St.



Delaware Avenue.

North B. St.

H. E. L. Dec. 8-12.

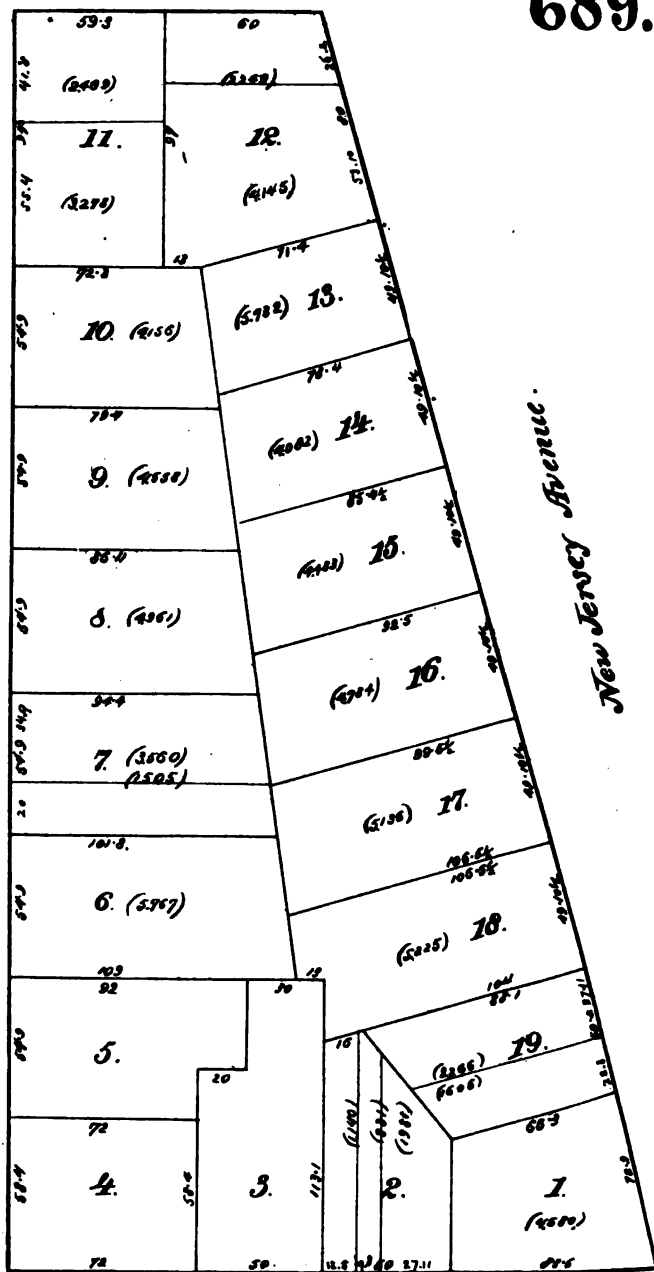
Of 12 back ground	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	12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South B. St.

689.

South Capitol St.

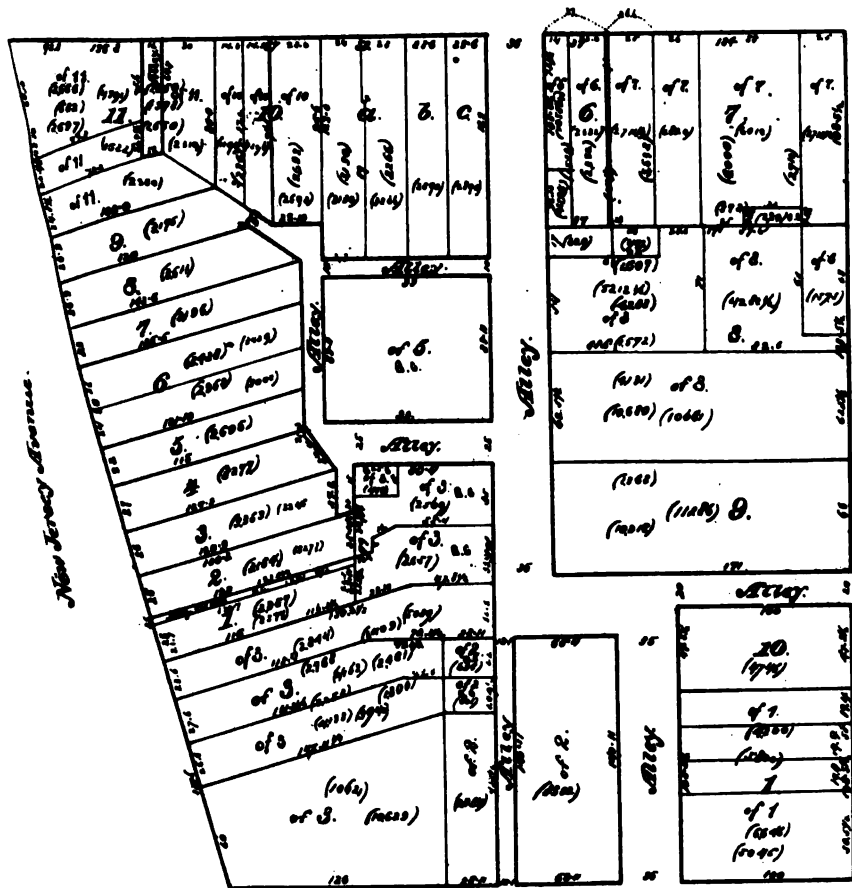
New Jersey Avenue.



South C. St.

690.

South B. St.

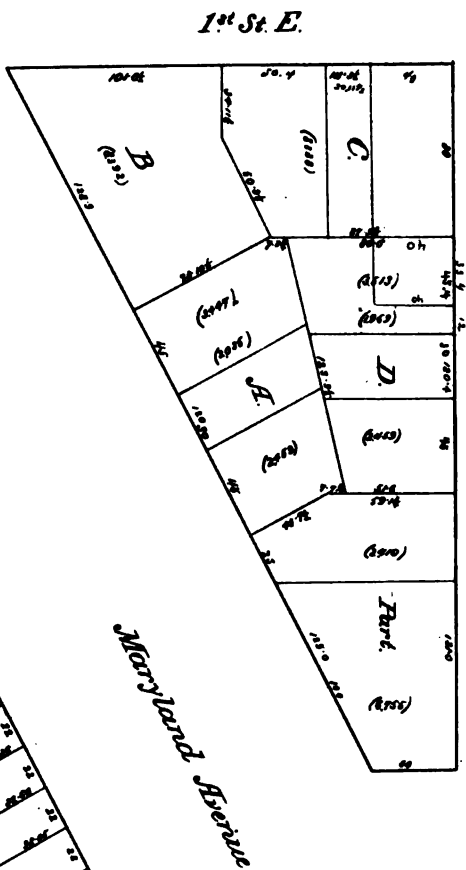


South C. St.

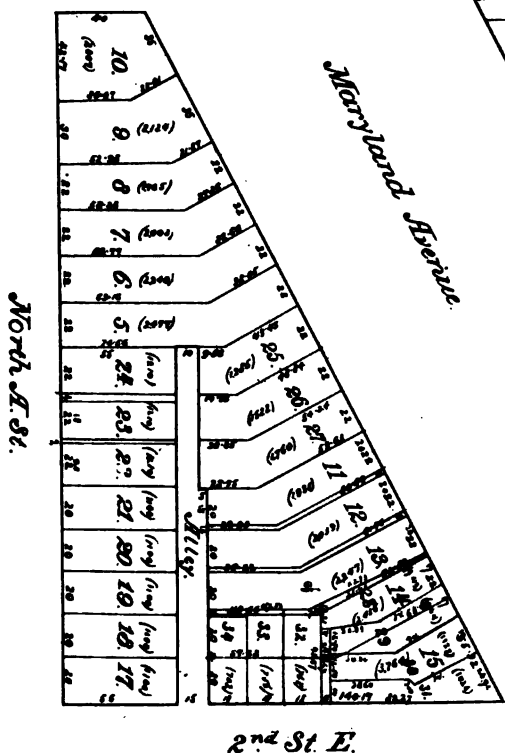
H. Ex. Dec. 8 - 18.

726.

North B. St.



727.



H. Ex. Dec. 8 — 20.

[illegible]

SQUARE 726.

	\$0 55	\$4, 394	\$6, 000	\$10, 394	Mary J. Homiller	\$4, 391	\$5, 000	\$0, 391	\$32, 000
Part, E. 100, ave.	6, 755	1, 446	700	2, 146	Michael E. Homiller	1, 446	800	2, 246	8, 000
Part, W. 25, ave.	2, 410	1, 446		1, 528	John F. Hanna	1, 528		1, 628	
Part, W. 25, ave.	2, 330	1, 528		1, 528	Thos. I. S. Perry and D. S. Johnson, trust.	1, 282	8, 000	9, 282	22, 000, all.
Of A. E. 45, ave.	1, 968	65	7, 500	8, 794	John F. Hanna	2, 340		2, 340	
Of A. E. 80, ave.	3, 603	65		2, 340	Francis Hanna	6, 714		6, 714	
Of A. W. 45, ave.	8, 303	80		6, 714	do	2, 634		2, 634	
Of B.	8, 392	80		3, 160	R. T. Merrick and others.	1, 058		1, 058	
Of C. S. 50.4, lat. at.	3, 511	90		1, 509					
Of C. S. 20.4, lat. at.	1, 677	90							

SQUARE 726—Continued.

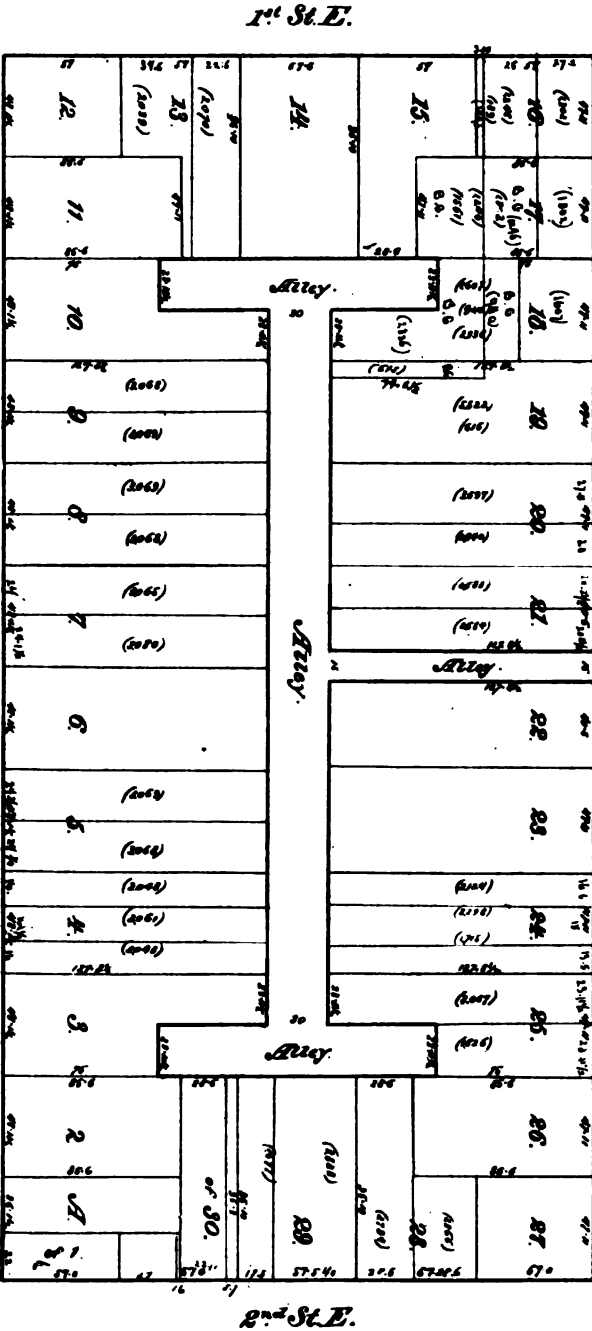
Number of lot.	Assessment of 1878.				Owner.	Assessment of 1878.				Will sell for—
	Square feet	Value per foot.	Value of lot.	Value of improvements.	Total value.	Value per foot.	Value of lot.	Value of improvements.	Total value.	
Of C. N. 40, 1st st., 80 B st.	3,290	\$0 90	\$2,880		\$2,880		\$2,400		\$2,400	\$9,006 00
Of D. W. 45.4. { W. 30.4 }	1,353	65	2,215		2,215		860		860	
80, B st.	2,073	65	1,294		1,294		1,244		1,244	
E. 45, B st.	1,988	65	1,294		1,294		1,182		1,182	
	2,583	65	1,600		1,600		1,582		1,582	
	41,833		30,434	\$14,200	44,634		28,972	\$13,890	42,872	

SQUARE 727.

S. 17.	1,100	\$0 80	\$920	\$2,500	\$3,160		\$770	\$3,000	\$3,770	\$9,500 00
S. 18.	1,100	80	880	2,500	3,160		660	2,500	3,160	6,000 00
S. 19.	1,100	80	880	2,500	3,160		660	2,500	3,160	6,000 00
S. 20.	1,100	80	880	2,500	3,160		660	2,500	3,160	6,000 00
S. 21.	1,100	80	880	2,500	3,160		660	2,500	3,160	6,000 00
Of S. 22, E. 20.	1,100	80	880	2,500	3,160		660	2,500	3,160	6,000 00
Of S. 22, W. 2.	980	80	784	2,500	3,084		660	2,700	3,360	
Of S. 22, E. 18.	220	80	176		132			3,000	3,858	9,000 00
Of S. 22, W. 4.	1,210	80	968	2,500	3,228		868			
S. 24.	1,210	80	968	2,500	3,228		868			
S. 5.	2,477	80	1,982		1,486		1,486		1,486	
S. 6.	2,240	80	1,792		1,344		1,344		1,344	
S. 7.	2,093	80	1,674		1,201		1,202		1,202	
S. 8.	1,765	80	1,412		1,059		1,147		1,147	
S. 9.	2,124	80	1,699		1,274		1,147		1,147	
S. 10.	2,697	80	2,158		1,274		1,487		1,487	
S. 11.	1,265	80	1,012		1,204		1,171		1,171	
S. 12.	1,265	80	1,012		1,204		1,171		1,171	
Of S. 11, W. 20.	1,265	80	1,012		1,204		1,171		1,171	
Of S. 11, E. 2.	1,265	80	1,012		1,204		1,171		1,171	
Of S. 12, W. 28.	1,265	80	1,012		1,204		1,171		1,171	
			1,103	4,000	5,103		1,133	3,500	4,633	\$17,000 (including S. 30).

728.

North St



East Capitol St



H. E. Doe. 8-22.

201	60	121	121	60	121	3,000	4,235	8,000 00
203	60	1,235	1,235	60	1,235	566	2,766	6,500 00
204	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
205	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
206	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
207	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
208	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
209	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
210	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
211	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
212	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
213	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
214	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
215	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
216	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
217	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
218	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
219	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
220	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
221	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
222	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
223	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
224	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
225	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
226	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
227	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
228	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
229	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
230	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
231	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
232	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
233	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
234	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
235	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
236	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
237	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
238	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
239	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
240	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
241	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
242	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
243	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
244	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
245	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
246	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
247	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00
248	60	578	2,778	60	578	2,200	2,778	7,000 00

SQUARE 728.

[illegible]

SQUARE 728—Continued.

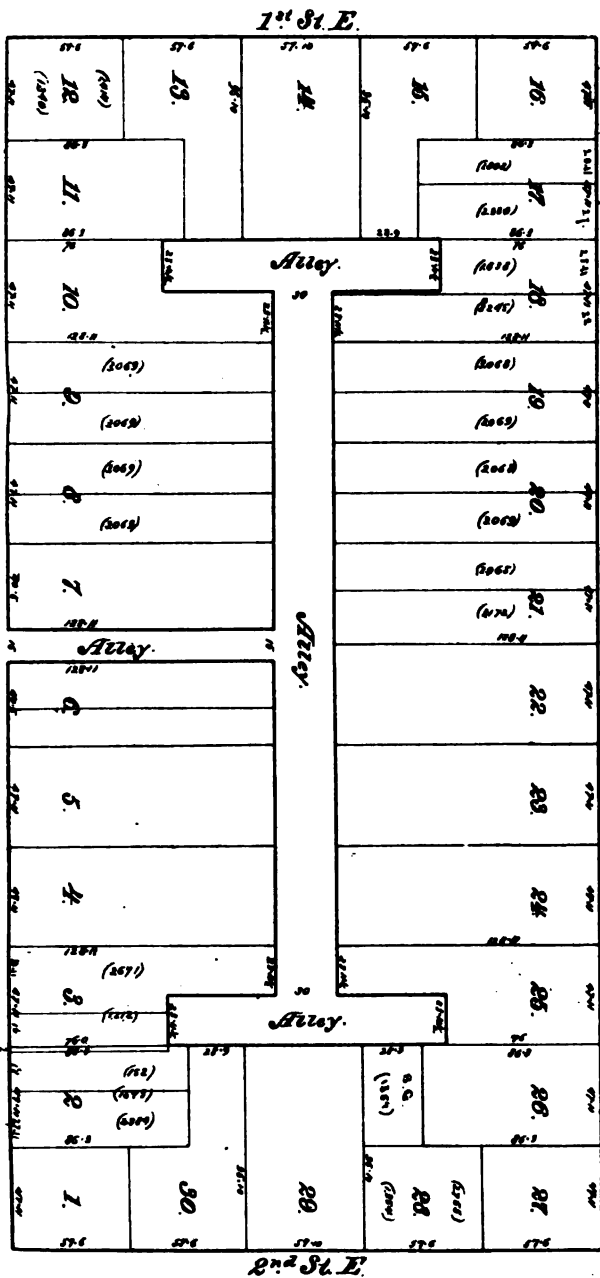
Number of lot.	Square feet.	Assessment of 1876.				Owner.	Assessment of 1878.				Will sell for—
		Value per foot.	Value of lot.	Value of improvements.	Total value.		Value per foot.	Value of lot.	Value of improvements.	Total value.	
Of 20, W. 27.11.....	3,566	60	\$2,158	\$2,500	\$4,658	Elizabeth Barrett.....	60	\$2,140	\$2,500	\$4,640	\$6,322 00
Of 20, E. 20.....	2,540	60	1,524	2,000	3,524	Amos Hunt.....	60	1,524	2,000	3,524	\$23,000 00 (includes lot 23)
Of 21, W. 4.....	2,583	60	1,550	1,900	3,450	Mary Ann Clark.....	60	1,550	1,900	3,450	\$6,112 00
Of 21, E. 1.....	2,584	60	1,550	1,500	3,050	Thomas O. Prior.....	60	1,550	1,400	2,950	8,500 00
22.....	5,176	60	3,106	5,000	8,106	Amos Hunt.....	60	3,106	4,000	7,106	
23.....	6,137	60	3,682	900	4,582	Ellen M. Washburn and Laura M. Morse	60	3,682	600	4,282	8,000 00
Of 24, W. 16.6.....	2,124	60	1,274	600	1,874	J. A. J. Creswell, trustees Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company.	60	1,274	200	1,474	
Of 24, E. 18.....	2,298	60	1,379		1,379	do.....	60	1,379	1,000	2,379	3,500 00
Of 24, E. 13.5.....	1,715	60	1,029		1,029	Leonidas Scott.....	60	1,029	1,000	2,029	3,600 00
Of 25, W. 23.11 1/2.....	3,057	60	1,824		1,824	A. J. Huntton.....	60	1,824		1,824	4,500 00
Of 25, E. 23.11 1/2.....	1,826	60	1,096		1,096	William P. O'Connor.....	60	1,096		1,096	
26.....	4,109	65	2,672	1,300	3,972	Benjamin Owens.....	65	2,672	1,000	3,672	\$1.75 per foot.
27.....	2,739	75	2,054		2,054	William R. Blaney.....	75	2,054		2,054	7,000 00
Of 28, N. 28.6.....	1,846	65	1,201	1,600	2,801	do.....	65	1,201	1,400	2,601	
Of 28, S. 28.6.....	2,794	60	1,676	1,600	3,276	Samuel Goldsmith.....	60	1,676	1,400	3,076	4,500 00
Of 29, N. 40.....	3,833	60	2,300	3,500	5,800	Isaac Barrett.....	60	2,300	2,800	5,100	11,600 00
Of 30, S. 17.5.....	1,877	60	1,096	1,800	2,896	John McLaughlin.....	60	1,096	1,800	2,896	
Of 30, N. 5.7.....	525	60	315		315	do.....	60	315		315	15,000 00
Of 30, N. 22.11.....	2,197	60	1,318	1,000	2,318	do.....	60	1,318	1,200	2,518	
Of 30, N. 1.6.....	54	60	32		32	do.....	60	32		32	
Of 30, S. 27.....	594	65	384		384	Benjamin F. Thorn.....	60	386		386	
	146,147		104,865	\$2,200	197,065			107,584	86,700	194,284	

SQUARE 729.

Number of lot.	Square feet.	Assessment of 1876.				Owner.	Assessment of 1878.				Will sell for—
		Value per foot.	Value of lot.	Value of improvements.	Total value.		Value per foot.	Value of lot.	Value of improvements.	Total value.	
1.....	2,739	60	\$2,054	\$500	\$2,554	William Brown.....	60	\$2,054	\$400	\$2,454	\$1.50 per ft.; \$1,000 for house.
Of 2, E. 27.11.....	2,384	60	1,547	100	1,647	do.....	60	1,430		1,430	\$1.50 per foot.
Of 2, W. 19.....	1,973	60	1,021		1,021	James L. Harbourn.....	60	944		944	\$2,359
Of 2, W. 3.....	1,352	60	86		86	James A. Raudall.....	60	91		91	

729.

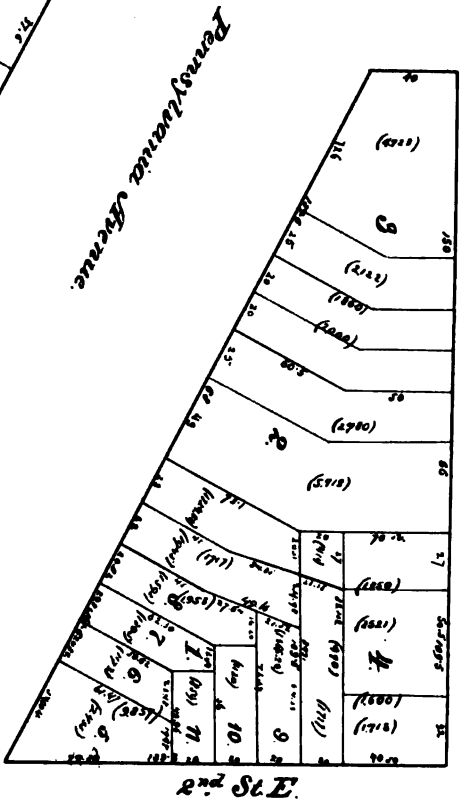
East Capitol St.



A. Ex. Dec. 8 - 24.

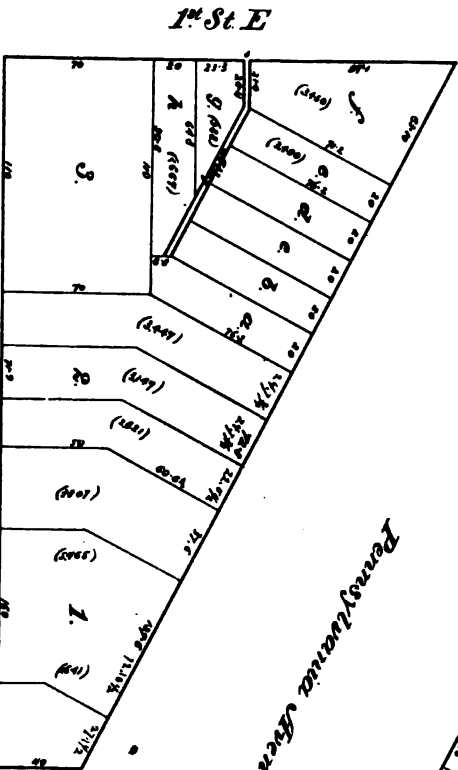
730.

South A. St.



731.

South B. St.



A. Ex. Doc. 8-26

1,212	737	1,200	1,987	do	do	1,800	757	2,527
3,171	2,493	2,903	2,903	Alex. C. Washburne and others	do	2,203	2,203	2,203
3,171	3,682	100	3,682	do	do	100	3,682	3,682
3,171	3,682	700	3,682	Bank of Washington	do	500	3,682	3,682
2,733	1,624	700	1,624	Daniel Carroll of Dudley	do	500	1,624	1,624
2,733	1,703	700	1,703	Appleton P. Clark	do	500	1,703	1,703
2,211	3,127	100	3,127	Daniel A. Connelly	do	150	3,127	3,127
2,069	1,841	100	1,841	Joseph Hoban	do	1,841	1,841	1,841
3,069	1,841	100	1,841	Henry Hoban	do	1,841	1,841	1,841
3,069	1,841	100	1,841	do	do	1,841	1,841	1,841
3,069	1,841	100	1,841	Joseph Hoban	do	1,841	1,841	1,841
4,883	3,483	1,200	3,483	Aaron H. Cragin and others	do	1,200	3,483	3,483
4,109	3,483	85	3,483	do	do	85	3,483	3,483
2,754	3,443	9,000	3,443	do	do	1,235	3,443	3,443
4,109	3,443	9,000	3,443	do	do	1,000	3,443	3,443
5,510	5,510	9,000	5,510	do	do	1,000	5,510	5,510
4,109	4,109	1,000	4,109	do	do	1,000	4,109	4,109
3,422	3,422	5,000	3,422	Nehemiah G. Ordway	do	1,255	3,422	3,422
1,703	1,703	1,200	1,703	Adam C. Van Patten	do	1,200	1,703	1,703
1,823	1,823	2,500	1,823	Sarah Prince	do	2,500	1,823	1,823
2,330	2,997	700	2,997	Patrick Maroney	do	500	2,997	2,997
1,638	1,310	700	1,310	Aaron H. Cragin and others	do	500	1,310	1,310
3,245	2,272	300	2,272	Sarah Shetterly	do	300	2,272	2,272
3,068	2,148	3,500	2,148	William H. Breninger	do	3,000	2,148	2,148
3,068	2,148	3,500	2,148	William H. Hoeke	do	3,000	2,148	2,148
3,068	2,148	2,400	2,148	Barbary Lehman	do	2,400	2,148	2,148
3,068	2,148	1,500	2,148	David Heppburn	do	1,500	2,148	2,148
2,965	2,066	3,000	2,066	Elia Chelini	do	2,076	2,066	2,066
3,172	2,220	400	2,220	Thomas Scrivener, trust for Jane Lynch	do	600	2,220	2,220
6,137	4,296	6,000	4,296	Rodina Sargent	do	6,000	4,296	4,296
6,137	4,296	6,000	4,296	B. B. French	do	5,000	4,296	4,296
6,137	4,296	6,000	4,296	do	do	5,000	4,296	4,296
4,883	3,418	4,000	3,418	Helen M. Lincoln	do	4,500	3,418	3,418
4,109	3,082	75	3,082	do	do	80	3,082	3,082
2,191	2,191	12,000	2,191	do	do	12,000	2,191	2,191
1,784	1,784	1,704	1,784	B. B. French	do	1,704	1,784	1,784
677	677	677	677	James Fitz Patrick	do	672	677	672
1,150	1,150	1,800	2,960	Jeremiah C. Loiz	do	2,960	1,150	1,150
2,479	2,479	2,000	4,479	Albert Devere Burr	do	2,479	2,479	2,479
104,454	83,200	187,654	187,654			85,550	107,260	192,810
146,263								

SQUARE 730.

5	2,435	\$1 00	\$2,435	\$1 00	\$2,435	\$4,935
6	1,173	1 00	1,173	1 00	1,173	1,173
7	1,305	1 00	1,305	1 00	1,305	1,305
8	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
9	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
10	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
11	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
12	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
13	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
14	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
15	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
16	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
17	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
18	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
19	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
20	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
21	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
22	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
23	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
24	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
25	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
26	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
27	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
28	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
29	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
30	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
31	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
32	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
33	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
34	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
35	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
36	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
37	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
38	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
39	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
40	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
41	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
42	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
43	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
44	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
45	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
46	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
47	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
48	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
49	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
50	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
51	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
52	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
53	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
54	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
55	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	1,592
56	1,592	1 00	1,592	1 00	1,592	

SQUARE 730—Continued.

Number of lot.	Square feet.	Assessment of 1876.			Owner.	Assessment of 1878.			Will sell for—
		Value per foot.	Value of lot.	Value of improvements.		Value of lot.	Value of improvements.	Total value.	
S. 9	1,366	\$1.00	\$1,366	.....	John S. Devlin.	\$956	.....	\$956	\$8,362 50
S. 10	1,120	1.00	1,120	.....	do	70	.....	70	
S. 11	1,859	1.00	1,859	.....	do	70	.....	70	Don't wish to sell.
Ot 1	1,945	85	1,657	44,000	Sarah Burnett	1,654	44,000	5,654	
Ot 1, W. 23	1,725	85	1,470	4,000	J. A. J. Creweell, trustee F. S. & T. Co.	1,468	4,000	5,468	10,000 00
Ot 2, W. 25	5,710	75	4,289	6,000	Mary Clemmer	1,282	6,500	10,000	
Ot 3, W. 25	2,780	80	2,224	1,500	Sarah Wheatley, trust for Anna Wheatley	2,424	1,800	4,224	12,000 00
Ot 3, E. 20	2,000	85	1,700	.....	Aaron H. Cragin	1,700	.....	1,700	
Ot 3, E. 25	1,860	85	1,581	300	J. F. Biehler	1,581	300	1,881	8,000 00
Ot 3, W. 72.6	2,122	85	1,802	2,000	Agnes McLaughlin	1,804	1,900	3,704	
Ot 4, W. 20	4,723	90	4,251	.....	Dominic McMenamin	4,251	200	4,451	10,000 00
Ot 4, W. 27	1,550	70	1,085	.....	R. C. Darling	945	.....	945	
Ot 4, W. 50.5	2,621	70	1,835	1,000	Carroll heirs	1,765	900	2,665	25,000 00
Ot 4, E. 32	1,600	80	1,280	1,400	George M. Miller	1,280	1,000	2,280	
Ot 4, S. 20	2,188	70	1,532	1,000	Charles T. Davis	1,532	1,000	2,532	Appraisement.
	40,383		34,346	24,000		33,537	24,000	57,537	\$6,500 00

SQUARE 731.

Ot 1, E. 27.14	1,641	\$1.00	\$1,641	.....	Elia Chelini	\$1.00	.....	\$1.00	\$22,000 00
Ot 1, E. 72.104	5,465	1.00	5,465	.....	D. A. Watterson	5,465	.....	5,465	
Ot 1, W. 37.6	3,807	1.00	3,807	.....	Joseph D. Hicks and others	3,807	2,500	6,307	Appraised value.
Ot 2, E. 24.74	2,621	90	2,359	2,500	Virginia and Julia Franzoni	2,359	2,500	4,859	
Ot 2, W. 24.73	3,147	90	2,832	5,000	Frederick Steine	2,832	5,000	7,832	25,500 00
a	7,700	115	8,855	300	Cassius H. John	7,702	400	8,102	
b	1,677	1.00	1,677	250	Aaron H. Cragin	1,677	200	1,877	21,175 00
c	2,450	1.25	3,063	.....	do	1,984	.....	1,984	
d	1,223	90	1,101	2,500	Robert R. Ferguson	1,101	2,500	3,601	18,000 00
e	1,625	90	1,463	3,000	D. A. Watterson	1,371	2,500	3,871	
f	1,625	90	1,463	do	1,371	1,371	14,355 00
g									
h									
i									
j									
k									
l									
m									
n									
o									
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q									
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v									
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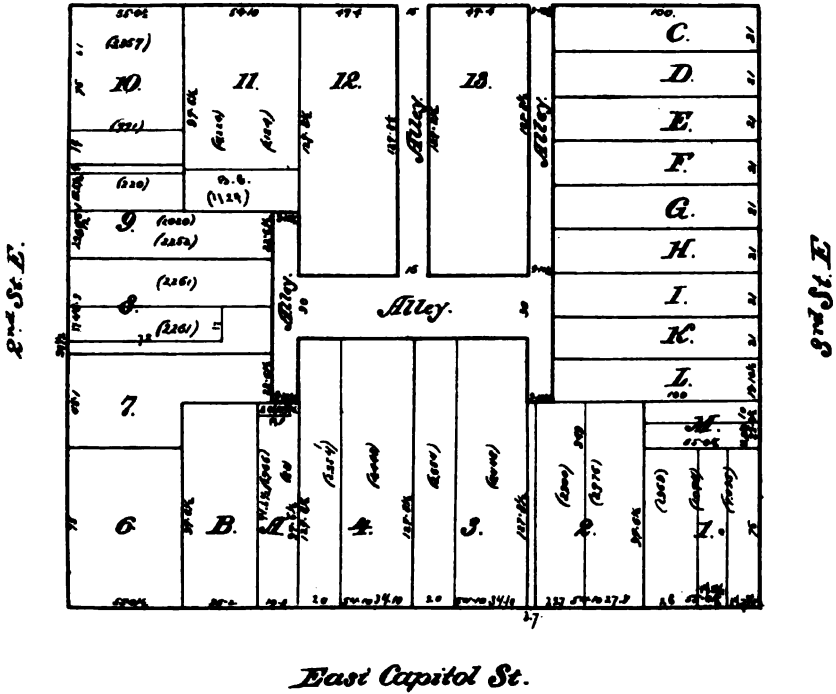
North B. St.



SQUARE 759—Continued.

Number of lot.	Square feet.	Assessment of 1876.				Owner.	Assessment of 1878.				Will sell for.
		Value per foot.	Value of lot.	Value of improvements.	Total value.		Value per foot.	Value of lot.	Value of improvements.	Total value.	
Or 2, W. 3.7.	349	65	\$227	\$2,200	\$227	Charles M. Lamb.	70	\$244	\$3,600	\$244	
Or 3, E. 34.10	4,448	60	2,669	100	4,869	do	60	2,669		6,269	
Or 3, W. 20	2,554	60	1,532		1,532	George M. Oyster.	60	1,532	100	1,632	
Or 4, E. 34.10	4,448	60	2,669		2,669	do	60	2,669		2,669	
Or 4, W. 20	2,554	60	1,532	2,000	3,532	Rose Marcovon	60	1,532	2,000	3,532	
Or S. A.	1,766	65	1,148	4,000	5,148	George M. Oyster.	70	1,236	3,500	4,736	
Or S. A., back ground	88	50	44		44	Mary Clark	50	44		44	
B	3,494	65	2,271	1,000	3,271	do	76	2,446	1,400	3,846	\$5,200 00
6	4,124	75	3,093	2,000	5,093	Aaron H. Byington.	90	3,716	1,500	5,216	
7	3,492	60	2,095	350	2,445	Leonidas Scott.	55	1,921	200	2,121	
Or 8, S. 5.74	967	55	543	2,500	3,043	do	50	498	2,800	3,293	
Or 8, S. 17	1,274	55	701	2,500	3,201	Harriet P. Plisk	50	638	2,800	3,438	
Or 8, N. 4	2,261	50	1,131	450	1,581	John R. Fowle.	50	1,131	400	1,531	
Or 8, S. 22.64	2,252	50	1,126	1,500	2,626	do	50	1,126	1,500	2,626	
Or 9, S. 18.64	1,028	50	510	600	1,110	John Riley	50	510	700	1,210	
Or 9, N. 4	1,028	50	510	600	1,110	Rebecca Mitchell	50	510	700	1,210	
Or 10, N. 14	771	50	386	500	886	do	50	386	500	886	
Or 10, N. 61	3,357	55	1,848	400	2,246	Mary Barrett	60	2,014	500	2,514	
Or 11	4,224	40	1,690		1,690	Rebecca Mitchell	40	1,690		1,690	
Back ground	1,124	25	281		281	John Riley	25	281		281	
12	6,045	30	1,814		1,814	Aaron H. Uragin	35	2,117		2,117	
13	6,045	30	1,814		1,814	do	35	2,117		2,117	
S. C.	2,000	50	1,000		1,000	do	50	1,000		1,000	
S. D.	2,100	40	840		840	Catharine P. Cook	45	945	1,200	2,145	
S. E.	2,100	40	840	1,500	2,340	Thomas C. Dunn.	45	945	1,200	2,145	
S. F.	2,100	40	840	1,500	2,340	Flora B. Cabell.	45	945	1,200	2,145	
S. G.	2,100	40	840	2,000	2,840	Rosa D. Sholes.	45	945	1,800	2,745	
S. H.	2,100	40	840	2,000	2,840	Mary J. Williams.	45	945	1,800	2,745	
S. I.	2,100	40	840	2,000	2,840	Marvin S. Hawley	45	945	1,800	2,745	
S. J.	2,100	40	840	2,000	2,840	George S. Smith	45	945	1,200	2,145	
S. K.	2,100	40	840	1,500	2,340	Hendley P. Murray.	45	945	1,200	2,145	
S. L.	1,878	40	795		795	George Cowie.	45	896		896	
Or 14, N. 10	1,878	40	795		795	Edward A. Newman	45	896		896	
Or 14, N. 12.54	378	40	150		150	Jon. McQuicken	45	169		169	
	862, 054		425, 448	336, 100	81, 748			445, 248	360, 300	812, 548	

North A. St.



H. Ex. Dec. 8-30.

760.

East Capitol St.

2nd St. E.

10-24	15-24	20-24	25-24	30-24	35-24	40-24	45-24	50-24	55-24	60-24	65-24	70-24	75-24	80-24	85-24	90-24
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.			

3rd St. E.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10

South A. St.

A. Ex. Lp. 8—32.

S Q U A R E 7 6 0 .

	2, 294	40	75	\$1, 698	\$5, 000	\$7, 088	Lucey A. Willard	90	65	\$1, 471	\$5, 000	\$6, 471
15	2, 294	65	1, 472	1, 472	4, 500	5, 972	Albert Grant	50	50	1, 132	4, 000	5, 132
16	2, 294	65	1, 472	1, 472	4, 500	5, 972	John Fraser	50	50	1, 132	4, 000	5, 132
17	2, 294	65	1, 472	1, 472	4, 500	5, 972	Daniel Carrigan	50	50	1, 132	4, 000	5, 132
18	2, 294	65	1, 472	1, 472	4, 500	5, 972	Mary F. Essex and others	50	50	1, 132	4, 000	5, 132
19	2, 294	65	1, 472	1, 472	4, 500	5, 972	Harriet B. Bates	50	50	1, 132	4, 000	5, 132
20	2, 294	65	1, 472	1, 472	4, 500	5, 972	Robert Wilson	50	50	1, 132	4, 000	5, 132
21	2, 294	65	1, 472	1, 472	4, 500	5, 972	John B. Scott	50	50	1, 132	4, 000	5, 132
22	2, 294	65	1, 472	1, 472	4, 500	5, 972	Bushrod Robinson	50	50	1, 132	4, 000	5, 132
23	2, 294	65	1, 472	1, 472	4, 500	5, 972	George Emerick	50	50	1, 132	4, 000	5, 132
24	2, 294	65	1, 472	1, 472	4, 500	5, 972	James N. Carpenter	50	50	1, 132	4, 000	5, 132
25	2, 294	65	1, 472	1, 472	4, 500	5, 972	Emily B. Thompson	50	50	1, 132	4, 000	5, 132
26	2, 294	65	1, 472	1, 472	4, 500	5, 972	Rebecca A. Blaine	50	50	1, 132	4, 000	5, 132
27	2, 294	65	1, 472	1, 472	4, 500	5, 972	Halbert E. Paline	50	50	1, 132	4, 000	5, 132
28	2, 294	70	1, 585	1, 585	4, 500	6, 085	Mary Walker	65	65	1, 471	5, 000	6, 471
29	2, 294	80	1, 811	1, 811	3, 000	7, 811	Mary H. Hill	80	80	2, 756	9, 000	11, 756
30	3, 675	80	2, 940	2, 940	12, 000	14, 940	Albert Grant	80	80	3, 308	10, 000	13, 308
1	3, 675	80	2, 940	2, 940	10, 000	12, 940	John J. Sullivan	75	75	2, 756	9, 000	11, 756
2	3, 675	80	2, 940	2, 940	10, 000	12, 940	Albert Grant	75	75	2, 756	9, 000	11, 756
3	3, 675	80	2, 940	2, 940	10, 000	12, 940	do	75	75	2, 756	9, 000	11, 756
4	3, 675	80	2, 940	2, 940	10, 000	12, 940	do	75	75	2, 756	9, 000	11, 756
5	3, 675	80	2, 940	2, 940	10, 000	12, 940	do	75	75	2, 756	9, 000	11, 756
6	3, 675	80	2, 940	2, 940	10, 000	12, 940	do	75	75	2, 756	9, 000	11, 756
7	3, 675	80	2, 940	2, 940	10, 000	12, 940	John McAnley	75	75	2, 756	9, 000	11, 756
8	3, 675	80	2, 940	2, 940	10, 000	12, 940	Albert Grant	75	75	2, 756	9, 000	11, 756
9	3, 675	80	2, 940	2, 940	10, 000	12, 940	do	75	75	2, 756	9, 000	11, 756
10	3, 675	80	2, 940	2, 940	10, 000	12, 940	do	75	75	2, 756	9, 000	11, 756
11	3, 675	80	2, 940	2, 940	10, 000	12, 940	do	75	75	2, 756	9, 000	11, 756
12	3, 675	80	2, 940	2, 940	10, 000	12, 940	do	75	75	2, 756	9, 000	11, 756
13	3, 675	80	2, 940	2, 940	10, 000	12, 940	Charles Ewing	75	75	2, 756	9, 000	11, 756
14	3, 675	90	3, 308	3, 308	12, 000	15, 308	Albert Grant	90	90	3, 308	9, 000	12, 308
				65, 758	223, 000	288, 758				58, 478	185, 000	253, 478

H. Ex. 8-12

S Q U A R E 7 6 1 .

	1, 300	80	\$1, 040	\$1, 040	\$5, 000	\$1, 040	Peter McNamara	90	65	\$846	\$846	\$946
21	1, 300	80	1, 040	1, 040	4, 500	5, 540	do	65	65	845	4, 000	845
22	1, 300	80	1, 040	1, 040	4, 500	5, 540	do	65	65	845	4, 000	845
23	1, 300	80	1, 040	1, 040	4, 500	5, 540	do	65	65	845	4, 000	845
24	1, 300	80	1, 040	1, 040	4, 500	5, 540	do	65	65	845	4, 000	845
25	1, 300	80	1, 040	1, 040	4, 500	5, 540	do	65	65	845	4, 000	845
26	1, 300	80	1, 040	1, 040	4, 500	5, 540	do	65	65	845	4, 000	845
27	1, 300	80	1, 040	1, 040	4, 500	5, 540	do	65	65	845	4, 000	845
28	1, 300	80	1, 040	1, 040	4, 500	5, 540	do	65	65	845	4, 000	845
29	1, 300	80	1, 040	1, 040	4, 500	5, 540	do	65	65	845	4, 000	845
30	1, 300	80	1, 040	1, 040	4, 500	5, 540	do	65	65	845	4, 000	845
1	1, 300	80	1, 040	1, 040	4, 500	5, 540	do	65	65	845	4, 000	845
2	1, 300	80	1, 040	1, 040	4, 500	5, 540	do	65	65	845	4, 000	845
3	1, 300	80	1, 040	1, 040	4, 500	5, 540	do	65	65	845	4, 000	845
4	1, 300	80	1, 040	1, 040	4, 500	5, 540	do	65	65	845	4, 000	845
5	1, 300	80	1, 040	1, 040	4, 500	5, 540	do	65	65	845	4, 000	845
6	1, 300	80	1, 040	1, 040	4, 500	5, 540	do	65	65	845	4, 000	845
7	1, 300	80	1, 040	1, 040	4, 500	5, 540	do	65	65	845	4, 000	845
8	1, 300	80	1, 040	1, 040	4, 500	5, 540	do	65	65	845	4, 000	845
9	1, 300	80	1, 040	1, 040	4, 500	5, 540	do	65	65	845	4, 000	845
10	1, 300	80	1, 040	1, 040	4, 500	5, 540	do	65	65	845	4, 000	845
11	1, 300	80	1, 040	1, 040	4, 500	5, 540	do	65	65	845	4, 000	845
12	1, 300	80	1, 040	1, 040	4, 500	5, 540	do	65	65	845	4, 000	845
13	1, 300	80	1, 040	1, 040	4, 500	5, 540	do	65	65	845	4, 000	845
14	1, 300	80	1, 040	1, 040	4, 500	5, 540	do	65	65	845	4, 000	845
				65, 758	223, 000	288, 758				58, 478	185, 000	253, 478

\$13, 000, all.

12, 000

1, 941

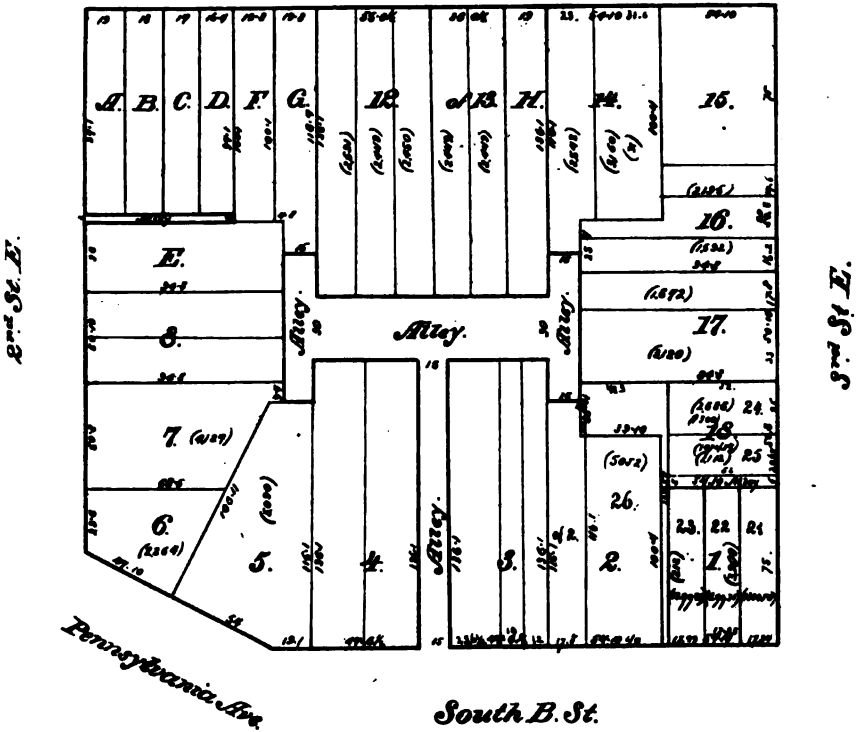
1, 941

10, 354

SQUARE 761—Continued.

Number of lot.	Square feet.	Assessment of 1876.				Owner.	Assessment of 1878.				Will sell for—
		Value per foot.	Value of lot.	Value of improvements.	Total value.		Value per foot.	Value of lot.	Value of improvements.	Total value.	
Of 6.....	2,364	\$0	\$1,891	\$300	\$2,191	Elizabeth B. Danby.....	80	\$1,891	\$300	\$2,191	\$10,000
Of 7.....	4,127	70	2,889	.....	2,889	do.....	70	2,889	.....	2,889	
Of 8, S. 20.24	1,913	70	1,339	300	1,639	J. Forbes Beale.....	65	1,244	300	1,544	12,000
Of 8, N. 20.24	1,913	70	1,339	300	1,639	Judson T. Cull.....	65	1,244	300	1,544	
S. E.....	3,408	70	2,386	3,500	5,886	Isaac S. Lyon.....	65	2,216	3,500	5,716	6,500
S. A.....	1,845	75	1,364	5,000	6,364	Rosa Paige.....	65	1,200	4,000	5,200	
S. B.....	1,748	65	1,138	4,500	5,638	William McPincheon.....	60	1,049	3,500	4,549	7,000
S. C.....	1,650	65	1,073	4,500	5,573	J. A. J. Creswell, trustee Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company.....	60	990	3,500	4,490	
S. D.....	1,385	65	1,030	4,500	5,530	William Culver and others.....	60	951	3,200	4,151	12,500
S. F.....	1,969	65	1,280	5,000	6,280	Mary R. Darling.....	60	1,181	4,000	5,181	
S. G.....	2,209	65	1,436	5,000	6,436	Daniel B. Clarke, executor W. McL. Crisp.....	60	1,325	4,000	5,325	10,000
Of 12, W. 10.....	2,501	65	1,684	4,500	6,184	E. B. Deady.....	50	1,296	3,500	4,796	
Of 12, W. 18.....	2,449	65	1,592	4,500	6,092	Sallie L. Wilsee.....	50	1,225	3,500	4,725	10,000
Of 12, E. 18.04	2,450	65	1,593	4,500	6,093	James Newlands.....	50	1,225	3,500	4,725	
Of 13, W. 18.....	2,449	65	1,592	4,500	6,092	Edwin C. Kirkwood.....	50	1,225	3,500	4,725	10,000
Of 13, E. 18.....	2,440	65	1,592	4,400	1,992	Maria P. Dare.....	50	1,225	3,500	4,725	
S. H.....	2,546	65	1,681	4,500	6,181	Ellida J. Middleton.....	50	1,263	3,500	4,763	3,500
Of 14, W. 23.....	2,543	60	1,526	4,800	3,326	B. O. Greenwell.....	60	1,598	800	2,398	
Of 14, W. 31.6.....	3,100	60	1,869	1,500	3,369	John N. Ehle.....	60	1,866	1,500	3,366	2,700
Of 14, E. 0.4.....	3,34	60	20	.....	20	William Withthaff.....	60	20	.....	20	
Of 15.....	4,112	75	3,084	5,600	8,684	do.....	65	2,673	5,300	7,973	5,000
Of 16, N. 14.6.....	795	60	477	700	1,177	Hubbell.....	55	458	700	1,158	
Of 16, N. 20.....	1,462	60	877	700	1,577	Richard H. Hubbell, trustee E. and E. Hubbell.....	55	804	800	1,604	5,000
Of 16, S. 16.2.....	1,530	60	918	800	1,718	William Withthaff.....	55	842	800	1,642	
Of 17, N. 17.8.....	1,672	60	1,003	600	1,603	R. A. Miller.....	50	856	700	1,556	5,000
Of 17, S. 33.....	1,120	60	1,872	1,800	3,672	do.....	50	1,540	1,900	3,440	
S. 24.....	1,300	60	780	.....	780	William Withthaff.....	50	650	.....	650	50
S. 25.....	1,075	60	645	.....	645	Peter McNamara.....	50	588	.....	588	
Of 18, back ground.....	1,40	50	20	.....	20	do.....	50	20	.....	20	187,913
	89,736		60,063	88,500	148,193	Sarah Z. Evans.....	50	53,313	84,000	137,313	

South A. St.



DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

LETTERS AND CORRESPONDENCE

FROM

THE HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS

IN RELATION TO

The diplomatic and consular service.

DECEMBER 5, 1878.—Recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 2, 1878.

The Hon. THOMAS SWANN,
*Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives :*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for the consideration of your committee the accompanying copies of correspondence with the ministers of the United States at London, Paris, and Berlin, in relation to the necessity of retaining in office the second secretaries now serving at their respective legations.

The act of June 4, 1878, making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service of the government for the year ending June 30, 1879, failed to provide for the salaries of those officers for the current fiscal year. Their offices, which had been created by previous acts, were not, however, abolished, either specifically or through the operation of a repealing clause.

In view of this circumstance, and in deference to the urgent representations of the heads of the legations at London, Paris, and Berlin, that the retention of the second secretaries at those points was indispensable to the efficient working of their legations, this department instructed Messrs. Ehrman S. Nadal, Henri Vignaud, and Chapman Coleman that if they were willing to remain at their respective legations and to continue to discharge their official duties, they were requested to do so in the interest of the public service; and that the attention of Congress would be invited, at the opening of the session, to the subject, with a view to obtaining a special appropriation for payment of compensation to those officers for the time they have remained at their posts, and for the restoration of the previous appropriation for the future.

I beg leave to add my own earnest representations to those of the ministers for the continuance of the second secretaries at London, Paris, and Berlin.

The complex details and great amount of the work devolving upon

those legations, and the need of responding to repeated demands on the part of the American traveling public in those frequented capitals make the services of a second secretary imperatively necessary, and it is believed that the performance of the labor of the first-class missions with the aid of a single secretary is utterly impossible. Had it not been for the generous abnegation of the present incumbents in remaining at their posts without compensation, it is certain that the utility of those three legations would have been seriously impaired during the past five months. The failure to provide compensation for second secretaries in the current appropriation act was not in consequence of any suggestion on the part of this department, and had the proposal to make such a change been intimated to it, I am satisfied that the views of the department and the needs of the public service would have prevailed to prevent the omission.

As it is, I trust that your committee will perceive the just grounds which exist for not permitting the action of Congress at its late session to impose a serious loss upon faithful and deserving officers, who have already suffered much inconvenience thereby, or to deprive the country of their valuable services.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. M. EVARTS.

Inclosures.

1. Mr. Noyes to Mr. Evarts, July 8, 1878.
 2. Mr. Seward to Mr. Noyes, July 16, 1878.
 3. Mr. Welsh to Mr. Evarts, June 27, 1878.
 4. Mr. Seward to Mr. Welsh, July 12, 1878.
 5. Mr. Taylor to Mr. Evarts, telegram, June 28.
 6. Mr. Evarts to Mr. Taylor, August 6, 1878.
 7. Mr. Taylor to Mr. Evarts, September 2, 1878.
 8. Mr. Noyes to Mr. Evarts, October 4, 1878.
 9. Mr. Evarts to Mr. Noyes, October 22, 1878.
 10. Mr. Welsh to Mr. Evarts, November 15, 1878.
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CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July 8, 1878.*

SIR: I am informed that Congress at the last session neglected to make any appropriation for the payment of salaries to second secretaries of legation at London, Berlin, and Paris.

Permit me, Mr. Secretary, to say that the work of the legation in Paris cannot be done by the minister and one secretary. It is absolutely impossible, and unless Mr. Vignaud is continued the proper and necessary duties of the legation must be neglected. You certainly know the amount of labor required of us in Paris, and I respectfully urge you to make some provision for the second secretary until Congress meets again, and that you then urge the necessary appropriation.

Upon proper representations I am confident Congress will make the desired provision. Without it the duties of the legation must be partially neglected.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD F. NOYES.

Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 16, 1878. •

SIR: Your letter, bearing date the 8th instant, relating to the failure of Congress at its last session to make an appropriation for the payment of salaries to the second secretaries of legation at London, Paris, and Berlin, and requesting that provision be made by this department for Mr. Vignaud, second secretary at Paris, until the next meeting of Congress, has been received.

That failure was a source of great regret to the department, and steps were at once taken to devise some practical remedy to relieve the legations affected by the change, but without success. The matter is still under consideration in the expectation and desire that some temporary arrangement may be conveniently made whereby the services of Mr. Vignaud may be retained until the whole matter can be brought before Congress at its next session.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,
Acting Secretary.

EDWARD F. NOYES, Esq., &c., Cincinnati, Ohio.

No. 103.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, June 27, 1878.

* * * * *

SIR: You have not brought the fact to my attention, but as in the appropriation bill no provision is made for my second secretary, I understand that I am instructed to dispense with his services. At the same time I must say to you, should this interpretation of the bill be correct, that the necessities of the office will require that I shall retain Mr. Nadal, even at my own cost, if no other provision exists for the payment of his salary, as I cannot consent, while the legation is in my charge, that its duties shall in any respect be neglected, and that each day's requirements shall not be properly and punctually performed.

I have no desire to criticise what has been done; but Congress, in passing the bill, could not have been possessed of all the information necessary for its intelligent action as to the different requirements of what are called "first-class missions." This post has claims which are far in excess of those of some of the others, and which cannot be disregarded without injury to the public service. The full time, during a great portion of the year, of the minister and two secretaries is required for the discharge of the ordinary duties of the legation, without taking into account the extending to our fellow-citizens such civilities as are decent and proper, and which perhaps, under the most favorable circumstances, fall far short of their expectations.

I consider this communication so important that I shall venture to send it by the mail to-day without waiting for the dispatch-bag on Saturday.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
JOHN WELSH.

Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

No. 109.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 12, 1878.

SIR: Your dispatch, No. 103, of the 27th ultimo, in relation to the failure of the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill for the year ending 30th June, 1879, to make provision for the compensation of the second secretary of your legation, among others, has been received. That failure was a source of regret and pain to this department, the necessity for keeping up the efficiency of the public service in its first-class missions abroad being fully appreciated, and steps were at once taken to devise some practical remedy to relieve the legations affected by the change. It was therefore thought premature to embody any special instructions on the subject in the department's "separate" instruction of June 10, so long as the chance remained of making good the omission in the general civil appropriation bill of the last days of the session. This, however, was not done. The matter is still under consideration, in the expectation and desire that some temporary arrangement may be conveniently made whereby the services of Mr. Nadal may be retained until the whole matter can be brought before Congress at its next session, and I trust that there may be no occasion to take avail of your generous offer to retain the second secretary, even at your own cost.

You will be promptly advised of the conclusion reached in the premises.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,
Acting Secretary.

JOHN WELSH, Esq., &c.,

[Telegram.]

BERLIN, June 28, 1878.

EVARTS, *Secretary, Washington:*

Cannot Coleman be retained? Services very much needed.

TAYLOR,
Minister.

No. 18.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 6, 1878.

SIR: Referring to the failure of Congress at its last session to make provision for the payment of salaries of the second secretaries of legation at London, Paris, and Berlin, I have to state that the department appreciates the necessity for the retention of the gentlemen filling those important positions, and the failure of the appropriation for their salaries was wholly unexpected by the department. It is hoped that some arrangement may be made whereby the services of Mr. Coleman and those of his colleagues at London and Paris can be retained pending the necessary legislation by Congress at the ensuing session. Upon examination of the Revised Statutes (page 128, § 3682), it is found that there is no fund at the disposal of the department for the immediate payment of any official compensation to those secretaries. The only effect of the act of June 4, 1878, is, however, to fail to make provision for the payment of these salaries. The act creating those offices is not repealed, and it would consequently appear that those officers, continu-

ing to discharge the duties, have a legal claim to these salaries. It is the purpose of the department to impress upon Congress on its reassembling the necessity for an immediate appropriation for these salaries.

In view of these facts I trust that Mr. Coleman may find it convenient to remain at his post until the action of Congress can be had upon the desired appropriation.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. M. EVARTS.

BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq., &c.

P. S.—I will thank you to cause the foregoing to be made known to Mr. Coleman.

[NOTE.—A similar instruction was sent the same day to the legations at Paris and London.]

Via Hamburg.

No. 39.] /

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, September 2, 1878.

SIR: Mr. Coleman's attention has been called to your No. 18, and he has decided to remain at his post until Congress at its approaching session shall have acted upon the question of an appropriation for his salary.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
BAYARD TAYLOR.

Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
Secretary of State, &c.

No. 148.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Paris, October 4, 1878.

SIR: Referring to your dispatch No. 73, I have the honor to inform you that I communicated your suggestion and wishes to Mr. Vignaud, second secretary of legation, and he readily consented to remain at his post, awaiting such action of Congress as may be had in your recommendation at the next session. Mr. Vignaud has not only performed his duties at the legation without interruption, but has also rendered very efficient aid to the Monetary Commission at the request of Governor Fenton. I hardly know what we should have done without him.

I take occasion to repeat what I said in a former dispatch, that the duties of this legation cannot possibly be performed by the minister and one secretary, and I do most earnestly request that you will urge upon Congress the retention of Mr. Vignaud. I am certain there is not a more competent or worthy official now in the diplomatic service. For his sake, for my own, and for the best interest of our country, I am anxious that provision should be made for Mr. Vignaud's salary.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

EDWARD F. NOYES.

Hon. WM. M. EVARTS,
Secretary of State.

No. 100.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 22, 1878.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 148, of the 4th instant, in regard to the compensation of Mr. Henri Vignaud and his continuance with the legation at Paris as second secretary.

I am gratified to learn that Mr. Vignaud is held in such high esteem by yourself, and trust that provision will be made at the next session of Congress for his compensation. At any rate, in making up the estimates for the next fiscal year, the office of second secretary of legation at Paris will be included and the importance of its continuance urged upon Congress.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. M. EVARTS.

EDWARD F. NOYES, Esq., &c.

No. 165.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, November 15, 1878.

SIR: As the session of Congress is approaching, let me call your attention to its omission at its last session to make an appropriation for salary of the second secretary attached to this legation. Congress no doubt intentionally omitted the appropriation, but I presume did so on insufficient information, and will cheerfully correct its action when better informed.

It would have been quite agreeable to me to have dispensed with the services of such an officer had I been content to occupy my present position with any of its duties imperfectly performed. Inasmuch, however, as that would not have been consistent with what you have a right to expect from me, nor with my self-respect, I have been content to pay the very efficient gentleman who occupied that post when I came here out of my private means, not out of my salary, for that is insufficient for my expenses, rather than allow the public interests to be jeopardized, and should Congress continue to think such an officer unnecessary, it will be my pleasure to retain Mr. Nadal, who, I believe, is personally and favorably known to you, at my own cost. His qualifications are excellent, and he is quite equal to the preparation of papers of importance, such, for instance, as that I recently submitted to you "on the diplomatic service of Great Britain." When I came here I found the offices of the legation unsuited for its purpose, and myself unable, in its then condition, to give to you the inventory which my instructions required me to furnish.

We are now in apartments well suited to our use, with every needed convenience, and are carrying on our work systematically, so that we hope neither yourself nor any of our numerous visitors shall ever have just cause of complaint for any want of efficiency, promptness, or civility on the part of any one connected with the legation. The inventory has been placed in your possession. It is a matter of the utmost moment that so important a mission as this is shall be conducted with the greatest care and regularity.

In addition to its ordinary daily requirements, emergencies occur when important cipher telegrams have to be promptly sent to you, and when, by permission, one member of the legation may be absent, which shows the necessity of a third confidential and capable person. Its machinery should at all times be equal to its wants and necessity. Congress cannot desire less, and I ask no more. As I consider it a matter

of duty to be at the legation myself always during office hours, and generally before and after those hours, it has given me great pleasure to find a like spirit animating those around me, and it is with no little satisfaction that I am able to speak of the devotion of my associates to the public interests.

And here let me add that in depriving my first secretary, William J. Hoppin, esq., a gentleman of very high personal character and attainments, of an additional compensation while acting as chargé, Congress has lost sight of his increased responsibility, as well as of the additional expense he subjects himself to in the entertainment of distinguished persons visiting here at the time.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN WELSH.

The Hon. WM. M. EVARTS,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 3, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to present to your committee the considerations which have led to the inclusion, in the submitted estimates for the diplomatic branch of the foreign-intercourse appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, of certain charges which were omitted from the late appropriation act.

The renewal of the appropriation formerly made, of \$5,000 for the salary of a chargé d'affaires to Greece, is respectfully but earnestly requested. At this juncture in the affairs of Eastern Europe, when the hopes of peace and good-will based on the arrangement of Berlin may at any time be dispelled by reason of the evident discontent of the Greeks, the presence of a responsible diplomatic representative at Athens is deemed to be very necessary.

Indeed, so intimately was the department convinced of this necessity that it has requested the incumbent of the mission to continue at his post and discharge his diplomatic functions under his appointment until such time as Congress might revise its late action in failing to make an appropriation for his salary. This Mr. Read has consented to do at much personal inconvenience and loss. In addition to the usual duties of his office, the chargé d'affaires has recently been instructed to open negotiations with the Greek Government for the conclusion of an extradition treaty with that country, the only one of the European Mediterranean powers with which no treaty exists to that end. I trust that your committee will take such steps as will restore the appropriation for the mission to Greece, in the interest of the public service and of the development of our Mediterranean trade.

At its late session Congress annulled the appropriation which had been made regularly for twenty years or more for the payment to secretaries of legation acting as chargés d'affaires *ad interim* of an increased compensation, in lieu of salary, while invested with the responsible and onerous duties of their superadded position. That action was taken without the recommendation of this department, and without affording it an opportunity to remonstrate before the passage of the act against what is believed to have been a hasty and harsh proceeding. According to general diplomatic usage, the position of a secretary of legation is not that of a mere subordinate clerk, but of a representative officer, forced to meet the expenses inseparable from his commissioned rank, and not this alone, but to graduate his permanent establishment and

mode of living to the almost annual need of acting as the responsible head of the mission.

Even if a secretary were not liable to be called upon to assume the outlays and burdens of this added station, the usual salary allowed would still be inadequate, but with this contingent and unavoidable responsibility constantly hanging over him, his situation may become positively precarious, unless his allowance be correspondingly increased, or unless he be appointed, as a rule, on the qualification of possessing independent means to enable him to maintain a standing in harmony with his office. I need hardly dwell on the inconsistency of this latter requirement with the criterion which should prevail in appointments to office under a democratic form of government.

With a view, however, to diminish, so far as possible, the burdensome effects of the late action of Congress in this matter, a circular, of which a copy is annexed, was sent to the chiefs of missions having a secretary. The suggested relief is, however, plainly inadequate. The ministers' salaries are in most instances insufficient to meet the peremptory demands of their offices, and it is not unfrequently necessary for them to ask temporary leave of absence as a measure of economy. To entail doubled expenses on them in such a case is obviously an equal or greater hardship.

I trust, therefore, that your committee will advise Congress to reconsider its action, and, besides restoring the suspended appropriation for the next fiscal year, that it will counsel the appropriation of a sum sufficient to meet the cases of those secretaries who were either acting temporarily as *chargés d'affaires* on the 30th of June last, or who may have been obliged to act in that capacity during the current financial year, at a serious inconvenience and loss.

The question of the retention of the second secretaries at London, Paris, and Berlin has been made the subject of a separate communication to your committee. I earnestly invite a careful consideration of the arguments therein advanced.

The appropriation for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse proper, and of all missions abroad, was fixed in the last appropriation act at \$80,000. Experience having shown this allowance to be inadequate, an additional appropriation of \$10,000 for that purpose, and for the necessary expenses attendant upon the execution of the neutrality act, was solicited and granted in the sundry civil appropriation bill of June 20, 1878. It is respectfully represented that the appropriation under the first of these heads shall be fixed for the coming year at \$85,000, which sum is believed to be sufficient, with judicious economy.

Trusting that these views will meet the approval of your committee,

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

WM. M. EVARTS.

Hon. THOMAS SWANN,

*Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives.*

Inclosure.

Circular of June 10, 1878.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 10, 1878.

[Address.]

SIR: I inclose herewith for your information a copy of the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1879, approved by the President on the 4th instant.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the modifications introduced

in this act affecting foreign missions, and especially to the clause which provides—

That hereafter *chargés d'affaires ad interim* shall receive no additional pay beyond that which the law provides for the regular offices which they hold in their respective legations.

As the law has hitherto stood, the extra compensation paid to a secretary of legation acting as *chargé d'affaires* in the absence of the minister has enabled him to meet the increased expenses which the assumption of higher diplomatic functions necessarily entails upon him in most cases.

The present act, however, removes such resource, and leaves the secretary dependent upon his salary alone, even when invested with representative duties whose performance is obligatory upon him.

In view of this change, I deem it not improper to recommend to the ministers of those legations where secretaries are allowed by law, that in event of their soliciting and obtaining leave of absence from their posts, they make such provision for the management of their respective legations as will permit the public business to be transacted during such absence without any impairment of the utility thereof, and without throwing upon the secretary of legation any increased expense in the conduct of diplomatic affairs during his temporary charge.

In making this suggestion I conceive that I but reduce to a general rule of action the equitable course which would have doubtless suggested itself to your mind on perusal of the modified statute.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. M. EVARTS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 3, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before your committee, for their favorable consideration in making the appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, a recommendation for an increase in the amount allowed for clerk-hire, &c., for the consulates-general and consulates at Rio de Janeiro, Kanagawa, Melbourne, Bordeaux, Barmen, Calcutta, Hong-Kong, Dundee, and Glasgow.

The department is induced to make these recommendations upon a careful consideration of the reasons for the increase given by the several officers at those posts, and it is conceived that the services rendered by them fully justify the recommendations. At the present time great efforts are being made by the manufacturers and merchants of the United States to extend their exportations to foreign countries, and with eminent success. The result has occasioned at many of the principal consulates a very decided increase in the current business of those offices, which requires competent and regular clerical assistance to perform the consequent increased business.

The incumbents of these offices are expected to assist in developing our commercial relations. Many merchants write to them for information, which has to be given; and to make the offices useful to our commercial interests at home and abroad and a credit to the government, competent clerks in those offices seem to be essentially requisite. These officers for whom the recommendations are made are conscientious in the discharge of their duties, and it would be, I believe, much to the

interest of the department, and to the commercial community of the United States, should your committee see fit to consider and Congress approve of the recommendations contained in the estimates already submitted.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

WM. M. EVARTS.

The Hon. THOMAS SWANN,

*Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives.*

○

COMPENSATION PAID INFORMERS.

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A detailed report of all payments made by the Secretary of the Treasury as compensation to informers and seizing officers in cases of frauds against the customs-revenue laws during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

DECEMBER 11, 1878.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 10, 1878.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a detailed report of all payments made by the Secretary of the Treasury as compensation to informers and seizing officers in cases of fraud against the customs-revenue laws during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, as required by section 3 of the act of June 22, 1874.

Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

COMPENSATION PAID INFORMERS.

Detailed report of compensation given to informers and seizing officers in cases of fraud against the customs-revenue laws in the fiscal year 1878, as required by section 3, act of June 22, 1874, chapter 391.

No.	District.	Case.	Date.	Net proceeds.	Informor or seizer.	Share.	Description of the case.
2927	New York	Seizure	1877.		Charles S. Bell	\$544 00	McClanahan & Spencer.
2928	Brazos	do	July 2	\$1, 154 61	C. W. Wilson <i>et al.</i>	213 24	Broadcloth, &c.
2929	do	do	July 3	699 27	do	44 83	Baby robes, &c.
2930	do	do	do	128 09	do	1 52	Three horses.
2931	do	do	do	4 35	Albert Dean <i>et al.</i>	3 53	Four horses.
2932	Champlain	do	do	10 10	do	70 35	Two horses.
2933	Charleston	do	do	201 00	S. E. Blood	24 39	Bark Cecile Augur.
2934	New York	do	July 14	69 69	E. G. Hoffman	137 28	Steamer Columbe.
2935	Bangor	do	July 20	392 24	C. N. Brackett <i>et al.</i>	2 54	6 bottles of brandy.
2936	do	do	July 23	7 27	S. F. Walker	70	39 pairs of stockings.
2937	do	do	do	2 02	H. Bartlett	7 11	4 cases of gin.
2938	do	do	do	20 33	John P. Pratt	2 92	40 bottles of liquor.
2939	do	do	do	8 35	A. McCallin	50	Lot of liquors.
2940	do	do	do	1 45	do	4 00	4 cases of gin.
2941	do	do	do	11 43	John Carson	53	8 bottles of gin.
2942	do	do	do	1 33	A. McCallin	1 75	17 bottles of brandy.
2943	do	do	do	5 02	do	67	24 pairs of stockings.
2944	do	do	do	1 92	F. E. Nitte	1 76	1 big of wine.
2945	do	do	do	5 05	do	2 73	Lot of gin, &c.
2946	do	do	do	7 81	do	8 40	One steer.
2947	Aroostook	do	do	24 00	S. F. Berry	43 74	Ten and goods.
2948	do	do	July 24	124 99	J. E. Weed	17 64	315 pounds of butter.
2949	do	do	do	50 40	S. F. Berry	21 38	Ten and gin.
2950	do	do	do	61 10	do	27 49	Ten and gin.
2951	do	do	do	78 55	do	29 82	Ten and gin.
2952	do	do	do	36 65	J. E. Weed	26 84	2 798 pounds of beef.
2953	do	do	do	105 27	S. F. Berry	15 22	Ten and liquor.
2954	do	do	do	43 50	do	14 05	Tobacco and opium.
2955	San Francisco	do	July 26	40 15	J. Edmonson <i>et al.</i>	11 27	Silk handkerchiefs.
2956	do	do	do	165 03	Walter Mead	1 64	Lot of opium.
2957	do	do	do	32 21	George Rodden <i>et al.</i>	57 78	Silk handkerchiefs.
2958	do	do	do	17 26	Frank Russell	6 21	Lot of tobacco.
2959	do	do	do	17 75	George Rodden <i>et al.</i>	27 22	Tobacco and opium.
2960	do	do	do	109 26	do	34	Tobacco and opium.
2961	do	do	do	29 99	do	24 87	Opium and silk.
2962	do	do	do	77 07	do	24 51	Lot of opium.
2963	do	do	do	812 86	F. A. Moran <i>et al.</i>	102 86	110 pounds of opium.
2964	do	do	do	52 10	W. H. O'Brien	307 29	348 pounds of opium.
2965	do	do	do	1, 049 70	T. Rodgers <i>et al.</i>	12 25	40 tals of opium.
2966	do	do	do	35 04	J. Rodgers	1 56	34 pounds of tobacco.
2967	do	do	do	34 73	E. H. Barrett <i>et al.</i>	1 57	31k handkerchiefs.
2968	do	do	do	4 47	S. Folger <i>et al.</i>	1 14	42 pounds of tobacco.
2969	do	do	do	4 51	C. O. Donnell		
2970	do	do	do	4 10	George Rodden <i>et al.</i>		

COMPENSATION PAID INFORMERS.

[illegible]

* Coin.

Detailed report of compensation given to informers and seizing officers in cases of fraud against the customs-revenue laws, &c.—Continued.

No.	District.	Case.	Date.	Net proceeds.	Informer or seizer.	Share.	Description of the case.
2720	Saluria	Seizure	1877.				
2721	do	do	Sept. 21	\$47 56	E. Buchel	\$30 64	67 buckskins.
2722	do	do	do	\$6 33	H. A. Burbank	\$12 71	4 horses.
2723	do	do	do	\$12 75	E. Buchel	4 46	Saddles and blanket.
2724	do	do	do	\$3 50	H. A. Burbank	18 72	24 oxen.
2725	do	do	do	\$21 60	J. R. Sheldon	\$7 56	Horses &c.
2726	do	do	do	\$69 34	E. Buchel	\$31 28	Cart sugar, &c.
2727	do	do	do	\$21 10	do	\$7 38	Do.
2728	do	do	do	\$30 00	J. R. Sheldon	10 50	2 carts.
2729	do	do	do	\$4 50	E. Buchel	\$1 57	1 horse.
2730	do	do	do	\$5 00	do	\$10 15	2 horses.
2731	do	do	do	\$7 75	do	\$20 71	11 horses.
2732	do	do	do	\$5 00	do	\$1 75	Mare and colt.
2733	do	do	do	\$169 50	do	\$59 32	Horses and saddle.
2734	do	do	do	\$14 00	do	\$4 90	Horse and oxen.
2735	do	do	do	7 05	do	\$2 46	Clothing.
2736	San Francisco	do	Oct. 4	176 26	Andrew Richardson	\$61 60	383 pounds tobacco.
2737	do	do	Oct. 12	\$62 40	F. Bissett et al.	\$21 84	233 pounds tobacco.
2738	do	do	do	\$3 29	J. F. Ray	\$1 15	2 boxes cigars.
2739	do	do	do	\$27 73	T. O'Connell	\$9 00	21 pounds tobacco.
2740	do	do	do	\$25 73	T. M. Parker et al.	\$7 47	26 pounds tobacco.
2741	do	do	do	2 46	M. N. Jan	\$63 74	89 pounds tobacco.
2742	do	do	do	\$207 08	G. E. Sherwood et al.	\$72 47	45 boxes opium.
2743	do	do	do	\$182 14	do	\$1 05	4 boxes opium.
2744	do	do	do	\$15 46	Thos. Duff	\$15 91	13 boxes opium.
2745	do	do	do	\$7 24	G. E. Sherwood et al.	\$2 33	2 boxes opium.
2746	do	do	do	\$46 86	O. M. Marsh et al.	\$16 40	1 box opium.
2747	do	do	do	\$6 83	G. W. Towle, Jr., et al.	\$2 39	2 boxes opium.
2748	do	do	do	\$3 87	J. S. Barman	\$1 35	1 box opium.
2749	do	do	do	\$2 17	T. O'Connell	\$75	1 box opium.
2750	do	do	do	\$104 39	W. Ottenheimer	\$36 50	236 pounds tobacco.
2751	do	do	do	\$285 87	E. H. Burrell et al.	\$100 65	Silk handkerchiefs.
2752	do	do	do	\$4 26	B. J. McGee	\$18 99	Opium.
2753	do	do	do	\$5 03	T. A. Moran	\$1 78	Do.
2754	do	do	do	\$183 32	E. H. Burrell et al.	\$67 66	60 boxes opium.
2755	do	do	do	\$100 34	do	\$35 11	24 pounds opium.
2756	do	do	do	\$78 24	do	\$27 38	10 boxes opium.
2757	do	do	do	\$1,036 19	G. W. Towle, Jr., et al.	\$362 66	3 cases opium.
2758	do	do	do	\$226 75	do	\$100 56	1 case opium.
2759	do	do	do	\$69 25	do	\$79 36	54 cases opium.
2760	New York	do	Nov. 3	\$37 87	C. N. Brackett et al.	\$24 24	32 pieces opium.
2761	do	do	do	\$37 87	do	\$17 75	31 pieces opium.
2762	do	do	do	\$3 77	do	\$1 25	Wearing apparel.
2763	do	do	do	\$3 77	James Blacklaw	\$1 43	Laurel and silk.

Prize & Name	Nov.	1878.	Prize & Name	Nov.	1878.	Prize & Name	Nov.	1878.	Prize & Name	Nov.	1878.
2764 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2764 do do do	do	do	2764 do do do	do	do
2765 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2765 do do do	do	do	2765 do do do	do	do
2766 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2766 do do do	do	do	2766 do do do	do	do
2767 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2767 do do do	do	do	2767 do do do	do	do
2768 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2768 do do do	do	do	2768 do do do	do	do
2769 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2769 do do do	do	do	2769 do do do	do	do
2770 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2770 do do do	do	do	2770 do do do	do	do
2771 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2771 do do do	do	do	2771 do do do	do	do
2772 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2772 do do do	do	do	2772 do do do	do	do
2773 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2773 do do do	do	do	2773 do do do	do	do
2774 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2774 do do do	do	do	2774 do do do	do	do
2775 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2775 do do do	do	do	2775 do do do	do	do
2776 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2776 do do do	do	do	2776 do do do	do	do
2777 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2777 do do do	do	do	2777 do do do	do	do
2778 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2778 do do do	do	do	2778 do do do	do	do
2779 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2779 do do do	do	do	2779 do do do	do	do
2780 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2780 do do do	do	do	2780 do do do	do	do
2781 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2781 do do do	do	do	2781 do do do	do	do
2782 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2782 do do do	do	do	2782 do do do	do	do
2783 Newark	do	do	do	do	do	2783 Newark	do	do	2783 Newark	do	do
2784 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2784 do do do	do	do	2784 do do do	do	do
2785 New York	do	do	do	do	do	2785 New York	do	do	2785 New York	do	do
2786 Vermont	do	do	do	do	do	2786 Vermont	do	do	2786 Vermont	do	do
2787 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2787 do do do	do	do	2787 do do do	do	do
2788 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2788 do do do	do	do	2788 do do do	do	do
2789 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2789 do do do	do	do	2789 do do do	do	do
2790 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2790 do do do	do	do	2790 do do do	do	do
2791 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2791 do do do	do	do	2791 do do do	do	do
2792 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2792 do do do	do	do	2792 do do do	do	do
2793 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2793 do do do	do	do	2793 do do do	do	do
2794 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2794 do do do	do	do	2794 do do do	do	do
2795 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2795 do do do	do	do	2795 do do do	do	do
2796 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2796 do do do	do	do	2796 do do do	do	do
2797 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2797 do do do	do	do	2797 do do do	do	do
2798 New York	do	do	do	do	do	2798 New York	do	do	2798 New York	do	do
2799 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2799 do do do	do	do	2799 do do do	do	do
2800 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2800 do do do	do	do	2800 do do do	do	do
2801 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2801 do do do	do	do	2801 do do do	do	do
2802 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2802 do do do	do	do	2802 do do do	do	do
2803 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2803 do do do	do	do	2803 do do do	do	do
2804 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2804 do do do	do	do	2804 do do do	do	do
2805 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2805 do do do	do	do	2805 do do do	do	do
2806 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2806 do do do	do	do	2806 do do do	do	do
2807 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2807 do do do	do	do	2807 do do do	do	do
2808 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2808 do do do	do	do	2808 do do do	do	do
2809 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2809 do do do	do	do	2809 do do do	do	do
2810 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2810 do do do	do	do	2810 do do do	do	do
2811 do do do	do	do	do	do	do	2811 do do do	do	do	2811 do do do	do	do

* Coin.

White and brandy.
6 tins opium.
1 do.
40 tins opium.
2 tins opium.
Do.
6 tins opium.
17 44 19 tins opium.
15 60 17 tins opium.
1 83 2 tins opium.
5 50 6 tins opium.
89 4 Chinese scarfs.
Clothing and opium.
1 05 18 bottles wine.
5 03 5 boxes opium.
11 01 12 tins opium.
7 32 8 tins opium.
10 10 11 tins opium.
9 18 10 tins opium.
30 volumes London Punch.
James Wemple.
9 54 W. Voctman.
20 56 McDougall Brothers.
74 91 R. Bates.
2 80 Five sheep.
18 90 Team and liquors.
Do.
21 70 Do.
70 68 Dry goods.
11 30 Team and white lead.
2 08 Brandy and gin.
23 71 Team and spirits.
36 75 Do.
13 48 Do.
37 69 Do.
10 63 2 700 cigars.
3 57 2 876 cigars.
18 59 2 600 cigars.
25 57 2 600 cigars.
1 65 300 cigars.
1 82 349 cigars.
11 82 1 000 cigars.
4 93 1 150 cigars.
2 88 1 000 cigars.
3 16 1 116 cigars.
5 15 800 cigars.
68 250 cigars.
51 150 cigars.
5 77 1 050 cigars.

Detailed report of compensation given to informers and seizing officers in cases of fraud against the customs-revenue laws, &c.—Continued.

No.	District.	Case.	Date.	Net proceeds.	Informant or seizer.	Share.	Description of the case.
2812	New York.	Seizure	1878.	\$12 23	W. L. Judd <i>et al.</i>	\$4 28	670 cigars.
2813	do	do	Feb. 1	33 29	do	11 65	1,200 cigars.
2814	do	do	do	13 06	C. N. Brackett <i>et al.</i>	4 78	650 cigars.
2815	do	do	do	1 52	G. W. Weed <i>et al.</i>	53	95 cigars.
2816	do	do	do	22 63	W. L. Judd	7 92	700 cigars.
2817	do	do	do	7 87	C. N. Brackett <i>et al.</i>	2 75	300 cigars.
2818	do	do	do	88 48	A. McCort <i>et al.</i>	30 96	3,250 cigars.
2819	do	do	do	57 85	do	20 24	3,000 cigars.
2820	do	do	do	48 59	do	17 00	Do.
2821	do	do	do	62 75	do	21 96	3,250 cigars.
2822	do	do	do	3 92	Peter Hearns	1 37	100 cigars.
2823	do	do	do	18 17	A. McCort <i>et al.</i>	6 35	1,050 cigars.
2824	do	do	do	11 65	G. W. Weed <i>et al.</i>	4 07	450 cigars.
2825	do	do	do	12 54	A. McCort <i>et al.</i>	4 38	1,050 cigars.
2826	do	do	do	11 97	G. W. Weed	4 18	300 cigars.
2827	do	do	do	8 89	C. N. Brackett <i>et al.</i>	3 11	300 cigars.
2828	do	do	do	16 72	do	5 85	1,050 cigars.
2829	do	do	do	13 05	do	4 56	900 cigars.
2830	do	do	do	22 02	A. McCort <i>et al.</i>	7 70	2,250 cigars.
2831	do	do	do	4 46	C. N. Brackett <i>et al.</i>	1 56	1,050 cigars.
2832	do	do	do	45 50	A. McCort <i>et al.</i>	15 92	2,050 cigars.
2833	do	do	do	152 68	do	53 43	3,900 cigars.
2834	do	do	do	147 61	do	51 66	3,450 cigars.
2835	do	do	do	40 97	do	14 33	2,500 cigars.
2836	do	do	do	15 18	C. N. Brackett <i>et al.</i>	5 31	500 cigars.
2837	do	do	do	16 04	do	5 61	400 cigars.
2838	do	do	do	34 10	do	11 93	8 bags sugar.
2839	do	do	do	49 22	N. Davis	17 26	5 barrels sugar.
2840	do	do	do	30 78	H. Waldo <i>et al.</i>	10 77	Piece of silk.
2841	do	do	do	53 90	do	18 86	Silk, velvet, &c.
2842	San Francisco.	do	Feb. 11	*89 28	G. W. Towle, Jr.	*31 24	450 pounds tobacco.
2843	do	do	do	*56 92	J. B. Laman <i>et al.</i>	*19 92	Silk gown.
2844	do	do	do	*42 14	do	*14 74	100 pounds tobacco.
2845	do	do	do	*3 67	Thomas Duff	*1 28	51 pounds tobacco.
2846	do	do	do	*10 65	T. O'Connell	*3 72	Opium and cord.
2847	do	do	do	*9 99	J. B. Laman	*3 49	Do.
2848	do	do	do	*5 12	T. O'Connell	*1 79	34 pounds opium.
2849	do	do	do	*3 02	L. B. Moore	*70	44 pounds opium.
2850	do	do	do	*136 89	F. Bassett <i>et al.</i>	*47 90	Silk cord and tobacco.
2851	do	do	do	*33 11	do	*11 58	Woolen cloth.
2852	do	do	do	*23 98	do	*8 30	Silk handkerchiefs.
2853	do	do	do	*17 44	T. E. Moran <i>et al.</i>	*6 10	14 pounds opium.
2854	do	do	do	*7 47	Thomas Sawyer	*2 61	10 fads opium.
2855	do	do	do	*1 36	M. Nolan	*2 65	do

2854	do	do	11 21	F. O. Campbell	Silk pants
2855	do	do	1 40	J. B. Butler	26 pounds tobacco
2856	do	do	33 97	J. F. Ray	20 pounds tobacco
2857	do	do	27 16	B. J. Green	60 lads opium
2858	do	do	18 00	T. Sawyer <i>et al</i>	38 pounds tobacco
2859	do	do	23 47	L. B. Moore	Satin and silk
2860	do	do	11 33	G. A. Anderson	Silk handkerchiefs
2861	do	do	34 93	C. J. Raney	Do
2862	do	do	16 31	T. Rodgers <i>et al</i>	Tobacco and cord
2863	do	Feb. 13	25 31	D. J. Hutchinson	4 200 cigars
2864	do	Feb. 21	2 70	E. Guzman	4 animals
2865	do	do	22 85	A. Dean <i>et al</i>	2 animals
2866	do	do	1 20	L. Munoz	Horse and trappings
2867	do	do	1 25	E. Cunningham	12 towels and tobacco
2868	do	do	51	J. McGovern	Calico and groceries
2869	do	do	1 76	N. Zuniga	33 gallons mescal
2870	do	do	8 00	W. E. Wilson	Mescal and groceries
2871	do	do	8 00	do	Mescal and tobacco
2872	do	do	4 11	J. Trebino <i>et al</i>	Mescal and tobacco
2873	do	do	98	W. E. Wilson	3 negar, &c.
2874	do	do	37	F. Trebino	5 bottles abynthe
2875	do	do	57	N. Zuniga	Earthenware
2876	do	do	2 03	J. Trebino	Beans and coffee
2877	do	do	1 36	N. Zuniga	Mescal, &c.
2878	do	do	10 12	J. Trebino	4 pounds sugar
2879	do	do	8 60	do	22 bottles oil
2880	do	do	36	F. Trebino <i>et al</i>	32 bottles oil
2881	do	do	1 39	N. Zuniga	Lot of liquors
2882	do	do	5 08	J. Trebino <i>et al</i>	42 bottles oil
2883	do	do	12 91	do	24 gallons mescal
2884	do	do	8 11	do	12 bottles vermouth
2885	do	do	1 83	A. Dean <i>et al</i>	Saddle, &c.
2886	do	do	10 20	A. Dean <i>et al</i>	1 pair blanket
2887	do	do	15 34	C. W. Wilson	7 yards muslin
2888	do	do	12 53	C. W. Wilson <i>et al</i>	Saddle, &c.
2889	do	do	16 40	G. W. Lowe	5 gallons mescal
2890	do	do	12 42	G. W. Lowe <i>et al</i>	2 pounds tobacco
2891	do	do	1 40	G. W. Lowe	Earthenware
2892	do	do	21 40	do	34 gallons mescal
2893	do	do	2 34	G. W. Lowe <i>et al</i>	80 pounds sugar
2894	do	do	6 14	do	2 gallons liquor
2895	do	do	6 15	do	900 pounds sugar
2896	do	do	6 40	J. M. Franz	Saddle and bridle
2897	do	do	2 90	L. Munoz	Skiff and liquors
2898	do	do	18 76	A. Dean <i>et al</i>	90 pounds sugar
2899	do	do	13 80	do	3 horses
2900	do	do	8 70	T. J. Handy <i>et al</i>	2 horses
2901	do	do	8 70	J. Trebino	3 horses
2902	do	do	8 70	A. Dean <i>et al</i>	2 animals
2903	do	do	8 70	do	4 animals
2904	do	do	8 70	do	4 animals
2905	do	do	8 70	do	4 animals
2906	do	do	8 70	do	4 animals

Coin.

Detailed report of compensation given to informers and seizing officers in cases of fraud against the customs-revenue laws, &c.—Continued.

No.	District.	Case.	Date.	Net proceeds.	Informer or seizer.	Share.	Description of the case.
2907	Brazos.	Seizure	1878.	\$3 60	J. O. Thompson.	\$1 26	1 animal.
2908	do	do	Feb. 21	15 51	do	5 42	4 animals.
2909	New York	do	do	1,516 36	C. N. Bruckett <i>et al.</i>	530 72	3,512 1/2 yards silk.
2910	do	do	Mar. 5	626 11	do	219 13	10,368 yards lace.
2911	do	do	do	453 82	W. V. Leggett <i>et al.</i>	298 83	Lot of jewelry.
2912	Boston.	do	do	32	M. A. Monroe	11	400 cigars.
2913	do	do	do	1 86	Josiah Snow	65	1 gross pipes.
2914	do	do	do	3 48	do	1 21	15 gross pipes.
2915	do	do	do	1 46	do	65	1 gross pipes.
2916	do	do	do	1 84	do	64	9 pipes.
2917	do	do	do	1 80	do	63	1 gross pipes.
2918	do	do	do	1 80	do	63	1 gross pipes.
2919	do	do	do	1 67	do	23	3 pipes.
2920	do	do	do	10 74	do	3 75	6 gross pipes.
2921	do	do	do	1 80	do	63	1 gross pipes.
2922	do	do	do	6 04	do	2 33	28 pipes.
2923	do	do	do	6 63	do	2 32	1 basket flowers.
2924	Brazos	do	Mar. 9	16 90	A. Dean	5 91	3 horses.
2925	Champaign	do	do	70 50	N. W. Warner	24 69	1 horse.
2926	do	do	do	50 00	do	12 50	James Spooner.
2927	Genesee	Seizure	Mar. 12	155 61	Peter Robertson	54 46	Wheeler shoe serger.
2928	Boston	Fine	Mar. 21	247 32	Charles E. Mudge	61 83	John Cummings.
2929	do	do	do	123 68	do	30 92	do.
2930	do	do	do	240 60	do	60 15	do.
2931	do	do	do	72 50	do	18 05	do.
2932	Niagara	Seizure	do	28 60	T. K. Wynn	10 01	1 brown horse.
2933	do	do	do	48 25	T. J. Walker, Jr.	16 88	9 silver watch-ers.
2934	do	do	do	35 25	A. T. Cudaback	12 33	25 yards silk.
2935	do	do	do	5 55	D. P. Reed	1 94	25 yards silk.
2936	do	do	do	74 92	J. W. Whittemore	26 22	2 dozen forks.
2937	do	do	do	13 11	A. T. Cudaback	4 58	Cloth, &c.
2938	do	do	do	60 27	F. E. Lawson	19	94 yards flannel.
2939	do	do	do	12 90	A. T. Cudaback	21 09	84 yards flannel.
2940	do	do	do	15 64	W. H. Richardson	4 51	84 yards flannel.
2941	Baltimore.	do	do	2 75	W. B. C. Thompson	5 20	Manos and sugar.
2942	do	do	do	1 05	W. B. C. Thompson	69	6 gallons brandy.
2943	do	do	do	2 40	W. B. C. Thompson	84	243 pounds sugar.
2944	do	do	do	1 62	W. B. C. Thompson	84	243 pounds sugar.
2945	do	do	do	1 62	W. B. C. Thompson	56	118 pounds sugar.
2946	do	do	do	0 68	do	2 33	8 bags sugar.
2947	do	do	do	2 21	J. Sommer <i>et al.</i>	77	1 umbrella.
2948	do	do	do	1 70	William Edwards <i>et al.</i>	61	181 pounds sugar.
2949	do	do	do	1 67	W. B. Levens <i>et al.</i>	33	1 umbrella.
2950	do	do	do	1 67	S. R. Andrews	33	1 umbrella.

COMPENSATION PAID INFORMERS.

[illegible]

Detailed report of compensation given to informers and seizing officers in cases of fraud against the customs-revenue laws, &c.—Continued.

No.	District	Case.	Date.	Net proceeds.	Informers or seizer.	Share.	Description of the case.
3001	San Francisco	Seizure	1878.				
3002	do	do	April 29	\$411 59	J. R. Leaman	*4 05	2 pounds opium.
3003	do	do	do	5 79	J. R. Leaman	*2 02	Silk handkerchiefs.
3004	do	do	do	93 98	G. E. Sherwood et al	*32 89	135 pounds tobacco.
3005	do	do	do	29 91	C. O'Donnell	*10 46	48 pounds tobacco.
3006	do	do	do	90 71	C. A. Morrill et al	*31 74	19 pounds opium.
3007	do	do	do	61 36	S. Jewett	*21 47	74 pounds opium.
3008	do	do	do	75 32	C. A. Morrill et al	*26 38	360 pounds tobacco.
3009	do	do	do	92 73	do	*32 45	456 pounds tobacco.
3010	do	do	do	35 36	do	*12 37	180 pounds tobacco.
3011	do	do	do	153 73	Lee Matthews et al	*53 80	Silk cord, &c.
3012	do	do	do	100 27	do	*35 09	180 pounds tobacco.
3013	do	do	do	162 22	U. A. Morrill et al	*56 77	180 pounds tobacco.
3014	do	do	do	103 34	do	*36 13	Satin, silk, &c.
3015	do	do	do	24 79	J. R. Leaman	*8 67	Do.
3016	do	do	do	30 49	J. Buckley et al	*10 67	127 pounds tobacco.
3017	do	do	do	11 59	Thomas Sawyer	*4 05	Silk cord, &c.
3018	do	do	do	10 84	C. J. Raney	*3 79	24 pounds opium.
3019	do	do	do	39 96	M. Noland et al	*13 98	Silk handkerchiefs, &c.
3020	do	do	do	1,351 27	James Galvin	337 82	Ransom Wood.
3021	Cape Vincent	Fine	April 30	820 00	do	205 00	J. M. Coates.
3022	do	do	do	500 00	do	125 00	Isaac Sixbury.
3023	Vermont	Seizure	do	23 17	John A. Fitch	8 10	Team and liquor.
3024	do	do	do	233 96	H. B. Pettengill	81 89	828 pounds butter.
3025	do	do	do	10 31	William Walker	3 60	Silk and alpaca.
3026	do	do	do	1 52	B. F. Kelley	53	13 yards silk.
3027	do	do	do	9 44	do	3 30	174 yards silk.
3028	do	do	do	15 61	J. S. Spaulding	5 46	45 bottles gin.
3029	do	do	do	3 84	C. M. Booth et al	1 34	Gin, wine, &c.
3030	do	do	May 1	3 09	S. G. Bean	1 08	One violin.
3031	do	do	do	3 88	John A. Brown	1 35	Team and liquor.
3032	do	do	do	66 97	A. C. Patch	23 43	Team and butter.
3033	do	do	do	10 08	Peter Campbell	3 52	Team and liquor.
3034	Brazos	do	do	2 60	T. J. Handy et al	91	One horse.
3035	do	do	do	98 67	do	34 53	23 horses.
3036	do	do	do	8 00	J. O. Thompson	2 80	2 horses.
3037	do	do	do	40 15	A. Dean	14 05	10 horses.
3038	Champlain	do	May 2	205 00	James Mitchell	71 75	2 horses.
3039	do	do	do	248 95	G. T. Clark	87 13	2 horses.
3040	Oswegatchie	do	do	42 00	James Young	14 70	1 black horse.
3041	do	do	do	34 34	Edward Burns	12 01	175 pounds wool.
3042	do	do	do	47 20	William Westley	16 52	Velvet, silk, &c.
3043	do	do	do	242 17	E. W. Thomas	84 75	2,131 pounds wool.
3044	New York	do	do	8 58	Jacob Wilson	2 15	94 yards flannel.
3045	do	do	May 8	50 72	do	5 18	3 umbrellas.
3046	do	do	do	11 97	do	3 12	40 packages cigarettes.

3040	do	do	do	45 75	do	do	11 44	Finger-rings.
3047	do	do	do	10 02	do	do	4 75	Brandy and cigars.
3048	do	do	do	27 31	do	do	6 70	10 yards silk.
3050	Chicago	May 10	B. H. Hinds	2 31	do	do	80	1 package lace.
3051	do	do	do	41	do	do	10	1 package worsted.
3052	do	do	do	1 75	do	do	14	1 package ribbon.
3053	do	do	do	1 30	do	do	01	1 package gloves.
3054	do	do	do	1 30	do	do	45	1 package gloves.
3055	do	do	do	1 30	do	do	13	1 package gloves.
3056	do	do	do	61	do	do	06	1 package asstie.
3057	do	do	do	55	do	do	18	1 package handkerchiefs.
3058	do	do	do	82	do	do	32	1 package gloves.
3059	do	do	do	82	do	do	29	1 package gloves.
3060	do	do	do	1 30	do	do	45	1 package stool-covers.
3061	do	do	do	1 30	do	do	47	1 package shirts.
3062	do	do	do	45	do	do	15	1 package gloves.
3063	do	do	do	70	do	do	24	1 package collars.
3064	do	do	do	1 45	do	do	50	1 package shawls.
3065	do	do	do	45	do	do	15	1 package leather.
3066	do	do	do	82	do	do	32	1 package embroidery.
3067	do	do	do	79	do	do	27	1 package lace.
3068	do	do	do	1 28	do	do	44	1 package gloves.
3070	do	do	do	58	do	do	20	1 package hose.
3071	do	do	do	2 20	do	do	77	1 package gloves.
3072	do	do	do	65	do	do	22	1 package scarfs.
3073	do	do	do	1 10	do	do	38	1 package gloves.
3074	do	do	do	2 60	do	do	91	1 package cuffs.
3075	do	do	do	1 18	do	do	41	Do.
3076	Pasadenaquoddy.	May 11	George P. Andrews	37 30	do	do	13 05	Meerschaum pipes.
3077	Willamette	May 13	John P. Warl	*164 47	do	do	57 56	Horse, &c.
3078	do	do	E. N. Sturtieff	*300 84	do	do	455 29	Steamer Centaur, &c.
3079	do	do	E. Buchel	3 55	do	do	1 24	Dark A. Beese, &c.
3080	Saltina	May 14	John N. Shafior	10 00	do	do	3 50	Moscal, &c.
3081	do	do	do	18 45	do	do	6 45	Horse, &c.
3082	do	do	do	3 00	do	do	1 05	4 horses.
3083	do	do	do	2 80	do	do	89	1 saddle.
3084	do	do	E. Buchel	9 75	do	do	3 41	Hat, &c.
3085	do	do	E. S. Beacom	20 56	do	do	7 20	1 horse.
3086	do	do	E. Buchel	26 30	do	do	9 20	Horse, &c.
3087	Pasadenaquoddy.	June 3	W. B. McCreary	101 29	do	do	35 45	3 horses.
3088	do	do	N. S. McGarry	17 15	do	do	6 00	Team, &c.
3089	do	do	do	37 50	do	do	13 12	Silk and gloves.
3090	do	do	P. A. Martin	17 71	do	do	6 19	Team and liquor.
3091	do	do	do	1 83	do	do	64	Do.
3092	do	do	N. S. McGarry	54	do	do	18	Canvas, &c.
3093	Chicago	June 7	B. H. Hinds	80	do	do	31	Gloves, &c.
3094	do	do	do	2 25	do	do	78	2 pairs gloves.
3095	do	do	do	7 50	do	do	2 62	Necklace.
3096	do	do	do	88	do	do	30	Ear-rings.
3097	do	do	do		do	do		Lace.

* Coin.

COMPENSATION PAID INFORMERS.

Detailed report of compensation given to informers and seizing officers in cases of fraud against the customs-revenue laws, &c.—Continued.

No.	District.	Case.	Date.	Net proceeds.	Informor or seizer.	Share.	Description of the case.
3097	Chicago	Seizure	1878.	\$2 40	B. H. Hinds	84	Gold ring.
3098	do	do	June 7	80	do	28	Gloves.
3099	do	do	do	27 90	do	66	3 packages silk.
3100	do	do	do	2 23	do	78	6 pairs gloves.
3101	do	do	do	60	do	21	4 cigar-holders.
3102	do	do	do	1 80	do	56	Ear-rings.
3103	do	do	do	71	do	24	Silk, &c.
3104	do	do	do	1 45	do	50	Collars and cuffs.
3105	do	do	do	84	do	29	Knife and razor.
3106	do	do	do	30	do	14	Silk, &c.
3107	do	do	do	7 75	do	10	Edging and lace.
3108	do	do	do	3 35	do	2 71	Silk, &c.
3109	do	do	do	1 25	do	1 13	Edging.
3110	do	do	do	1 75	do	43	Lace.
3111	do	do	do	1 60	do	61	Ear-ring.
3112	do	do	do	1 12	do	50	Edging.
3113	do	do	do	2 80	do	39	Gloves.
3114	do	do	do	64	do	88	Do.
3115	do	do	do	90	do	22	4 cigar-holders.
3116	do	do	do	45	do	31	5 cigar-holders.
3117	do	do	do	5 11	do	15	Scarf.
3118	do	do	do	2 40	do	1 78	Lace.
3119	do	do	do	87	do	84	Do.
3120	do	do	do	70	do	30	Gloves.
3121	do	do	do	2 75	do	24	Ribbon.
3122	do	do	do	11 85	do	96	4 pairs gloves.
3123	do	do	do	64	do	4 14	20 pairs gloves.
3124	do	do	do	5 70	do	22	Ribbon.
3125	do	do	do	1 17	do	1 96	Gloves.
3126	do	do	do	6 40	do	2 40	Cloth.
3127	do	do	do	1, 090 00	do	2 24	Locket.
3128	Buffalo	Fine	June 10	27 50	G. E. Bias & al.	250 00	Thomas Govenlock.
3129	New York	Seizure	June 13	24 15	G. Ferris	9 62	Silk. Do.
3130	do	do	do	82 10	John Kain	8 55	Silk, &c.
3131	do	do	do	2 44 82	L. Grosvenor	28 75	Peter Wright & Son.
3132	Philadelphia	do	do	1, 543 91	J. Mayfield & al.	530 05	11 cases merchandise.
3133	New York	do	June 14	1, 543 75	J. Bryon & al.	2 31	2 cases do.
3134	do	do	June 17	124 47	C. N. Brackett & al.	42 54	Box clothing.
3135	do	do	do	50 00	do	25 00	Schooner Emma.
3136	Norfolk	Fine	June 18	30 00	T. S. Nelligar	15 00	Schooner Emma P. Douglas.
3137	do	do	do	30 00	do	15 00	Schooner Severe.
3138	do	do	do	30 00	do	15 00	Schooner Maid of the Mist.
3139	do	do	do	30 00	do	15 00	Schooner John Paul N.

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POINT SAN JOSÉ MILITARY RESERVATION.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

Report of Chief of Engineers relative to Point San José Military Reservation.

DECEMBER 11, 1878.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 11, 1878.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives a report by the Chief of Engineers upon House bill 5178, relative to the relinquishment of the Point San José Military Reservation, California, to parties in *bona fide* possession thereof on December 31, 1851, and House bill 730, providing for compensation to certain persons who were in possession of Point San José when it was taken possession of by the military authorities.

The views of the Chief of Engineers are concurred in by me, and it is suggested that the report in full be published.

GEO. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER
Of the House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., December 10, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter addressed to the Secretary of War by the Hon. Horace Davis, M. C., on the 25th of June last, in which he invites attention to House bill No. 5178, 45th Congress, 2d session, introduced with a report from the Committee on the Judiciary, and to House bill No. 730, 45th Congress, 1st session, introduced by Mr. Davis himself, which letter has been referred to the Chief of Engineers for report.

The former bill is a bill "to relinquish the military reservation at Point San José, in the city of San Francisco, to parties in *bona fide* possession thereof on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-one"; and the latter bill is a bill "providing for compensation to certain persons who were in possession of Point San José when it was taken possession of by the military authorities, the ascertainment of the value and the judgment for compensation to be made by the Court of Claims."

Respecting the importance of Point San José and its relinquishment by the United States, proposed in House bill No. 5178, just referred to, I would state that from the earliest times—before California was admitted as a State—that point in the harbor of San Francisco has been regarded of very great importance in the defense of the harbor in case of a war with a maritime power.

The late General Halleck, in remarking upon the value of Point San José, in the defense of San Francisco, in 1866 stated as follows:

It was designed and selected as a point necessary for the defense of this harbor [San Francisco] in very early times by the Spaniards, whose excellent judgment on this subject is thoroughly established in history.

The first board of engineers (American) ever convened on the Pacific, although ignorant of the fact, made precisely the same selection as the Spanish engineers.

The joint board of military and naval officers appointed by the President of the United States (in 1848) unanimously concurred in the selection.

The late Chief of Engineers, General Totten, after a personal examination, concurred with them in regard to the importance of this point.

A special board of engineers, convened in Washington on this subject, reported in favor of fortifying this point.

Every engineer, Army and naval officer who has visited this harbor, and whose opinion I have heard, considers this point as important to its defense.

General McDowell, commanding the Department of California, stated in the same year as follows:

The promontory of Point San José stands jutting out from the mainland toward the north like a huge bastion, with the western face and flank looking toward the Golden Gate, and the eastern face and flank toward Alcatraz and the north point of the city front.

From the promontory, the high land sweeps in a great curve to the south and west around to the Presidio and the promontory of Fort Point.

In the high of this curve the land next to the bay is made up of swamp, marsh, and shifting sands. Undoubtedly, it is within the range of engineering skill to erect permanent works there; but as they would be *à fleur d'eau*, they would have to be casemated works, with costly magazines; whereas the batteries and magazines cut in the face of the promontory of Point San José and sunk in the hill are now of the best class of permanent works, and at a cost tenfold less than any other substitute that could be made on the swamp-marsh and sand-hills below. They occupy, together with Alcatraz, with respect to San Francisco, the relative position and character of the second line of works in New York Harbor, at Fort Hamilton and Staten Island.

The Board of Engineers for the Pacific Coast reported in 1867 that—

The board regards the position of Point San José as of great importance in the second line of defense of San Francisco Harbor. It is essential that the fire of its guns should cover all the waters lying between lines drawn from Point San José to Sand Point and to North Point.

Again, in 1869, the board stated that—

Point San José can be fortified for a small sum for a fort of its power and the important position which it is to occupy, being the left flank of the interior line of defense which stretches across the channels to Alcatraz and Angel Islands, with the right flank resting on Peninsula Point.

General Alexander, the president of the Board of Engineers for the Pacific Coast, in a recent report on the military importance of Point San José, says:

Point San José has always been regarded here by the officers of engineers as abso-

lately necessary to the complete defense of the city of San Francisco if attacked by a hostile fleet. Immediately after the acquisition of California, the general subject of the defense of the Pacific coast was committed to a board of naval and engineer officers, and joint instructions from the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments, dated November 30, 1848.

The report of that board, dated November 1, 1850, after thorough examination, designated Point San José as one of the important positions at which they thought fortifications would be necessary.

Again, the late General Totten, at that time Chief Engineer of the United States Army, in an elaborate report on the defenses of the Pacific coast, and particularly of the harbor of San Francisco, dated May 20, 1860, in reviewing the report of the joint board, attaches still more importance to Point San José than the board did.

The Board of Engineers for the Pacific Coast, of which I am the president, has always looked upon Point San José as of the first importance in the defense of the harbor of San Francisco. Nature appears to have pointed it out in this light. It is like a bastion standing out into the bay opposite Alcatraz Island, upon which guns can be placed sweeping the waters of the bay from Lime Point, around by that island to North Point and Yerba Buena Island.

Referring to the remark on the report accompanying House bill No. 5178, that—

The probability in the mind of your committee is that the United States will never require any portion of it (Point San José) for purposes of defense, it being now a part of the city of San Francisco, and the range of artillery having within the last twenty-five years been so greatly extended that any defensive works erected at Point San José would more endanger the safety of the city by drawing the fire of an enemy upon it than they would aid in repelling an enemy—for whatever enemy gets within reach of the guns from Point San José will be able to destroy the city of San Francisco by shells from their ships,

General Alexander, in the same communication, states that—

The same reasoning would do away with the necessity of works of defense at Fort Point and at Lime Point (on either side of the Golden Gate), for an enemy's ships within any effective cannonading distance—say, one mile outside of them—could, with their long-range guns, having a range of six miles, throw shells over almost the entire city of San Francisco. The same reasoning, too, would lead us to dismantle and give up many of the most important works of defense for our Eastern cities. Fort Winthrop and Fort Independence, in Boston Harbor, Bedloe's Island and Fort Columbus, in New York Harbor, according to this reasoning, should be abandoned. The argument, if followed out to its logical consequences, would have led the Confederates in our late civil war to abandon Fort Sumter, for we were able to shell the city of Charleston before we could take that fort. Yet it stood there and protected the city and the upper waters of Charleston Harbor against the combined and repeated attacks of both our Army and Navy. In fact, it never was taken until Sherman's army turned the city of Charleston in the rear.

I would further state in this connection that the United States has already expended many thousands of dollars in the fortifications and public buildings at Point San José, and plans have been approved by the Secretary of War for additional works there, which only await an appropriation by Congress to be constructed; and I inclose for your information a plat showing the "arc of fire" from Point San José, and its relation to the other military positions in the harbor of San Francisco. The area of the United States lands at Point San José is about sixty-two acres.

Respecting the title of the United States to Point San José, and the compensation to its former occupants proposed in House bill No. 730, before referred to, I beg leave to quote from a report made by the late General Halleck in 1866:

This point was selected and occupied by the Spanish and Mexican Governments as a military position long before the conquest by the United States. It therefore was not subject to grant as private property by either of those governments, and the United States, as their successor, acquired all their rights.

It was designated and held as a military reserve by the United States during the military occupation of California, and prior to its cession. The only private grant which covered this point, but from which it was excepted in general terms, has been rejected by the United States courts as fraudulent.

The city of San Francisco has never claimed that it had any title, legal or equitable, to the military reserves."

The Point San José Reservation was made in the same manner and by the same authority as that of the Presidio, Fort Point, Alcatraz, Yerba Buena, and Angel Islands, and if the United States has no title to the one it has no title to the other.

When the present claimant, or those under whom she claims, squatted on this point it was well known that it had been designated and reserved by the government for military purposes. They were mere naked trespassers, without color of title. No act of Congress or of the State legislature, or city ordinance or decisions of the courts, have confirmed to squatters on the government reserves any right or title to the land so squatted on.

General McDowell said in the same year :

The files of my headquarters show that the place of San José was reserved by the United States military authorities in 1847, while it yet formed a part of Mexico ; that it was formally reserved by the President in 1850 and 1851, and that those who seized it did so knowing that it was land reserved for public purposes. The single officer of artillery, who alone had to represent the general government with a small squad of men, attempted in vain to protect the public interests. He personally threw down the tents and huts of the squatters, and pulled up their stakes, but the government at Washington, if it then had long arms, had very feeble ones ; and, before the war, not only States, but individuals defied it. Combinations of land-grabbers and land-jumpers so harassed this officer that he wrote in despair that he could not protect the government property, and in one of his letters reports : "They have seized on Point San José and have it in complete possession."

I would further remark that Point San José was reserved from sale in precisely the same manner as the other reservations for military purposes on the bay of San Francisco, the reservation at Mare Island (the seat of the national navy-yard for the Pacific coast), the great number of Indian reservations, and reservations wherever, in any part of our country, the general government has had title to land which the Executive has deemed important to be retained for the public uses of the United States.

It was not necessary, in protecting the interests of the United States in this reservation, "to fence it off, erect the national flag, or guard it by a part of the military forces." There are scores of unoccupied parcels of the public lands which have been reserved for public uses by the President which have never been so protected, nor are they now, but they are supposed to be safe against private encroachment, by virtue of the orders of the President which are on file in the land offices of the districts in which they are situated, subject to the inspection and information of the public.

Respecting the statement contained in House bill No. 5178, that the reservation of Point San José was made "by an order of the President and not by proclamation," I would say that it has never been the custom of the President, as far as this department is informed, to make reservations by proclamation, nor does the act of September 4, 1841 (V Stat. at Large, p. 455), referred to in the report accompanying the bill, require it. That act is an act granting certain quantities of the public lands in each of the States of the Union to those States for purposes of internal improvement. It excepts from the land thus *granted to the States* "any land which is or may be reserved from sale by any law of Congress or proclamation of the President of the United States."

Point San José has not been, nor is it now, claimed by the State of California for purposes of internal improvement, nor for any other purpose. In no other case, as far as known at this office, is the word "proclamation" used in the laws providing for reservations of public lands by the President, and the use of the word for indicating the manner of making reservations was probably an oversight in the law of 1841. Before that year and since, they have been made in the same way that Point San José was made a reservation, i. e., by an *order* of the Presi-

dent, which order, being communicated by the proper authority at Washington to the surveyor-general of the land district in which the land reserved may be situate, is placed on file in his office and is there held for the information of any one who may make inquiries concerning the land.

The following is a common form of an Executive order for a reservation :

The reservation within recommended by ———, and approved by the Secretary of ———, is hereby approved, and the Secretary of the Interior will cause the same to be noted in the General Land Office, to be reserved for public purposes.

The following are copies of the reserve of Point San José in 1850, and its modification in 1851 :

The President of the United States exempts and reserves from sale, for public purposes, the following tracts or parcels of land in the State of California :

I. From a point 800 yards south of Point San José to the southern boundary of the Presidio, along its southern boundary to its western extremity ; and thence in a straight line to the Pacific Ocean, passing by the southern extremity of a pond that has its outlet into the channel between Fort Point and Point Lobos. * * *

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, November 6, 1850.

The reservation including Fort Point, Point San José, and the Presidio, at the entrance to the harbor of San Francisco, Cal., made by an order dated November 6, 1850, is hereby modified and reduced so as to embrace only the following-described two tracts of land, viz :

I. The promontory of Point San José within boundaries not less than eight hundred yards from its northern extremity. * * *

MILLARD FILLMORE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, December 31, 1851.

The right of the President to make reservations by an order has been recognized by Congress. The act of the 29th May, 1830 (IV Stat. at Large, p. 421), being "An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," contains the following provision : "Nor shall the right of pre-emption contemplated by this act extend to any land which is reserved from sale by act of Congress or by order of the President, or which may have been appropriated for any purpose whatsoever."

The act of the 14th February, 1853 (X Stat. at Large, p. 159), providing for public sales and private entry of public lands in Oregon, excepts lands "reserved for public uses by law or order of the President."

Respecting the other statement in House bill No. 5178, that the President's order for the reserve of Point San José was not "transmitted to the office of the surveyor-general of California until the 27th day of June, 1864," I beg leave to quote from a decision of the United States circuit court (Field, J.), July 17, 1866, in the case *Emil Grisar vs. Irwin McDowell*, as follows :

On the other hand, the authorities of the United States have, since 1850, claimed the right to hold the premises (Point San José) as lands set apart for public purposes. In November of that year President Fillmore ordered that they should be exempted and reserved from sale, for such purposes ; and in June of the following year, notice of this order was communicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington to the surveyor-general of California, and has ever since remained in his office. This order has been modified in some respects and the land designated by means of a map with greater precision than was done in the first instance, but it has never been revoked, although actual possession of the entire portion was not taken until it became necessary for the protection of our commerce to have the fortifications of the harbor increased.

The following is a copy of the letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington to the surveyor-general of Califor-

nia, referred to in the foregoing extract from the decision of the court of the United States:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

June 24,

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the President of the United States has exempted and reserves from sale for public purposes the following tracts or parcels of land in the State of California—in the Bay of San Francisco, Cal.

(Here follows the description of the Point San José Reservation, as given in the act of November 6, 1850, just quoted.)

I would further add as indicative of the amount involved in the matter, that Mrs. Fremont, in a letter to the Secretary of War, Stanton, dated January 8, 1866, offered to sell it to the United States for two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) dollars, "together with what she was entitled to for the use and occupation of the same."

The papers accompanying the letter of the Hon. Mr. Davis are herewith turned herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Brig. Gen., and Chief of Engineers.

Hon. G. W. McCrary,
Secretary of War.

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PUBLIC MONEYS ON DEPOSIT IN BANKS

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN REPLY TO.

A resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th instant, asking information whether any money belonging to the Treasury of the United States was in the possession and custody of any national or State bank or private banker on the 30th of September and November, 1878, as on deposit or otherwise, other than deposits made by disbursing agents, and to state who held such money and the amount held by each respectively.

DECEMBER 11, 1878.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

DECEMBER 13, 1878.—Recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 10, 1878.*

SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of resolution of the House of Representatives dated 4th instant, as follows :

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform this House whether any money belonging to the Treasury of the United States was in the possession and custody of any national or State bank or private banker on the 30th of September and November, 1878, as on deposit or otherwise, other than deposits made by disbursing agents, and to state the name and location of the banks or bankers who held such money and the amount held by each respectively."

In reply, I have to state that there were no funds belonging to the Treasury of the United States in the possession or custody of any State bank or private banker in the United States on the dates mentioned, or in any national bank, except those specially designated as United States depositaries by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority conferred upon him by section 5153, Revised Statutes of the United States.

A complete list of national bank depositaries, with amounts of coin and currency respectively held by each September 30 and November 30, 1878, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, is herewith inclosed. In cases where the returns for November 30 have not yet reached the department, the balances reported in last returns received have been given.

Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PUBLIC MONEYS ON DEPOSIT IN BANKS.

List of balances standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the several national-bank depositories at the close of business September 30, 1878, and November 30, 1878, prepared in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives dated December 4, 1878.

State.	Title of bank.	Balances, loan account, coin—		Balances, general account, currency—	
		September 30, 1878.	November 30, 1878.	September 30, 1878.	November 30, 1878.
Alabama.....	City National Bank, Selma.....	\$50,244 45	\$100,388 90		
Arkansas.....	Merchants' National Bank, Little Rock.....			\$53,812 20	\$65,287 56
Colorado.....	First National Bank, Denver.....			26,772 99	15,466 68
	Colorado National Bank, Denver.....			24,097 79	21,462 99
Connecticut.....	Charter Oak National Bank, Hartford.....			28,168 90	49,798 17
	First National Bank, Bridge- port.....			24,377 00	29,057 30
	Second National Bank, New Haven.....			37,230 09	37,502 89
	Thames National Bank, Norwich.....	10,000 00		20,996 92	27,472 75
Dakota.....	First National Bank, Yank- ton.....			8,420 47	11,356 81
Delaware.....	First National Bank, Wil- mington.....			44,679 78	34,501 59
Dist. of Columbia.....	National Bank of Republic, Washington.....			40,439 11	43,388 08
Georgia.....	Atlanta National Bank, At- lanta.....			29,166 88	30,474 78
	City National Bank, Griffin Merchants' National Bank, Savannah.....	5,000 00		34,784 53	36,162 71
Illinois.....	Alton National Bank, Alton.....			32,248 69	23,127 20
	Fifth National B'k, Chicago.....			66,032 99	60,225 15
	First National Bank, Cen- tralia.....			25,677 98	30,784 97
	First National Bank, Quincy.....			89,762 64	60,171 43
	First National Bank, Rock Island.....			25,839 37	13,781 81
	First National Bank, Spring- field.....	5,030 68		64,051 16	61,122 22
	Mechanics' National Bank, Peoria.....			87,114 72	87,306 42
	Second National B'k, Peoria.....			177,821 56	177,280 04
	State National Bank, Spring- field.....			82,285 92	57,214 78
Indiana.....	Evansville National Bank, Evansville.....			65,097 52	65,885 02
	First National Bank, Indi- anapolis.....	50,400 00		23,702 70	21,215 80
	Indianapolis National Bank, Indianapolis.....			50,660 39	60,704 44
Iowa.....	Davenport National Bank, Davenport.....			36,337 70	48,720 17
Kansas.....	First National Bank, Leav- enworth.....			22,775 99	
	National Bank Lawrence.....			129,616 16	95,439 12
Kentucky.....	First National Bank, Cov- ington.....			44,873 60	50,396 54
	First National Bank, Loui- sville.....			36,500 45	14,488 68
	Kentucky National Bank, Louisville.....			130,038 08	152,644 95
	Lexington City National Bank, Lexington.....			40,000 00	47,000 00
Louisiana.....	New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans.....	24,950 66	21,389 72		
Maine.....	First National Bank, Bangor.....			25,958 00	30,771 67
	Granite National Bank, Au- gusta.....	4,918 59	119,298 91	23,346 80	25,601 57
	Merchants' National Bank, Portland.....			17,921 18	36,822 81
Maryland.....	Farmers' National Bank, Annapolis.....			46,822 32	45,074 56
	First National Bank, Balti- more.....			98,098 04	109,395 02
Massachusetts.....	Adams National Bank, North Adams.....			27,303 84	27,712 43
	Appleton National Bank, Lowell.....	29,484 82	19,863 30		

PUBLIC MONEYS ON DEPOSIT IN BANKS.

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List of balances standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, &c.—Continued.

State.	Title of bank.	Balances, loan account, coin—		Balances, general account, currency—	
		September 30, 1878.	November 30, 1878.	September 30, 1878.	November 30, 1878.
Massachusetts...	Boston National Bank, Boston.	.....	.....	\$29,897 27	\$18,711 27
	Central National Bank, Boston.	\$481,286 70	\$428,397 77	.....	.....
	Everett National Bank, Boston.	7,815 98	10,001 10	.....	.....
	First National B'k, Chelsea..	26,395 90	20,218 06	.....	.....
	First National Bank, Gloucester.	15,027 95	29,080 10	.....	.....
	First National Bank, New Bedford.	.....	.....	24,301 07	24,471 25
	First National Bank, Newburyport.	.....	101,642 19	57,218 52	37,372 39
	First National Bank, Salem.	109,536 12	62,230 77	.....	.....
	First National Bank, Worcester.	.....	.....	24,078 01	24,469 59
	First Ward National Bank, Boston.	21,169 57	2,608 07	.....	.....
	Lancaster National Bank, Lancaster.	5,216 78	.....	.....	.....
	Manufacturers' National Bank, Boston.	.....	50,268 50	.....	.....
	Massasoit National Bank, Fall River.	.....	.....	26,890 32	18,080 17
	Maverick National Bank, Boston.	3,302,212 50	2,958,423 04	.....	.....
	Merchandise National Bank, Boston.	100,569 34	.....	.....	.....
	Merchants' National Bank, Boston.	201,069 00	.....	.....	.....
	Monument National Bank, Charlestown.	569,661 91	643,920 46	.....	.....
	National Bank Commonwealth, Boston.	201,150 70	201,117 80	.....	.....
	National Security Bank.....	1,105,799 25	400,088 00	.....	.....
	Pacific National Bank, Boston.	503,451 60	503,451 60	.....	.....
	Roll Stone National Bank, Fitchburg.	101,863 63	51,776 08	.....	.....
	Third National Bank, Springfield.	.....	.....	126,613 80	105,660 61
	Wachusett National Bank, Fitchburg.	453,517 80	854,197 20	.....	.....
Michigan	City National Bank, Grand Rapids.	.....	.....	23,196 10	14,478 26
	First National Bank, Holly.	5,022 22	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	Second National Bank, Detroit.	.....	.....	124,053 73	142,754 10
	First National Bank, Saint Paul.	.....	.....	46,820 47	14,407 96
	Merchants' National Bank, Saint Paul.	5,014 80	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	Second National Bank, Saint Paul.	.....	.....	61,875 49	46,049 53
	Saint Louis National Bank, Saint Louis.	.....	.....	81,463 07	94,304 71
Montana	First National Bank, Helena (to November 23).	.....	.....	7,496 06	9,659 17
Nebraska	First National Bank, Omaha.	76,240 02	.....	20,291 01	44,290 00
	Omaha National Bank, Omaha.	.....	.....	45,935 25	66,028 75
New Hampshire.	First National B'k, Concord..	.....	11,011 47	4,120 95	4,767 04
	First National Bank, Manchester.	10,071 23	10,071 23	40,632 61	44,457 83
	First National Bank, Portsmouth.	159,219 43	114,790 59	29,939 02	43,663 84
New Jersey	First National Bank, Jersey City.	.....	.....	72,461 37	67,085 31
	First National Bank, Plainfield.	.....	.....	27,716 85	29,237 78
	First National B'k, Trenton..	.....	.....	49,169 19	42,791 60
	National Bank New Jersey, New Brunswick.	102,264 45	13,638 12	.....	.....
	Second National Bank, Newark.	.....	.....	35,292 38	37,519 74
New Mexico	First National Bank, Santa Fé.	.....	.....	100,853 01	90,729 20

PUBLIC MONEYS ON DEPOSIT IN BANKS.

List of balances standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, &c.—Continued.

State.	Title of bank.	Balances, loan account, coin—		Balances, general account, currency—	
		September 30, 1878.	November 30, 1878.	September 30, 1878.	November 30, 1878.
New York	Central National Bank, New York.			\$91,453 41	\$96,453 41
	Chase National Bank, New York City.	\$1,348,353 87	\$419,038 29		
	Falkill National Bank, Poughkeepsie.	30,000 00	2,502 11	27,015 31	20,906 16
	Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, Buffalo.			94,553 39	73,918 82
	First National Bank, Binghamton.			28,790 29	28,011 97
	First National Bank, New York City.	45,442,727 35	16,303,883 39		
	First National Bank, Olean.	9,284 71	10,264 87		
	First National B'k, Oswego.			21,604 98	14,344 66
	First National Bank, Seneca Falls.			34,943 78	30,636 56
	First National Bank, Syracuse.	25,172 60	18,496 64		
	First National Bank, Troy.			62,882 00	53,135 61
	Flour City National Bank, Rochester.			37,538 86	26,175 99
	Marchants' National Bank, Albany.			54,242 13	52,009 64
	Middletown National Bank, Middletown.			24,021 21	25,956 97
	Nassau National Bank, Brooklyn.			40,742 65	34,062 96
	National Albany Exchange Bank.	497,696 74	784,385 15		
	National Banking Association, New York.	2,342,164 52	1,768,534 66		
	National Bank Commerce, New York City.	6,107,675 63	1,973,187 84	128,528 74	125,530 73
	National Bank State New York, New York City.	303,405 89	4,695,828 66		
	National Ulster County Bank, Kingston.		8,095 71		
	Second National Bank, Elmira.			23,312 69	37,189 51
	Second National Bank, New York City.		352,071 30	55,198 46	50,325 60
	Second National Bank, Utica.			44,657 92	42,745 92
	St. Nicholas National Bank, New York City.	200,482 30			
	Third National Bank, Syracuse.			55,873 35	56,426 56
North Carolina...	Raleigh National Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh.			118,064 45	121,809 43
Ohio	Bellefontaine National Bank, Bellefontaine.			33,628 13	29,538 33
	First National Bank, Cincinnati.	83,675 16	30,234 55	300,000 00	300,000 00
	Farmers' National Bank, Ripley.	41 13	2,399 74		
	First National Bank, Sandusky.			29,763 16	22,005 45
	First National Bank, Toledo.			35,426 47	65,645 28
	Fourth National Bank, Cincinnati.			145,000 00	125,000 00
	Lagonda National Bank, Springfield.		3,722 46		
	Marchants' National Bank, Cleveland.			120,605 20	76,404 23
	National Exchange Bank, Columbus.			18,687 96	10,550 53
	Second National Bank, Dayton.			64,626 48	85,655 64
	Third National Bank, Cincinnati.			305,000 00	300,000 00
Oregon	First National Bank, Portland (to November 23).	23,197 77	12,445 99	7,198 68	29,595 29
Pennsylvania	Centennial National Bank, Philadelphia.			88,470 97	85,000 00
	Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia.			32,533 42	30,922 48
	Farmers' National Bank, Lancaster.			64,300 85	56,766 66

List of balances standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, &c.—Continued.

State.	Title of bank.	Balances, loan account, coin—		Balances, general account, currency—	
		September 30, 1878.	November 30, 1878.	September 30, 1878.	November 30, 1878.
Pennsylvania....	First National Bank, Allegheny.			\$25,847 39	\$28,357 31
	First National Bank, Altoona			22,880 21	24,875 18
	First National Bank, Con-	\$3,018 00	\$201 12		
	nellsville.			25,899 81	24,933 18
	First National Bank, Erie...			23,721 03	23,030 31
	First National Bank, Frank-				
	lin.			75,000 00	82,895 84
	First National Bank, Phila-				
	delphia.			39,206 08	34,516 95
	First National Bank, Read-				
	ing.			20,498 27	20,068 52
	First National Bank, Sun-			34,663 07	22,620 60
	bury.				
Rhode Island	First National Bank, York	15,835 31	2,964 51		
	Honesdale National Bank,				
	Honesdale.			24,525 97	20,898 74
	Keystone National Bank,				
	Erie.			48,275 34	44,688 22
	Second National Bank,				
	Wilkesbarre.	104,134 60	105,274 29	9,318 76	109,077 81
	Tradesmen's National Bank,				
	Pittsburgh.			22,989 58	23,275 24
	First National Bank, New-				
	port.			46,625 38	53,779 06
	First National Bank, Provi-				
	dence.			61,507 73	64,141 30
South Carolina...	People's National Bank,				
Tennessee	Charleston.			23,722 39	23,555 23
	East Tennessee National				
	Bank, Knoxville.			14,112 26	8,113 86
	First National Bank, Chat-				
	tanooga.			61,742 70	53,240 47
Texas.....	First National Bank, Mem-				
	phis.			121,507 62	119,707 05
	First National Bank, Nash-				
	ville.	268,091 34			
	Third National Bank, Nash-				
Vermont.....	ville.	151 23	1,361 11	15,292 01	16,220 16
	First National Bank, Gal-				
	veston.			62,344 33	55,402 81
Virginia.....	San Antonio National Bank,				
	San Antonio.			24,797 64	26,675 73
	Merchants' National Bank,				
Washington Ter.	Burlington.				
	Montpelier National Bank,		101,600 00		
	Montpelier.				
	Exchange National Bank,			62,086 74	85,320 99
	Norfolk.				
Wisconsin	First National Bank, Rich-			74,858 51	74,672 43
	mond.				
	National Valley Bank,			23,505 11	28,472 96
	Stamton.				
	Planters' National Bank,			44,098 28	27,911 76
Washington Ter.	Danville.				
	Planters' National Bank,			128,332 77	126,237 24
	Richmond.				
	First National Bank, Walla			52,980 64	55,500 66
	Walla (to November 23).				
Wisconsin	First National Bank, Madi-			19,322 84	22,803 85
	son.				
	First National Bank, Mil-	49,680 36		153,810 61	163,985 01
	waukee.				
	First National Bank, Osh-			47,907 74	27,815 51
Washington Ter.	kosh.				
	National Exchange Bank,	10,021 05			328 83
	Milwaukee.				
Total balances		64,608,433 49	33,313,277 87	6,535,829 11	6,425,625 40

BALANCES ON LOAN ACCOUNT IN NATIONAL BANKS.

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN RESPONSE TO

A resolution of the House of Representatives, transmitting a report of balances in national banks on loan account on March 1, 1876, and on the first of each succeeding month.

DECEMBER 20, 1878.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 19, 1878.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of resolution of House of Representatives dated the 16th instant, as follows:

“Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform this House, at the earliest day practicable after the close of the coming Congressional recess, whether there were any balances on loan account in cover standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in any national banks on the 1st day of March, 1876, and on the first of each succeeding month, to and including the 1st of January, 1879, and the names and locations of the banks which held such balances and the amount held by each at the respective dates indicated”;

And in reply to state that there were no balances on loan account standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in any national bank from March, 1876, to January, 1878.

A complete list of national-bank depositories, with balances on loan account to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States held by each February 1, 1878, and on the first of each succeeding month to and including December 1, 1878, is herewith inclosed. The House will be duly advised in another communication of the balances on January 1, 1879, as soon as the returns from the respective banks shall have been received at the department.

These banks have been designated from time to time under the provisions of department's circulars inviting all national banks of the United States to become financial agents of the government and depositories of public money for the special purpose of receiving deposits on account of subscriptions to the funded loan, and they were permitted, upon proper security, to hold the amount of any subscriptions made or obtained by them, subject to the drafts or orders of the department as occasion required for payment of called bonds matured.

Copies of department's circulars on this subject, dated January 16, 1878, January 21, 1878, June 20, 1878, and August 1, 1878, respectively, are herewith inclosed.

No coin has been deposited with these banks or any of them by the Treasurer of the United States. These balances represent exclusively coin received for subscriptions made or obtained by the respective banks and left on deposit during the running of the ninety days required by law to be given for the payment of called bonds, partly to prevent the withdrawal of so large an amount from the channels of business and partly as an inducement to these banks to act efficiently in procuring subscriptions.

The very large balances reported as held by the First National Bank of New York were caused by the temporary deposits of the proceeds of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds sold through the syndicate, of which the bank was a member, and also by the very large subscriptions of that bank to the 4 per cent. loan.

The balances reported as due from the banks on loan account are, however, to some extent, nominal, the bonds furnished as security being largely made up of called bonds, which to all intents are a payment to their amount of the balance due, but cannot be credited to the bank until the bonds are carefully examined, the precise amount due on them ascertained, and certificate for the amount issued by the Treasurer.

It is proposed to continue the same mode of deposit in aid of the sale of 4 per cent. bonds during the next year, and attention is called to the recommendation in the annual report for a discretionary shortening of the period now required for calls.

Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN,

Secretary.

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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Statement of balances on loan account, in coin, standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in national banks on the 1st day of February, 1877, and on the first of each succeeding month, including December 1, 1878; there were no such balances on any dates mentioned in the House resolution of the 16th instant, other than those given below.

[The actual balances as shown by the Treasurer's books are given instead of the balances reported by the banks, which will explain differences between this and the former report, if any exist.]

Bank.	Location.	Feb. 1, 1878.	March 1, 1878.	April 1, 1878.	May 1, 1878.	June 1, 1878.	July 1, 1878.
Granite National Bank	Augusta, Me.						
Montpelier National Bank	Montpelier, Vt.						
First National Bank	Concord, N. H.			\$41,296 98	\$55,929 54	\$62,879 06	\$68,216 44
First National Bank	Portsmouth, N. H.			3,016 80	3,016 80	3,016 80	3,016 80
First National Bank	Manchester, N. H.						
Second National Bank	New Haven, Conn.				2,500 00	15,073 33	15,073 33
Thames National Bank	Norwich, Conn.			10,000 00			
Central National Bank	Boston, Mass.						
Maverick National Bank	Boston, Mass.			100,600 01	351,082 21	1,004,369 01	940,071 31
Pacific National Bank	Boston, Mass.			2,422 54			
Everett National Bank	Boston, Mass.			3,363 91			
National Security Bank	Boston, Mass.				4,562 00	7,815 93	7,815 93
Monument National Bank	Boston, Mass.				100,175 00	1,230,790 25	1,230,790 25
National Bank of the Commonwealth	Boston, Mass.					180,684 45	231,062 45
First Ward National Bank	Boston, Mass.						
Merchants' National Bank	Boston, Mass.						
Merchandise National Bank	Boston, Mass.						
Manufacturers' National Bank	Boston, Mass.						
Appleton National Bank	Lowell, Mass.						
First National Bank	Salem, Mass.			13,713 82	4,461 38	4,621 11	10,496 07
Lancaster National Bank	Lancaster, Mass.				3,206 48	5,216 78	5,216 78
First National Bank	Chelsea, Mass.						4,303 31
Wachusett National Bank	Fitchburg, Mass.						\$00,767 10
Rollstone National Bank	Fitchburg, Mass.						
Adams National Bank	North Adams, Mass.						
First National Bank	Gloucester, Mass.						
National Bank of Commerce in	Newburyport, Mass.						
First National Bank	New York, N. Y.			240,582 36	279,638 83	2,052,481 82	3,931,852 16
First National Bank	New York, N. Y.			2,511,638 40	19,566,652 35	15,865,082 85	22,655,483 85
First National Bank	New York, N. Y.			19,610 75	104,822 07	175,960 72	304,824 56
Chase National Bank	New York, N. Y.						
Bank of New York National Banking Association	New York, N. Y.						
East River National Bank	New York, N. Y.						
Saint Nicholas National Bank	New York, N. Y.						
National Bank of the State of New York	New York, N. Y.						
Second National Bank	New York, N. Y.						
Fulkill National Bank	New York, N. Y.						
National Albany Exchange Bank	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.						
First National Bank	Albany, N. Y.						
First National Bank	Syracuse, N. Y.						
National Bank	Clean, N. Y.						
National Ulster County Bank	Kingston, N. Y.						
First National Bank	Eric, Pa.			11,050 19			
					30,000 00	30,000 00	30,000 00

Statement of balances on loan account, in coin, standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, &c.—Continued.

Bank.	Location.	Feb. 1, 1878.	March 1, 1878.	April 1, 1878.	May 1, 1878.	June 1, 1878.	July 1, 1878.
Centennial National Bank	Philadelphia, Pa.						
Tradersmen's National Bank	Pittsburgh, Pa.						
Honesdale National Bank	Honesdale, Pa.						
First National Bank	Connellsville, Pa.						
National Bank of New Jersey	New Brunswick, N. J.						\$763 38
Farmers' National Bank	Ripley, Ohio		\$754 52	\$1,321 89	\$1,122 70	\$612 16	70,512 35
First National Bank	Cincinnati, Ohio					35,201 10	
Lagonda National Bank	Sandusky, Ohio						
First National Bank	Springfield, Ohio						
Second National Bank	Rock Island, Ill.		2,009 77				
City National Bank	Peoria, Ill.						
First National Bank	Springfield, Ill.		2,011 66				
First National Bank	Grand Rapids, Mich.						
National Exchange Bank	Holly, Mich.						
First National Bank	Milwaukee, Wis.	\$28,078 19	28,078 19	28,078 19		48,090 48	48,090 48
First National Bank	Milwaukee, Wis.		502 03	502 03		10,032 22	10,032 46
Merchants' National Bank	Saint Paul, Minn.			5,014 80		502 03	
Davenport National Bank	Saint Paul, Minn.					7,019 10	5,014 80
First National Bank	Davenport, Iowa		1,000 78	3,012 50	54,046 04	54,046 04	54,046 04
Omaha National Bank	Omaha, Nebr.		3,012 50	1,000 00	2,004 88	1,000 00	
Merchants' National Bank	Omaha, Nebr.		3,066 71	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Third National Bank	Little Rock, Ark.			37,375 46	62,388 70	188,985 60	198,598 86
Exchange National Bank	Nashville, Tenn.		10,056 67				
City National Bank	Norfolk, Va.		2,000 00	7,611 67	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
New Orleans National Bank	Griffin, Ga.				24,847 58	23,065 84	44,897 13
National Bank of Texas	Galveston, Tex.				10,015 78	15,039 33	11,131 69
People's National Bank	Galveston, Tex.				3,302 81	7,190 95	
City National Bank	Charleston, S. C.						
First National Bank	Salem, Ala.						
First National Bank	Portland, Oreg.						
First National Bank	Walla Walla, Wash.					31,253 09	23,742 98
Total.		28,078 19	299,495 94	3,023,069 31	20,732,025 94	21,104,168 95	40,041,830 91

Statement of balances on loan account, in coin, standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, &c.—Continued.

Banks.	Location.	Aug. 1, 1878.	Sept. 1, 1878.	Oct. 1, 1878.	Nov. 1, 1878.	Dec. 1, 1878.
Granite National Bank	Augusta, Me.	\$3,009 20	\$4,717 05	\$4,918 59	\$104,918 83	\$119,208 91
Montpelier National Bank	Montpelier, Vt.				101,600 00	101,600 00
First National Bank	Concord, N. H.	150,441 31	184,346 97	159,219 43	19,003 02	11,011 47
First National Bank	Portsmouth, N. H.	3,016 80		10,071 23	91,767 70	114,790 59
Second National Bank	Manchester, N. H.		2,516 44		10,071 23	10,071 23
Thames National Bank	New Haven, Conn.	10,000 00	10,000 00			
Central National Bank	Norwich, Conn.			10,000 00		436,397 77
Maverick National Bank	Boston, Mass.	2,427,910 01	3,383,049 27	476,733 24	437,981 03	2,938,423 04
Pacific National Bank	Boston, Mass.	3,669 25		3,362,212 50	2,392,204 10	563,431 60
Everett National Bank	Boston, Mass.	7,815 83	7,815 93	563,431 60	363,431 60	10,001 10
National Security Bank	Boston, Mass.	1,220,790 25	1,105,790 25	1,105,790 25	603,878 25	400,088 00
Monument National Bank	Boston, Mass.	361,137 79	352,111 19	548,661 91	548,677 25	643,920 46
Monument Bank of the Commonwealth	Boston, Mass.	100,723 30	201,130 70	201,130 70	100,427 40	201,117 80
First Ward National Bank	Boston, Mass.		30,867 21	21,169 57	2,808 97	2,608 07
Merchants' National Bank	Boston, Mass.		201,096 00	201,096 00	201,096 00	
Manufacturers' National Bank	Boston, Mass.		100,569 34	100,569 34	100,569 34	
Appleton National Bank	Boston, Mass.					50,298 50
First National Bank	Lowell, Mass.		6,225 35	29,484 82	30,485 14	19,863 30
Launcester National Bank	Salem, Mass.	62,716 41	50,093 15	109,536 12	70,115 46	62,230 77
First National Bank	Chelsea, Mass.	3,216 78	5,216 78	3,216 78		
Wachusett National Bank	Fitchburg, Mass.	34,846 14	31,306 05	28,395 90	3,366 19	20,218 06
Rollstone National Bank	Fitchburg, Mass.	100,767 10	201,360 80	453,517 80	552,838 30	854,137 20
First National Bank	North Adams, Mass.	40,094 77	100,352 78	101,863 63	79,201 73	46,588 27
First National Bank	Gloucester, Mass.	40,102 21	41,210 27		100,000 00	
First National Bank	Newburyport, Mass.		15,027 95	15,027 95	3,027 95	20,081 10
National Bank of Commerce in	New York, N. Y.	4,839,434 66	6,006,446 02	6,107,675 63	3,396,745 04	101,642 19
First National Bank	New York, N. Y.	30,875,220 35	41,914,045 85	45,097,041 95	28,892,862 91	1,973,187 64
First National Bank	New York, N. Y.	1,257,537 97	1,292,884 69	1,348,353 87	1,173,016 36	13,404,242 16
Bank of New York National Banking Association	New York, N. Y.	1,442,679 14	3,314,164 52	2,342,164 52	2,323,609 64	1,708,534 66
East River National Bank	New York, N. Y.	50,131 50	50,257 54			
Saint Nicholas National Bank	New York, N. Y.	200,482 20	200,482 20	200,482 20		
National Bank of the State of New York	New York, N. Y.		103,405 89	303,405 89	1,633,885 66	4,095,828 66
Second National Bank	New York, N. Y.					352,071 30
Fallkill National Bank	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	30,000 00	30,000 00	30,000 00	7,732 90	2,502 11
National Albany Exchange Bank	Albany, N. Y.	150,275 48	301,069 89	497,696 74	397,459 61	784,385 15
First National Bank	Syracuse, N. Y.			25,172 60	22,213 71	18,498 64
First National Bank	Olean, N. Y.			9,284 71	10,264 97	11,673 99
National Ulster County Bank	Kingston, N. Y.				7,551 52	8,095 71
First National Bank	Eric, Pa.		424 41			
Centennial National Bank	Philadelphia, Pa.	19,867 96			94,143 36	104,252 59
Tradesmen's National Bank	Pittsburgh, Pa.	32,866 12	99,460 66	104,134 60	17,035 63	2,964 51
Honesdale National Bank	Honesdale, Pa.		14,071 12	15,835 31	2,964 51	
First National Bank	Cunneville, Pa.		3,018 00	3,018 00	3,018 00	2,201 12

BALANCES ON LOAN ACCOUNT IN NATIONAL BANKS.

Statement of balances on loan account, in coin, standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, &c.—Continued.

Banks.	Location.	Aug. 1, 1878.	Sept. 1, 1878.	Oct. 1, 1878.	Nov. 1, 1878.	Dec. 1, 1878.
National Bank of New Jersey	New Brunswick, N. J.	\$20,056 98	\$102,264 45	\$102,264 45	\$92,731 63	\$13,638 12
First National Bank	Albany, Ohio	2,288 59	1,317 68	41 13	1,393 92	2,399 74
First National Bank	Cincinnati, Ohio	160,639 46	85,851 50	83,675 16	64,248 30	30,324 35
First National Bank	Sandusky, Ohio	1,001 75				3,722 46
Legends National Bank	Springfield, Mo.					
First National Bank	Rock Island, Ill.		14,086 36			
Second National Bank	Georgia, Ill.		5,030 68	5,030 68	5,030 68	
First National Bank	Springfield, Ill.					
City National Bank	Grand Rapids, Mich.		5,022 22	5,022 22	5,022 22	
First National Bank	Holly, Mich.	49,893 16	49,680 36	49,680 36		
First National Bank	Milwaukee, Wis.	25,045 06	25,108 62	30,021 05	10,021 05	
National Exchange Bank	Saint Paul, Minn.					
First National Bank	Saint Paul, Minn.	5,014 80	5,014 80	5,014 80		
Merchants National Bank	Davenport, Iowa					
First National Bank	Davenport, Iowa	54,046 04	76,240 02	76,240 02	30,183 98	
Omaha National Bank	Omaha, Nebr.					
Merchants National Bank	Little Rock, Ark.	4,209 07	1,004 38			
Third National Bank	Nashville, Tenn.	329,989 53	288,091 34	288,091 34	192,563 93	
Exchange National Bank	Norfolk, Va.		70,232 52			
City National Bank	Griffin, Ga.	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00		
New Orleans National Bank	New Orleans, La.	24,648 40	24,827 10	24,950 66	24,950 66	21,389 72
First National Bank	Galveston, Tex.	12,352 88	12,433 48	131 23	351 39	1,361 11
National Bank of Texas	Galveston, Tex.					
People's National Bank	Charleston, S. C.		2,008 12			
City National Bank	Selma, Ala.		50,244 45	50,244 45	50,244 45	100,388 90
First National Bank	Portland, Oreg.	20,954 81	22,088 88	23,197 77	50,123 29	50,093 15
First National Bank	Walla Walla, W. Ter.					
Total		50,085,737 36	60,161,031 03	64,207,814 63	43,787,228 50	32,446,483 91

OFFICE TREASURER UNITED STATES,
December 19, 1878.

CIRCULARS TO NATIONAL BANKS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1878.

By virtue of the authority conferred by section 5153, Revised Statutes of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury will designate as a depository of public moneys any national bank that will comply with the terms and conditions of this circular-letter.

Under such designation the bank will be entitled to receive only deposits in coin on account of the 4 per cent. bonds sold under the popular subscription invited by the circular of this department of date of the 16th instant.

The bonds subscribed for will be issued upon the receipt of a proper certificate from the bank stating that the coin has been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, but they will be held by the department as security until other United States bonds of an equal amount are substituted in their stead or the coin deposited has been paid upon Treasury drafts.

The proper blank certificates will be furnished to the banks from time to time, as needed.

Banks desiring the authority conferred by this circular in advance of subscription may deposit United States bonds with the Treasury of the United States as security for deposits to be afterward made, and certificates of deposit in proper form and for the amount of bonds so deposited will be furnished to the bank for execution.

The regular transcript blanks for the Treasurer's general account will be used in reporting deposits made on account of this loan, and will be furnished on demand to any national bank becoming a depository under this order.

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1878.

The Secretary of the Treasury hereby gives notice that, from the 26th instant, and until further notice, he will receive subscriptions for the 4 per cent. funded loan of the United States, in denominations as stated below, at par and accrued interest, in coin.

The bonds are redeemable July 1, 1907, and bear interest, payable quarterly, on the 1st day of January, April, July, and October of each year, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

The subscriptions may be made for coupon bonds of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, and for registered bonds of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000.

Two per cent. of the purchase-money must accompany the subscription; the remainder may be paid at the pleasure of the purchaser, either at time of subscription or within thirty days thereafter, with interest on the amount of the subscription, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, to date of payment.

Upon the receipt of full payment, the bonds will be transmitted, free of charge, to the subscribers, and a commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent. will

be allowed upon the amount of subscriptions, but no commission will be paid upon any single subscription less than \$1,000.

Forms of application will be furnished by the Treasurer at Washington, the assistant treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Saint Louis, and San Francisco, and by the national banks and bankers generally. The applications must specify the amount and denominations required, and, for registered bonds, the full name and post-office address of the person to whom the bonds shall be made payable.

The interest on the registered bonds will be paid by check, issued by the Treasurer of the United States, to the order of the holder, and mailed to his address. The check is payable on presentation, properly indorsed, at the offices of the Treasurer and assistant treasurers of the United States.

Payments for the bonds may be made in coin to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or assistant treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Saint Louis, and San Francisco.

To promote the convenience of subscribers, the department will also receive, in lieu of coin, called bonds of the United States, coupons past due or maturing within thirty days, or gold certificates issued under the act of March 3, 1863, and national banks will be designated as depositaries under the provisions of section 5153, Revised Statutes of the United States, to receive deposits on account of this loan, under regulations to be hereafter prescribed.

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 20, 1878.

The Secretary of the Treasury calls attention to the 4 per cent. funded loan of the United States now offered by this department in denominations, viz: for coupon bonds of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, and for registered bonds of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000, at par and accrued interest to date of subscription, in coin.

The bonds are redeemable July 1, 1907, and bear interest, payable quarterly, on the 1st day of January, April, July, and October of each year, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

Upon the receipt of full payment, the bonds will be transmitted, free of charge, to the subscribers, and a commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent. will be allowed upon the amount of subscriptions. Commissions will be paid by check only, and will not be applied in payment of subscriptions.

All national banks are now invited to become financial agents of the government and depositaries of public moneys received on the sale of these bonds, upon complying with section 5153, Revised Statutes of the United States. All banks, bankers, and persons are invited to aid in placing these bonds, and can make their arrangements through national banks for the deposit of the purchase-money of the bonds.

The proceeds of the sale of these bonds will, until further notice, be only used in the redemption of 5-20 6 per cent. bonds of the United States, under the refunding act.

As soon as the 4 per cent. bonds are paid for by certificates of deposit

of such public depositaries, or otherwise, a call will issue, maturing within ninety days, for the redemption of 6 per cent. bonds, and the money received for 4 per cent. bonds will remain on deposit until such call matures.

Payment for the bonds may be made in coin, coin certificates, certificates of deposit of government depositaries, called bonds, coupons maturing with thirty days, or in currency drafts on New York, in my favor, which will be received at the coin value thereof at the National Bank of Commerce, New York. Any payment in excess will be returned with the commission.

All coin and currency drafts on New York should be forwarded directly to this department by subscribers or their agents.

The favorable state of the money market induces the Secretary to press upon the people this loan, by which they can obtain direct from the government a national bond of the highest credit and sanction, exempt from taxes, and payable, principal and interest, in coin. Every citizen of the United States is interested in the success of this loan, as every sale of these bonds enables the government to save one-third of the interest on an equal amount of outstanding debt to be redeemed. These bonds should be the storehouse for the savings of the people. No facility or advantage will be given to large subscribers. It is the interest of the public that the bonds be distributed in small sums among the largest number of our fellow-citizens.

Subscriptions to an amount equal to the bonds now redeemable would make an annual saving of \$8,961,632, and such subscriptions can now be made without withdrawing from circulation any of the money of the people.

All blanks, or forms, or information needed will be furnished by the department without cost.

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1878.

The Secretary of the Treasury calls attention to the 4 per cent. funded loan of the United States now offered by this department in denominations, viz: for coupon bonds of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, and for registered bonds of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000, at par and accrued interest, to date of subscription, in coin.

The bonds are redeemable July 1, 1907, and bear interest, payable quarterly on the 1st day of January, April, July, and October of each year, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

Upon the receipt of full payment, the bonds will be transmitted, free of charge, to the subscribers, and a commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent. will be allowed upon the amount of subscriptions, to be paid by check only, to parties subscribing or sending subscriptions.

All national banks are now invited to become financial agents of the government and depositaries of public moneys received on the sale of these bonds, upon complying with section 5153, Revised Statutes of the United States. All banks, bankers, postmasters, and other public officers, and all other persons, are invited to aid in placing these bonds. They can make their arrangements through national banks for the deposit of the purchase money of the bonds.

The proceeds of the sale of these bonds will, until further notice, be only used in the redemption of the 5-20 6 per cent. bonds of the United States under the refunding act.

As soon as the 4 per cent. bonds are paid for by certificates of deposit of such public depositaries or otherwise, a call will issue, maturing within ninety days, for the redemption of 6 per cent. bonds, and the money received for 4 per cent. bonds will remain on deposit until such call matures.

Payment for the bonds may be made in coin, coin certificates, certificates of deposit of government depositaries, called bonds, coupons maturing within thirty days, or in coin and currency drafts on New York, in favor of the Treasurer of the United States, which will be received at the coin value thereof at the National Bank of Commerce, New York. Any payment in excess will be returned by check.

All coin and currency drafts on New York should be forwarded directly to the Treasurer of the United States by subscribers or their agents.

The favorable state of the money market induces the Secretary to press upon the people this loan, by which they can obtain direct from the government a national bond of the highest credit and sanction, exempt from taxes, and payable, principal and interest, in coin. Every citizen of the United States is interested in the success of this loan, as every sale of these bonds enables the government to save one-third of the interest on an equal amount of outstanding debt to be redeemed. These bonds should be the storehouse for the savings of the people. No facility or advantage will be given to large subscribers. It is the interest of the public that the bonds be distributed in small sums among the largest number of our fellow-citizens.

Subscriptions to an amount equal to the bonds now redeemable would make an annual saving of \$8,961,632, and such subscriptions can now be made without withdrawing from circulation any of the money of the people.

All blanks, or forms, or information needed will be furnished by the department without cost.

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary.

○

JULIUS BAUMER.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN RESPONSE TO

A resolution of the House of Representatives, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State in reference to the expulsion from the German Empire of Julius Baumer, a naturalized citizen of the United States.

DECEMBER 17, 1878.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 5th instant, I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State, with its accompanying papers.

R. B. HAYES.

WASHINGTON, December 16, 1878.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington December 13, 1878.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 5th instant, requesting the President to transmit to the House, if not incompatible with the public interest, "all the papers and correspondence between this Government and the Government of the German Empire in reference to the expulsion from the whole territory of the German Empire of Julius Baumer, a naturalized citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, while on a visit to his aged parents at Münster, Westphalia, in the Kingdom of Prussia, by the Prussian Government, in violation of the treaty of May 1, 1828," has the honor to lay before the President the papers specified in the subjoined list, which contain the information called for by the resolution.

WM. M. EVARTS.

The PRESIDENT.

List of papers.

- No. 1. Mr. Seward to Mr. Everett, No. 442. April 30, 1878.
No. 2. Mr. Taylor to Mr. Evarts, No. 7. Berlin, May 20, 1878.
No. 3. The same to the same, No. 10. Berlin, May 27, 1878.
No. 4. The same to the same, No. 34. Berlin, July 12, 1878. (Extract.)

No. 1.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Everett.

No. 442.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 30, 1878.

SIR: A complaint has recently been submitted to this Department on behalf of Mr. Julius Baumer, a citizen of the United States, who has been put to many considerable inconveniences, and incurred also some pecuniary losses, in consequence of certain arbitrary proceedings instituted against him by the local authorities of the province of Westphalia.

The circumstances of the case as represented to the Department are these:

Mr. Baumer, who was a native subject of the King of Prussia, and a resident of Münster, in the province of Westphalia, in February, 1868, he being then twenty years old, obtained from the superior authorities of that province a formal permission in writing, and duly authenticated, to emigrate from his native country. The document in question (a copy of which, as it has been furnished to the Department, I herewith inclose), in addition to the permission to emigrate, formally absolves him from his native allegiance and declares him to be no longer a Prussian subject. Immediately thereafter, Mr. Baumer came to the United States, and took up his permanent residence at Chicago, in the State of Illinois. After undergoing the ordinary probation, and in all other respects complying with the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, he was, on the 6th of November, 1876, duly admitted to citizenship by the circuit court of Cook County, Illinois, and from that time has been and still remains a citizen of this republic.

In September of last year (1877) Mr. Baumer, desiring to visit his parents, returned to Westphalia, intending to remain some six months. Upon his arrival in Münster, his native town, he was summoned before the police magistrate, subjected to an examination in regard to his business in Chicago, who carried it on during his absence, what he had done since his arrival in Münster, and what he intended to do. Notwithstanding his answers to all these and other questions, which were entirely frank, and showing clearly, as they did, the purpose of his visit to Münster, and his intention early to return to his home in the United States, it was announced to him by the magistrate that he must either report himself to the proper authorities for the performance of military duty or submit to banishment from the province, which would certainly be visited on him in the event of his failure to so report. From this order of the police magistrate Baumer sought relief by applying to the superior authorities of the provincial government; but these authorities, on the 12th of October, 1877, issued an order placing him under the alternative of reporting for military duty or leaving the German Empire in eight days. He then applied to the ministry of the interior; but the minister also approved the order, extending the time he might remain in Münster, however, to February, 1878. He was informed of this decision by the inspector of police, and was, at the same time, given to understand by that functionary that if he remained one day over his time he would be escorted under guard across the frontier, and if he returned would be imprisoned. Baumer was thus obliged to leave the country, as the only escape from imprisonment or military service. At his own request he was furnished with a written document, dated January 22, 1878, to the effect that he was, by order of the royal government, banished from the country. As

suming the facts to be correctly stated, the department has reached the conclusion that the proceedings thus directed against Baumer were unwarranted and illegal, and clearly in contravention of the stipulations of the first article of the treaty of May, 1868, between the United States and the North German Union, and were, moreover, in want of harmony with those principles of comity which have always been extended by the United States and Germany to citizens of either country temporarily residing in the other. Mr. Baumer's case is exceptional in this regard, that before leaving his native country he was formally released from his allegiance to Prussia, and declared to be no longer its subject. He thenceforward owed to that government none of the duties arising from citizenship, and he was, at the time of these occurrences, a citizen of the United States, and, as such, entitled to claim the protection of this government.

You will take a proper occasion to bring the subject to the attention of the imperial minister for foreign affairs and request that proper inquiry may be instituted, and if the facts be found to be as represented, that measures may be taken to prevent a recurrence of like annoyances to citizens of the United States similarly situated, and you will add that it is expected that Mr. Baumer will be reimbursed for any expenses he may have been subjected to in consequence of these arbitrary proceedings of the Westphalian authorities.

I am, &c.,

F. W. SEWARD,
Acting Secretary.

[Inclosure in No. 442.—Copy.]

A.

Die unterzeichnete Königliche Regierung bescheinigt hierdurch dass dem Hermann Julius Banhard Moette, genannt Baumer, geboren am 6. September 1847, zu Münster, wohnhaft daselbst, auf sein Ansuchen und mit väterlicher Einwilligung, behufs Auswanderung nach America die Entlassung aus dem Preussischen Unterthanenverbande bewilligt worden ist.

Diese Entlassungsurkunde bewirkt jedoch nur für die darin ausdrücklich genannte Person, mit dem Zeitpunkte der Aushändigung, den Verlust der Eigenschaft als Preussischer Unterthan.

Münster den 13ten Februar 1868.

(L. S.)

Königliche Preussische Regierung,
(gez.)

MANDUOE.

Entlassungsurkunde.—(Notarial seal of Wm. Loeb.) A true copy.
No. 644, I. P.

WILLIAM LOEB,
Notary Public.

No. 2.

Mr. Taylor to Mr. Evarts.

No. 7.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, May 20, 1878. (Received June 6.)

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 442, relative to the case of Julius Baumer, of Chicago, who was ex-

pelled from Prussia in February last, by order of the Royal Government. Inasmuch as the dispatch contains nothing which I am not instructed to bring to the notice of the minister of foreign affairs, I have forwarded to him a copy thereof, as the simplest and most efficacious method of securing a prompt investigation of the case. If, however, such investigation should be delayed beyond a reasonable time, I shall personally recall the matter to Mr. von Bülow's attention.

Assuming Mr. Baumer's statements to be correct in every particular, it is to be regretted that he did not immediately claim the assistance of this legation. In similar cases the presentation of the facts to the ministry of foreign affairs has been almost invariably followed by a stay of proceedings and a decision in accordance with the terms of the treaty of February, 1868. The chief difficulties arise, as heretofore, from the inexperience or arbitrary temper of the local authorities, who are only gradually learning what rights have been conferred upon former German subjects through their naturalization as citizens of the United States. It shall be my duty to guard those rights carefully; and, judging from the records of the legation for the past year, I do not anticipate any lack of a desire to fulfill, in good faith, the provisions of the treaty on the part of the ministry of foreign affairs.

I have, &c.,

BAYARD TAYLOR.

No. 3.

Mr. Taylor to Mr. Evarts.

No. 10.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, May 27, 1878. (Received June 10.)

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that I have received a note from Mr. von Bülow, minister of foreign affairs, informing me that the necessary investigations in the case of Mr. Julius Baumer, of Chicago, presented in your dispatch No. 442, have already been commenced by the government. This promptness of action may be taken as indicative of a desire to prevent the recurrence of similar cases.

I have, &c.,

BAYARD TAYLOR.

No. 4.

[Extract.]

Mr. Taylor to Mr. Evarts.

No. 34.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, July 27, 1878. (Received August 14.)

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith (inclosure A) the report of the ministry of foreign affairs in the case of Julius Baumer, presented in your instruction No. 442, and referred to in my dispatch No. 7. * *

I have, &c.,

BAYARD TAYLOR.

[Inclosure A in No. 34.—Translation.]

Mr. von Philipsborn to Mr. Taylor.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Berlin, July 18, 1878.

The undersigned has the honor, referring to his communication of the 25th of May last, to inform the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, Mr. Bayard Taylor, that the investigation instituted in the matter of the expulsion of Julius Baumer from Germany by the authorities at Münster has now been concluded.

This investigation has resulted in showing that the facts of the case are substantially in accord with the statements contained in the dispatch of Department of the State at Washington, of April 30 last, a copy of which was inclosed in the esteemed note of Mr. Bayard Taylor, of the 18th of May following, and on this basis the following exposition of the case is presented.

Baumer, who, by descent, was of Prussian nationality, sought and obtained his discharge from this nationality in the year 1868, at the age of twenty-one years, thereupon emigrated to America, and, after having acquired North American citizenship, returned in September, 1877, to Münster for the purpose of sojourning there with his parents.

After he had remained there for several months the royal government at Münster, acting on the assumption that it was not Baumer's intention to return to North America, but simply to evade the performance of German military duty, caused him to be notified, under date of December 12, 1877, that he must either leave the territory of the German Empire within eight days or, in case he should remain in Germany, perform his military duty. This notification caused Baumer to address to the royal minister of the interior, on the 20th of the same month, a request that he might be permitted to make a longer stay at Münster, as, owing to want of means, he should not be able to enter upon his return journey to America until February of the following year.

This request, which contained no complaint whatever as to the decree of expulsion itself, was responded to by the royal minister of the interior at once, and in such manner that primarily the expulsion was suspended for the time being, and permission accorded Baumer to reside at Münster until the middle of February next.

Baumer, informed of this by the police authorities of Münster, declared, however, that he did not purpose availing himself of the respite granted him, but should start on his return journey to America on the 31st of January. In accordance with this declaration he did leave Münster for America on the last-mentioned day without the use of measures of force, or even the existence of a necessity for the use of such.

Baumer did not, it is thus seen, make the measure of expulsion adopted against him the occasion of any complaint whatever, either to the royal superior president of the province of Westphalia, eventually competent in the first instance for such a complaint, or to the royal minister of the interior; and the only request of any nature made by Baumer in the course of the whole affair at once met with full consideration.

As regards the admissibility of this measure of expulsion itself, the royal government at Münster adopted it in the exercise of its constitutional competence.

Every sovereign state is entitled, under international-law principles, from actuating motives of internal state police or state policy, to refuse to foreigners the privilege of sojourn. A renunciation of this right is, as has been pointed out by this government on former occasions, nowhere contained in the treaty of February 22, 1868. This right may, therefore, be exercised without detriment to that treaty, as well by North America against every German, and by this government against every North American citizen, in the same manner as against persons of all other foreign nationalities, in case there exist for its exercise particular motives of the character above indicated. To judge of the sufficiency of these motives in a concrete case appertains to the constitutionally appointed organs for such purpose of the particular state engaged in the exercise of this, its sovereign state right. This state organ is, in Prussia, in the first instance, the particular royal government, or, as may be, the *Landdrostei*, and was, therefore, in the present case the royal government at Münster.

The decision of this latter tribunal was especially influenced by the circumstance that in the city of Münster particularly, for some years past, a not inconsiderable number of persons liable to military duty who had been discharged from German, and had acquired a foreign, and particularly also a North American, nationality, had returned to reside permanently. In view of the fact that this false state of things which had become a general annoyance and a danger to public order required there a more severe application of the right of expulsion, the said government saw particular reasons for a non-indulgent course toward Baumer, also, and consequently decreed his expulsion. It is to be regretted that Baumer did not complain of this expulsion either to the appropriate internal authorities, or to the imperial government through the mediation of the envoy of the United States. The undersigned does not hesitate to declare that on the basis of such a complaint, the decree in question of the royal gov-

ernment at Münster, although its legality is beyond question, would have been canceled in view of the circumstance that in the decision of the case by the higher authorities the existing considerations of a local nature would have been subordinated to the general points of view involved. And in view of this circumstance the royal minister of the interior gladly holds himself in readiness to direct that Baumer, in case he should return to Prussia, be permitted to sojourn for the period of two years on Prussian territory in so far as other and different valid reasons for the prohibition of such sojourn than those indicated by the royal government at Münster, are not made to appear.

Moreover, the undersigned will take care that in future in the treatment of similar cases the general points of view established by the imperial government shall also receive full consideration at the hands of the local authorities.

On the other hand, the undersigned cannot recognize an obligation to replace the damages incurred as alleged by Baumer through the action of the royal government at Münster, for this reason, if for no other, that this tribunal, as already shown, acted within its competence, not exceeding its powers. A sufficient foundation for such a claim would also be wanting for the reason that Baumer at as early a period as November, 1877, before there was any question of his expulsion, had declared in a communication to the royal government at Münster that it was his intention, as he had a business of his own in Chicago, to visit his parents until the spring only; and also for the reason that he voluntarily made no use of the permission accorded him for a further sojourn until the middle of February following.

The undersigned also avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Bayard Taylor the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

v. PHILIPSBORN.

Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

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COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING,

In response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, a report from the Secretary of State in reference to commercial relations with Mexico.

JANUARY 7, 1879.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th of December last, I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State, with its accompanying papers.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, •

Washington, January 7, 1879.

To the President :

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th of December last, requesting the President to communicate to that body, if in his judgment compatible with the public interest, "a copy of a dispatch dated October 9, 1878, addressed to the Secretary of State by the United States minister in Mexico, together with a copy of a communication accompanying said dispatch, upon the subject of commercial relations between the United States and that country," has the honor to lay before the President the accompanying copies of the papers called for by the resolution.

WM. M. EVARTS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, January 3, 1879.

Mr. Foster to Mr. Evarts.

No. 805.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, October 9, 1878. (Received November 6.)

SIR: In my No. 804, of this date, I refer to the visit of Señor Zamacóna to Chicago, to address the manufacturers and business men of that

city on the development of commercial relations between the two countries.

The association of manufacturers, under whose auspices he made his address, has invited me to give them any views I may have gained during my residence in the city of Mexico on this subject. As there appear to exist in the United States very indefinite ideas and imperfect knowledge as to the commercial relations of the two countries, I have thought that I could render a service of some value to my countrymen by responding to this request of the Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest.

I have, accordingly, prepared a paper, addressed to the president of the association, which, if it meets with your approval, I have to request that you will cause to be forwarded to its address. I also inclose a copy for the use of the Department.

This paper embraces three subjects:

First. The means of communication and the prospects of a railroad connection with the city of Mexico. I show that our government can do something toward the improvement of the communication with Mexico by steamships, but that without an international railroad to this capital no considerable trade can be maintained. I then establish the following points: 1st, that the Mexican Government will not consent to any treaty stipulation or other agreement between the two governments for the joint protection of such a road, and that it requires all persons, employés and capital of the company formed for that purpose, to become Mexican for all purposes of the enterprise; 2d, that the last Congress positively refused to grant a charter for an American company and the present Congress has manifested the same opposition; and, 3d, that the Mexican Government is absolutely unable, owing to its financial condition, to pay any subsidy for the construction of the road.

Second. I refer to the tariff and trade regulations of Mexico. On many important articles desirable to introduce from the United States the tariff is prohibitory, and on most others it renders them luxuries, with a very limited population as consumers. Interior duties, depreciated currency, heavy rate of exchange, long credits, &c., present great obstacles to American trade.

Third. The revolutionary condition of Mexico has—1st, impoverished the country to such an extent as to render it impossible to sustain a large foreign trade; 2d, caused such general insecurity and disorder as to render life and property unsafe; and, 3d, made the contraband trade so prevalent as to completely unsettle honest commerce.

I am, &c.,

JOHN W. FOSTER.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 805.]

Mr. Bowen to Mr. Foster.



THE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE NORTHWEST,
Chicago, August 23, 1878.

DEAR SIR: Please find herein cards of invitation to the reception tendered his excellency, the Mexican minister, by the Manufacturers of the Northwest, and we should be pleased to see you, but distance no doubt will prevent.

We feel disposed to do some business with the citizens of the Republic of Mexico, as Chicago produces many articles it seems to me con-

sumed there, and I shall be pleased to have any views you may have gained, during your residence in the city of Mexico, on that subject.

I am, dear sir, &c.,

GEO. S. BOWEN.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 805.]

Mr. Foster to Mr. Mason.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
City of Mexico, October 9, 1878.

DEAR SIR: I have to thank your association for the invitation which its committee sent me to attend the reception tendered by it to his excellency M. de Zamacona, Mexican minister to the United States.

Had my official duties permitted, it would have afforded me the greatest gratification to have united with the citizens of Chicago in their welcome to their distinguished guest, whose friendship I so highly esteem, and whose position in the very front rank of Mexico's public men I so well know.

Being deprived of that pleasure, I have sought some compensation in carefully reading the detailed accounts of his visit, and especially those which related to the main object of the reception—the impartation of information and the development of suggestions and methods, whereby the commercial relations between the two republics may be enlarged and improved.

I have read them with the more attention, because it is a subject in which I have, ever since my residence in this country, been deeply interested and to which I have devoted much inquiry and thought.

Señor Zamacona and I began our residence in the respective countries at the same date. I have been gratified to see the enthusiastic impressions he has formed of the possibility of increasing and making important and valuable our international trade. I came to Mexico with the same exalted ideas of the development of this commerce, and have omitted no proper opportunity to express my hopes, both at home and in Mexico, of the realization of so desirable an object; and I still entertain the same earnest desire that it may be accomplished, because I regard it as the most potent and beneficial method of preserving peace on the always disturbed border, of cementing and making lasting our political and social friendship, and of aiding each other in the maintenance of our republican institutions.

But in complying with the request which your association has made to me to communicate to it “any views which I may have gained during my residence in this country,” while Señor Zamacona has been more and more impressed in the United States with the possibility of this enlarged commerce, I regret to say that I, on the contrary, have been constantly learning of obstacles and encountering hazards thereto. He is to be commended for the warm interest which he has manifested in the encouragement of trade between the two countries, and I am proud to call myself an humble co-laborer in his work; but when called upon by my countrymen, before embarking in a great enterprise, to give them the benefit of the information which I have obtained as their representative, in regard to that enterprise, it is my duty to speak frankly and not conceal that which may be unpleasant to some, if the information sought is necessary to a full understanding of the enterprise in contemplation.

In Hershey Hall, and during his visit to Chicago, Señor Zamacona spoke of flattering expectations of enlarged trade and a prosperous commerce, while I must necessarily write, in part, of difficulties, embarrassments, and dangers; so that I cannot hope for such a cheerful welcome. But it is just as important to the prudent manufacturers and business men of Chicago to know something of the latter as to be entertained by the former. And though my figures, facts, and details may appear to the general reader somewhat dull and prolix, I think I may safely count upon the careful attention of those who are thinking of embarking in the Mexican trade; for these latter desire all the *practical* information attainable.

In examining and deciding upon a new and foreign field of commercial enterprise, there are three points especially about which business men desire information: 1st. The means of reaching the new market, and, if defective, the possibility of improvement in the ways of communication. 2d. The tariff, trade regulations, laws and practices to which they will be subject in the new field. 3d. The protection which will be afforded to their persons and their property in that country.

The first of these was the prominent subject discussed in the Hershey Hall meeting; the third was briefly referred to; but the second was not even mentioned. I will confine this paper to these three points, treating them candidly, and supporting every statement which I may make with official or incontestable facts and figures, obtained during a residence of more than five years in Mexico.

First, as to the means of communication with Mexico and the possibility of their improvement.

There is now a semi-monthly steamer leaving New York, and one every three weeks from New Orleans, touching at the important Mexican Gulf ports; also a steamer leaves San Francisco twice a month, touching at Acapulco, and once a month at other Pacific ports, and another every thirty-five days for Mazatlan and the ports of the Gulf of California.

In addition to these there are lines of schooners sailing from New York, New Orleans, Galveston, and San Francisco at irregular times, according to the demands of trade.

The steamers named all receive a subsidy from the Mexican Government, but no aid from the Government of the United States.

I had occasion nearly three years ago to refer to this point in some remarks which I made before the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans, and to highly commend the wisdom and liberality of the Mexican Government, while I at the same time condemned the indifference with which our Congress had treated the matter. If that body would authorize the Post-Office Department to expend, say, from \$100,000 to \$150,000 annually in the improvement of our postal facilities to Mexico (which are a necessity to all commerce), the steam communication between the ports above named could be at once doubled, which would be all of the kind that is likely to be required for some years to come. The mercantile interests in the different ports of the United States, which are looking toward the Mexican trade, can exercise a great influence in procuring the necessary legislation from Congress.

But this will be only a partial and imperfect provision for meeting the necessities of our commerce, if we are ever to enjoy a permanent and valuable trade with Mexico. If anything was made apparent by the Hershey Hall reception in your city, it was that the *great want* of the two countries, in a commercial point of view, is an international railroad connecting this capital with the system in the United States. The gov-

ernment statistician, Mr. Nimmo, whose letter is published in full in the proceedings, says: "The *only way* in which any considerable commerce can be built up between the United States and Mexico, is by the extension of our railroad system from the Rio Grande to the city of Mexico." Señor Zamacona, in his address, used the following language: "The *most necessary feature* in building up commerce between our countries is the construction of an international railroad." The resolutions adopted, which sum up the practical results of the meeting, state: "That we regard the absence of lines of railroads * * * as the *chief obstacle* to be overcome in developing, establishing, and increasing intimate commercial relations between the United States and Mexico." This is the universal belief in the United States, and my observation in this country leads me to concur heartily with this idea.

Such being an undisputed fact, let us examine the probabilities of the early realization of this "necessary feature," as Señor Zamacona justly terms it. So far as relates to the United States, the problem is soon to be solved. On the Pacific coast our enterprising countrymen have already virtually touched the Mexican frontier at Fort Yuma. In Texas our Southern railroad system has reached San Antonio, and a few months only would suffice to bring it to the left bank of the Rio Grande, if there were inducements to carry it across the border. Another line is steadily pushing southward through New Mexico, to connect the Mexican frontier with our central and northern system of roads. So, that so far as the work to be done on American territory is concerned, it may be regarded as already virtually accomplished.

On Mexican territory all the work has yet to be done. When may we reasonably expect it to be begun, how rapidly carried forward, and when completed? The answers to these questions involve as many more queries relating to the legislative and financial ability of Mexico, not to speak of peace and stable government. These queries are: 1st. What legislation or character of charter is needed? 2d. What is the probability of obtaining it from the Mexican Congress? and, 3d. What aid by way of subsidy can Mexico give to that great enterprise?

In answering the first question, I will state that I have been frequently consulted, since my residence in Mexico, by American capitalists and business-men as to the possibility of obtaining a practicable charter from the Mexican Government for the construction of a railroad from the American frontier to the city of Mexico. When they have mentioned to me the terms of the charter desired they have almost invariably embraced a provision for a joint guarantee of protection to the capital and property of such a road by the two Governments of the United States and Mexico, and in some instances that the United States should indorse the bonds or guarantee the credit which Mexico should give under the charter. The third and fifth resolutions of your Hershey Hall meeting seem to take the same view of the matter.

American capitalists cannot lose sight of the half century of disorder and revolution in Mexico, and there is a general conviction among them that they cannot safely invest their money in a large railroad enterprise in this country, unless the protection of the Government of the United States, by some treaty stipulation or other convention, goes with it.

I have unhesitatingly answered all these inquiries with the statement that the Mexican Government, in the present temper of its people, will not consent to any such condition. I could cite numerous evidences of this opposition, but it is so well known by all conversant with the spirit of Mexican legislation, that proofs of it would seem unnecessary. But to make it clear to the American reader, I give two instances.

At the last session of Congress, Senator Morgan, of Alabama, with the most friendly disposition possible toward Mexico, offered a series of resolutions in regard to our political and commercial relations. Accepting the prevailing view entertained by American capitalists, mentioned above, one of the Senator's resolutions was that "it is expedient to provide by treaty for the protection and encouragement of such citizens of either country as shall, with the consent of the Government of Mexico, build and equip a line of railroad from the city of Mexico to the Rio Grande," &c.

This resolution, being published here, was denounced as a proposition to establish an American protectorate over Mexico, with the ultimate aim of its annexation. But the Mexican Congress has made its disposition very clear on this point. In 1873, a contract was entered into by the executive with the International Railroad Company of Texas for the construction of a railroad to this city. That contract or charter contained provisions of absolute forfeiture in case of the transfer of any of the stock or alienation or hypothecation of any of the property or interests of the company to any foreign government or state; all the capital, shareholders, employés, and all persons connected with the company were declared Mexicans in all that related to the enterprise within the republic; nor could they maintain their claim as foreigners, "*even when alleging denial of justice.*" And similar provisions have been inserted in every railroad contract or charter made or proposed since that date with foreigners. None of these charters have been found available, and one of the reasons is very plain.

American capitalists are very loath to invest their money in Mexican enterprises without some greater security than has been afforded in the past, and especially are they unwilling to forswear their nationality for the sake of building a railroad in a foreign land, and to covenant in advance to renounce the intervention of their own government in case of *a denial of justice*, a privilege recognized by the general principles of international law.

2d. What is the probability of obtaining a charter from the Mexican Congress? If I have correctly interpreted the views of American capitalists it would hardly seem worth while to examine this second point, as the only charter which the Mexican Government proposes to give would appear valueless to American constructors.

But as there may be citizens of the United States who would be willing to accept a charter on the terms named, I will answer the question. There no doubt exists in Mexico a general feeling that railroads are the great necessity of the country. But the sentiment in favor of a railroad connection with the United States is by no means so prevalent. With the majority of her most intelligent public men a railroad from this city to the Pacific Ocean is held much more desirable, thus forming, with the present line to Vera Cruz, an interoceanic route.

There is a widespread, I will not say predominant, feeling that a railroad connection with the United States would lead to the destruction of the Mexican nationality and the ultimate absorption of the country by the United States; and the politicians understand this feeling so well that when the occasion serves them they never fail to appeal to it with marked effect in Congress. At its last session that body showed itself decidedly hostile to granting a charter for a railroad to the United States, even with the objectionable features cited above. The executive made a contract with an American combination for the construction of a railroad from this capital, with one branch to the American frontier and

another to the Pacific, but it inserted a provision that the branch to the Pacific *should be completed before* the one to the frontier was commenced.

Notwithstanding this promise the charter was defeated in Congress by a decided majority, after which the lower house voted almost unanimously to confer upon the executive authority to contract for a line to the Pacific only. The reasons given for this action were the bad policy and danger to the country of conferring such privileges upon an American company, and of extending railroad connections to the United States.

The arguments presented by the principal speaker, Hon. Alfredo Chavero, one of the most experienced and influential men in the republic, were that "it was very poor policy, very injudicious to establish within our country a powerful American Company"; that "it is a natural law of history that border nations are enemies"; that "nations of the north generally invade the nations of the south," hence "we should always fear the United States"; and he closed with the following appeal: "You, the deputies of the States, would you exchange your poor but beautiful liberty of the present for the rich subjection which the railroad could give you? Go and propose to the lion of the desert to exchange his cave of rocks for a golden cage, and the lion of the desert will answer you with a roar of liberty."

A new Congress, recently elected, convened in this city last month, and its first act was to elect the author of the above extracts president of the chamber of deputies, and in reply to the address of the President of the republic this gentleman took occasion to refer to the action of the previous Congress in rejecting the American charter, claiming that subsequent events had shown the wisdom of that action. If he represents to-day as fully the spirit of the present as he did that of the last Congress—and there is every reason to believe he does—the hope of favorable or of any legislation for a railroad to the American border must be postponed at least two years, if not indefinitely.

But it would seem that by the action of the last Congress a very important obstacle has been placed in the way of the construction of a railroad to the American frontier. After the defeat of the American charter referred to, the Congress conferred upon the executive the power to make contracts with the governors of States or other authorities for the construction of railroads within their respective limits.

Under this authority the federal government has made thirteen different contracts and charters, and pledged government subsidies thereto. The charters cover the most important and valuable portions of the route to the frontier of the United States. It would be a source of congratulation and not of regret, to know that the Mexican authorities themselves had undertaken the whole, or an important part, of this great work, if there was any assurance that they would carry it forward to successful completion.

An intelligent Mexican engineer in reporting to the present Congress, under date of the 17th ultimo, upon these charters, says that the most successful railroad construction ever accomplished by a Mexican company has been the building of one league (2½ miles) in twelve months, and that under the present auspices within fifty years one may be able to go by rail from this city to Queretaro (150 miles); and he pathetically adds: "We ourselves want to go; we do not desire to reserve that blessing for our grandchildren."

So that even if it should prove possible to obtain a charter from the Mexican Congress without the objectionable features which every administration and every Congress has for years past insisted upon, still it

would be necessary to negotiate with the governors and legislatures of the different States to buy up or get out of the way the charters referred to.

3d. Let us inquire what aid Mexico can give by way of subsidy to the construction of an international railroad.

I take it for granted (1st) that the capital to build such a road must come mainly from abroad; and (2d) that no road can or will be built without a subsidy in some form from the government. I will have occasion to show in another part of this paper that Mexico is so impoverished by its long series of revolutions as to be utterly unable of itself to undertake any great work of public improvement; and it is a fact recognized by all intelligent Mexicans, that the capital for a railroad to the United States must come from or through our country.

A subsidy is necessary to induce any responsible company to undertake the enterprise. This might be asserted as a general principle, but it is especially the case in this instance, as the road must pass through long stretches of desert and unpopulated country. And after it is completed it will be some years before it will pay much if anything beyond the running expenses, as all the trade along the line has to be created, and the Mexicans are not hasty in conforming to new methods.

The experience of the only line of railroad now completed in the country fully confirms all these assertions.

The Mexican railway connecting the capital with the principal seaport, and running through one of the most populated and richest parts of the whole republic, and a comparatively short line, has never been able to pay more than 5 per cent. upon its capital (while the greater part of the bonded and mortgage debt of the road bears 8 per cent.) even when the government paid regularly its subvention or subsidy, and as it has not paid the latter for more than two years and a half, and since the inauguration of the last revolution, it is now only paying 3 per cent. over its running expenses.

If a subsidy is necessary, what is the probability of obtaining it from the Mexican Government? In the contract made with the International Company of Texas, in 1873, to which reference has already been made, the government obligated itself to pay the company \$9,000 per kilometer (near \$15,000 per mile), and to secure the subsidy it pledged 8 per cent. of the customs duties of the principal seaports; and such, in the main, have been the terms it has been proposing to foreign companies for the past ten years.

It has in some cases, either in lieu of, or in addition to, the subsidy, offered a certain quantity of public lands; but as it has no public lands set off and determined by surveys, and as it is very probable that the greater part of the country where the public lands are said to be located are covered by some kind of private titles or grants, as the country has been occupied for more than three hundred years, I do not regard such subsidy as of sufficient value to be considered in the present estimate.

In dispatches which I have recently sent to the Department of State, copies of which I have no doubt interested parties could obtain on application, I have shown that Mexico owes in Europe a bonded and treaty debt with accrued interest of, say, \$125,000,000, and in the United States of \$2,700,000. For the payment of the European debt the government has already pledged the *entire available customs receipts* of its ports; and it subsequently pledged 60 per cent. of a part of the same customs to secure the American debt. It is true this government claims that it is released from the European pledge by the action of England, France,

and Spain, in 1861-'62, but these nations do not concede that claim; and there is no question but that the pledge to secure the American debt is a binding obligation. Hence, the pledge of 8 per cent., or any other rate of the customs receipts, is an imperfect guarantee, whose validity might be disputed by powerful claimants. And, on the other hand, the ability of the government to pay any subsidy whatever is extremely doubtful, and, in case of new revolutions, its inability is absolutely certain.

It has not paid a single half-year's interest on its European debt for twenty-four years, and since 1861 it has not paid, according to its promises, a single dollar of interest thereon.

On the American debt referred to it has never paid a single semi-annual dividend of interest since the loan was made.

Besides, the condition of the national treasury is such that for more than two years and a half it has not been able to pay the subsidy pledged to the Vera Cruz and Mexico City Railroad Company, and there is now due said company on that account nearly \$2,000,000. The poverty of the treasury is such that it was necessary to suspend recently the payment of the salaries to the judges of the courts and the civil employes of the government.

Its straitened condition is shown in the fact that within the past month the government official newspaper announced that it was forced to appeal to the patriotism of the civil employes, both executive and judicial, to bear with patience the suspension of their salaries, as it had been necessary to send \$50,000 to the northern frontier to defray the expenses of a projected campaign against the Indians.

With such a state of the foreign credit and of the national treasury, it is hardly probable that the Mexican Government will be able or disposed to pay \$15,000 per mile for building a railroad which so many even of its intelligent public men believe will eventually result in their national ruin.

Having thus examined the subject of the means of communication with Mexico, I come to the next point of interest to the American merchants, manufacturers, and capitalists looking to this country as a new field of enterprise.

Second. The tariff, trade regulations, laws, and practices to which they will be subjected.

The two fields offered to them are especially those of mercantile business and mining. The first matter to examine in regard to the former is the Mexican tariff on imported goods. Our own American tariff is one which many of us think badly needs revision and reduction in important particulars, but that of Mexico is even more protective and prohibitory, and the absence of many provisions of our tariff by which the import trade is facilitated will be noted in that of Mexico.

The branches of industry for which this country is peculiarly adapted are mining and tropical agriculture; but its commercial legislation has had a direct tendency to oppress mining, and great efforts have been made to encourage manufactures, for which neither the people nor the country are particularly adapted. And this system will be found to be a great obstacle in the way of a flourishing trade with our country. I have selected from the Mexican tariff a list of some of the articles which the manufacturers and merchants of Chicago and other cities would seek to introduce into Mexico. It will be noticed that measurements and weights are by the French standard, but the figures can readily be brought to our standard, estimating a meter at 39 inches and a kilogram at 2½ pounds, which is approximately correct.

Mexican tariff duties.

Cotton goods:		
Domestics, unbleached	square meter ..	\$0 09
Domestics, bleached	do	16
Calicoes	do	14
Thread, white	kilogram ..	60
Thread, colored	do	96
Thread, spool	dozen ..	14
Cassineres and similar woolen goods	square meter ..	1 40
Carriages, open and coupés	each	176 00
Coaches, phaetons, landaus, &c	do	396 00
Buggies	do	132 00
Sulkies	do	66 00
Wagons	do	80 00
Harness for carriages, gross weight	kilogram ..	2 00
Harness for wagons, gross weight	do	86
Furniture, 55 per cent. on invoice and 25 per cent. additional.		
Pianos, gross weight	kilogram ..	43
Flour, net weight	do	10
Wheat, net weight	do	04
Barley, net weight	do	03
Rice, net weight	do	07
Hops, net weight	do	18
Hams, smoked, net weight	do	24
Meats, salt and smoked, net weight	do	24
Lard, net weight	do	18
Butter, net weight	do	24
Cheese, net weight	do	14
Candles, tallow, gross weight	do	08
Candles, stearine, gross weight	do	19
Candles, paraffine, gross weight	do	38
Crackers, gross weight	do	12
Canned fruit, cans included, net weight	do	50
Canned meats and fish, cans included, net weight	do	72
Pickles, jars included, net weight	do	48
Soap, toilet, gross weight	do	1 15
Soap, common, gross weight	do	30 to 80
Glass, common, gross weight	do	17
Gunpowder, gross weight	do	2 00
Nails of all kinds, iron, gross weight	do	12
Tools, iron, steel, or wood, gross weight	do	19
Clothing, ready-made, all kinds	per cent. ..	1 32
India-rubber clothing, gross weight	kilogram ..	1 43
India-rubber shoes, &c., gross weight,	do	43
India-rubber cloth for tables, gross weight	do	29
Oilcloth for floors, gross weight	do	29
Leather boots, yellow	dozen ..	16 50
Leather boots, calf or morocco	do	27 00
Leather shoes, common, men's	do	7 00
Leather shoes, fine, men's	do	16 50
Leather shoes, fine, women's	do	17 00
Leather shoes, common, women's	do	5 50
Carpets, 2 and 3 ply	square meter ..	80
Carpets, Brussels	do	96
Carpets, velvet	do	1 40
Cocoa matting, gross weight	kilogram ..	16
Vinegar, barrels, net weight	do	05
Vinegar, bottles, net weight	do	10
Whisky, barrels, net weight	do	33
Whisky, bottles, net weight	do	38
Beer, barrels, net weight	do	10
Beer, bottles, net weight	do	20
Petroleum (cans included), net weight	do	09
Rosin, gross weight	do	25
Tar, gross weight	do	03
Salt, gross weight	do	05
Potatoes, gross weight	do	02
Onions, gross weight	do	02

There is on the tariff a free list, which embraces agricultural implements, engines, and machinery, including all kinds of mining machinery, tools, and supplies.

An examination of the above figures will show the importer that, at the entrance into this new field, he is met by a tariff which, on many articles, is much above the cost price, and, in some instances, would seem absolutely prohibitory on the classes of goods which he desires most to import. But when this tariff is paid, the costs and charges only commence. Formerly the federal government had four or five additional duties, but these have all been consolidated into the tariff (which is one cause of its high rate), and one other duty paid to the custom-house in this city of 2 per cent. on the tariff rate.

But there exists in this country the evil system of municipal and State duties on foreign goods. So that when they pass through the custom-house and pay the tariff, another tax is laid upon them by the municipality when they leave Vera Cruz, and when they are brought into another State they have an additional import tax to pay the State. This latter tax, being levied by the State legislature, varies with each State. In the federal district, this city, it is only 2 per cent. of the maritime tariff, but in the adjoining State of Hidalgo it is 12½ per cent. of that tariff, and in others it is as high as 25 per cent.

This system of interior customs, besides being burdensome pecuniarily, is extremely annoying to the merchant, as in every instance the goods must pass through the local custom-house, be opened and examined, and the fees for handling, &c., paid. It is an evil recognized and acknowledged by the enlightened public men of the country. There is an express prohibition against it in the federal constitution, and the supreme court has pronounced against it, but "necessity knows no law," and gives very little heed to the demands of political economy or of trade. The States and municipalities are always hard pressed to raise enough money for current expenses, and in trying to solve this problem they find foreign merchandise one of the taxables most easily reached, and hence the State legislatures continue to set at defiance the constitution and supreme court of the country.

But this is not the only obstruction, after the payment of the duties, to the free access by the foreign merchant to this market. This government has never adopted any bonded system for the introduction of goods. Notwithstanding this city is the center of the principal wholesale trade of the entire central portion or table-land of the country, and is connected with its sea-port by a railroad, there is no provision for bringing the imports to this city and passing them through the custom-house and paying the duties here.

It has been the intention of the government ever since the railroad was opened to adopt measures for this purpose. And as a preliminary step it required the railway company to construct a mole at Vera Cruz, at an expense of near \$300,000, to enable the goods destined for this city to be transferred directly from foreign vessels to the cars; and notwithstanding the mole has been finished for more than three years it has never yet been used, for the reason that the people of Vera Cruz (a town of 12,000 inhabitants) regard it as injurious to their local interests. Hence, rather than displease a few hundred commission merchants, stevedores, and lightermen, who might have a pretext to "pronounce," the old system stands, and more than half of the nation and the foreign merchants must pay them heavy tribute. All foreign goods must, therefore, be regularly passed through the custom-house at Vera Cruz, to

which end only twenty-four hours are allowed to verify the invoice and manifest, and involves the employment of a commission merchant, double handling of goods, opening and closing of packages, and various detailed expenses.

But this is not all. When safely through the gauntlet of the Vera Cruz custom-house and commission merchant, the duties paid and the goods shipped to Mexico City, upon their arrival here they have to again go through the custom-house in this city, the packages be subjected to another opening, the local tax to be paid, and more charges for stamps, stevedores, &c.

In order to convey to your association an idea of the various taxes and charges to which foreign goods are subjected, I have caused to be prepared by experienced importers in this city an itemized list of the charges which are attached to actual shipments, from the time they leave New York till they reach the warehouse in this city and are ready for sale, as follows:

Calculation of cost in Mexico City of one cask, weighing, gross 325 pounds, net 300 pounds, containing 300 pounds sugar-cured ham.

New York cost, at 11 cents	\$33 00
New York expenses, such as cartage, consular invoice (\$4 gold), manifests, &c., average 5 per cent. on large shipment	1 65
Freight from New York to Vera Cruz, at 1 cent per pound, payable in New York	3 25
Exchange on New York on \$37.80, at 18 per cent.	6 82
Import duties in Vera Cruz, 138 kilograms, at 24 cents per kilogram	33 12
Municipal duties in Vera Cruz, \$1.03 for every 400 pounds	84
Lighterage and handling from steamer to warehouse, \$1 to \$1.50 for every 200 pounds	1 63
Maritime brokerage, 2 per cent. on freight, \$3.25	07
Opening and closing barrel	50
Additional charges in Vera Cruz for stamps and cartage to railroad station, &c.	1 50
Commission in Vera Cruz, 2 per cent. on \$70.66	1 41
Exchange in Vera Cruz, 1 per cent. on \$39.06	39
Railroad freight from Vera Cruz to Mexico, 140 kilograms, at \$54.32 per ton ..	7 60
Local duties in city of Mexico, 2 per cent. on federal duty, \$33.12	66
Local expenses in city of Mexico, cartage from depot, expenses in custom-house, &c.	75
	<hr/> 93 19

One dollar in New York equals \$2.82 in Mexico.

Net cost of one pound of ham in the city of Mexico, 31 cents.

Calculation of an invoice of nails.

10 kegs 4½-inch cut nails, gross 1,060 pounds, net 1,000 pounds, at 2½ cents, cost in New York	\$22 50
New York expenses, consular invoice, cartage, &c.	1 39
Freight from New York to Vera Cruz, 1,060 pounds, at 1 cent	10 60
Exchange on New York, 18 per cent. on \$34.42	6 36
Import duties in Vera Cruz, 480 kilograms, at 12 cents	57 60
Municipal duties, lighterage, cartage, stamps, opening and closing of kegs, and maritime brokerage	11 20
Commission in Vera Cruz, 2 per cent. on \$91.30	1 83
Exchange on Vera Cruz, 1 per cent. on \$70.63	71
Local duties in Mexico, 2 per cent. on import duties	1 15
Local charges in Mexico, cartage, &c.	1 20
Freight from Vera Cruz to Mexico City	27 17
	<hr/> 141 02

One dollar value in New York equals \$6.29 in Mexico City.

Net cost of 1 pound of nails, 14.16 cents.

Net cost of 100 pounds of nails, or 1 keg, \$4.16.

Omitting detailed charges, which have been carefully calculated as per above, I give the cost of the following additional articles imported

from the United States, and with the items in the shipments already given calculations can be made on any of the articles in the foregoing tariff list :

One barrel of flour, New York cost	\$6 00
Total charges	23 03
Cost in City of Mexico	29 03
\$1 in New York costs \$4.84 in Mexico.	
One box or barrel crackers, New York cost	5 50
Cost in City of Mexico	20 06
\$1 in New York costs \$3.64 in Mexico.	
One barrel of salt, cost in New York	2 00
Cost in city of Mexico	20 04
\$1 in New York costs \$10.20 in Mexico.	
One barrel Milwaukee beer (cost on board steamer in New Orleans).....	13 00
Cost in city of Mexico	35 61
Furniture, wardrobe, bed, New York cost	121 15
Cost in city of Mexico	249 10
Oil-cloth $\frac{1}{2}$ wide, New York cost per square yard	45
Cost in city of Mexico per running yard (33 inch).....	3 08

Railroad freight, the important item of charges next to duties, is as follows (distance 263 miles), per ton: 1st class, \$76.05; 2d class, \$65.18; 3d class, \$54.32. Freight by passenger-trains per ton, \$97.77.

A hasty study of the foregoing figures as to duties and charges will not fail to convince the merchants and manufacturers of the United States that the articles which they most desire to export to Mexico must be *luxuries* in this country, on account of their high price.

This would be the case, with such charges, in almost any country, however rich it might be or however high the price of labor; but it is especially so here, where there is so much poverty.

It would be a large estimate to place the number of inhabitants of Mexico who would be consumers of goods imported from the United States at 1,000,000 souls, with the present duties and charges.

Of the articles on the free list, engines and machinery, especially for mining, and agricultural implements might be largely imported from the United States but for two reasons. In the case of machinery, the cost of transportation is so enormous that the demand is necessarily limited, and must continue to be until means of communication are facilitated and cheapened. To the railroad freights to this city must be added the still higher charges to the interior, over roads which, owing to revolutions and bankrupt treasuries, are almost completely abandoned. In the case of agricultural implements, their use is little understood, and the laborers are very slow to accept them. The pattern used 3,000 years ago on the plains of Asia is that which generally prevails in this country. But time will gradually create a demand for the improved styles.

Illinois and adjoining States are the natural places of supply for the entire Mexican Gulf coast for provisions and breadstuffs, and but for the tariff a large trade could be sustained in flour, bacon, lard, &c. But the figures on flour which I have given, and the duties on meats and lard, show that the tariff is virtually prohibitory. Notwithstanding this city is located between, and only 30 or 40 miles from, two of the best wheat-producing valleys in the world, and not more than 60 miles from excellent hog-producing regions, Chicago could successfully compete with them for the consumption of this city in flour, smoked meats, and lard, even with the high freight and charges, but for the tariff. The average price of wheat in this city in large quantities is from \$2 to \$2.40

per bushel, and the retail quotations are: Flour, 25 pounds, \$1.75; hams, sugar-cured, 50 cents per pound; lard, 25 cents per pound.

Another tax upon foreign trade has doubtless been noticed in the items of charges given in the rate of exchange. The business of this country is exclusively carried on in a depreciated currency—silver—so that to all prices and quotations here the cost of exchange must be added, which for some time past has ruled at 18 per cent. on New York. This is made up of 10 per cent. for discount on silver, 5 per cent. for government tax levied on the exportation of the metal, and 3 per cent. for freight, insurance, and other charges required to place it in New York.

There is another serious impediment to the establishment of an extensive American trade with Mexico, and that is the system of long credits in universal practice here. The interior merchants who come to this city always buy on credit, which is usually fixed at eight months, with no interest added, and often runs to ten or twelve months. It is not so serious an objection to the German importer, who has got good connections and credit in Europe, where he can command unlimited capital at very low rates of interest and long time, but to the American merchant, who must conform to the shorter credits and higher rates of interest prevailing in the United States, it will be found a serious objection.

There is also an inconvenience arising from the want of the free transmission of money from the interior to this city. The currency, being entirely silver, is bulky, and, owing to the insecurity of the roads, can only be safely sent in the "conductas," or large trains, escorted by strong guards of federal soldiers. And these "conductas" only come from Zacatecas and intermediate cities, say every three to five months, and the merchants must await their arrival to receive remittances.

I have referred to the fact that there is no bonded system by which imported goods can be brought to this city and passed through the custom-house and duties paid here. Another fact which it is also important for the importer to know is, that there is no bonded-warehouse system under the Mexican tariff laws; and hence all goods must pay the duties when imported, one month being the limit allowed for adjusting all questions of difference and payment.

I have made the calculation of duties and charges on American goods laid down in this city only. But, as already stated, this is not the end of custom-houses and duties. When the goods are sold to go into a State in the interior, they must be sent out of this city under very much the same formalities with which the consular invoice, &c., attach when shipped from New York, and when they reach the State or city where sold, they have to go regularly through the interior custom-house, be subject to opening of packages, examination, handling, &c., and duties, charges, stamped paper, &c., to be paid.

But I have probably been sufficiently explicit on the first part of this second general head as to tariff, charges, &c., so far as relate to merchandise. Let us now examine the second branch of business which is presented to American enterprise and capital—*mining duties, charges, &c.*

Although not an expert, yet, from the testimony and experience of American mining engineers and practical miners, I am satisfied that this country offers to American capitalists a rich and profitable field of investment in silver and gold mining, if the two essential requisites of expenses and protection should prove favorable. The question of protection will be considered under the third general head of this paper.

This subject of mining as an investment for American capital, and the taxation attending it, was discussed by me at some length in some remarks which I made before the chamber of commerce in New Orleans

in 1875; and as the state of affairs relating to mining has not materially changed since that date, I can best quote from that address:

"The chief source of the wealth of Mexico consists in its mines, mainly of silver. Throughout almost the entire republic these exist; their richness has been known to the world for more than three centuries, and they are as yet apparently inexhaustible. As already stated, the total exports of all articles for the last year reported over \$31,600,000, of which amount \$25,052,959 were silver and gold, the latter less than \$1,000,000."

NOTE.—The exports for 1876-'77 decreased to \$28,700,000, and that of silver and gold to, say, \$23,000,000.

"The general report as to this interest is that it is not at present in a very flourishing condition and that the working results are not very satisfactory or profitable, although this is subject to some exceptions in special localities. In general the country has not availed itself of the new methods and improvements in mining adopted in the United States, and, as a consequence, it labors under disadvantages in the amount of yield and profit in working.

"But the great hinderance to successful mining has been in the onerous taxes which the local and federal governments impose upon it, and the expense of getting the silver bars and coin out of the country. In 1868 the taxes and costs of transportation upon silver sent to the Bank of England from Mexico City, or rather from Real del Monte, the nearest mineral region and one of the most extensive in the country, were found to amount to 25 per cent., of which over 20 per cent. was local and government taxes.

"This was so manifestly oppressive, that a commission was appointed by the government to investigate the subject, and this commission proposed, as the sole means of rapidly raising this branch of industry to the grade of prosperity to which it is immediately susceptible, the absolute exemption of gold and silver from all duties.

"This wise recommendation has been in part, but unfortunately only in part, acted upon. From a careful examination of the present condition of the restrictions and charges upon the exportation of silver, I find that it costs, to place the silver produced at the Real del Monte mines in the Bank of England or in New York, 13½ per cent., and from Guanajuato or other points in the interior from 14 to 15½ per cent. Of this sum from 10½ to 12 per cent. are local and government taxes and charges.

"The necessities of the national treasury have, to a great extent, led to the adoption of these heavy duties, as its finances have continued through so many years of civil disturbances in a deplorable condition; and mining, being the leading source of wealth and most available for taxation, has been made to contribute liberally to carry on the government, both of the regular administration as well as of insurrectionists. But, with the return of peace and a stable government, intelligent public men recognize the bad policy of taxing the life out of this important branch of industry, and as prosperity develops an ability to provide revenue by other methods, it is most probable these burdens upon mining will be greatly lightened."

It is to be greatly regretted in the interest of Mexico that these hopes of relief to this important industry have not, up to the present time, been realized. The revolution which occurred in 1876 disappointed the expectation of an era of peace, overthrew the government, and has, on account of the condition of the national finances, prevented the modification of taxes and the repeal of the export duty on silver.

Sr. Romero, the intelligent minister of finance, has urged at every succeeding session of Congress the repeal of this duty, and shown its oppressive influence upon the country, but to no purpose.

I give below the table of charges on silver, prepared by me in 1875, and they have undergone no material change.

Statement of the charges on silver produced in the mines near Mexico City (say in the Real del Monte district), from the mine to the Bank of England.

	Per cent.
Freight from mine to mint of Mexico, including escort.....	0.75
Charge for converting bars into dollars, &c., which is made whether bars are coined or not, charge 4.41 per cent.....	4.50
Further charges for assay, municipal duties, loss on silver in bad minting, &c.....	1.00
Agents' commission in Mexico.....	25
Boxes, packing, and petty charges, including stamps, &c.....	12½
Freight from Mexico to deck of steamer.....	50
Export duty.....	5.00
Ship freight to London.....	50
Insurance, Mexico to London.....	62½
Agents' commission in London, ½ to 1 per cent.....	25
Minimum charge on bars exported from this district.....	13.50
To which must be added a further charge on bars from the interior; a circulation duty charged by certain States, in some 1½ per cent.; in one up to 1½ per cent., and another freight costing from ½ to 1 per cent., say an average of.....	2.00
Average charge on bars from the interior.....	15.50

The above does not include local taxes on mines or reduction works. Gold pays only one-half per cent. export duty. Bars, part gold and part silver, are subject to very high charges for separating if that is done in Mexican mints. As this charge varies with the percentage of gold, it is impossible to estimate the exact loss to the Mexican miner, but it is heavy. If done abroad the miner loses the expense of sending it, insurance, &c., and at least three months' interest.

The Mexican mints only separate gold when it contains 16 grains of gold per mark (8 ounces) of silver. In England above 4 grains is extracted. Some Mexican mints are not provided with the means of separating gold and silver. In consequence they mint dollars that contain gold. Guadalajara and Durango dollars are about 2 per cent. better for export than Mexico or Guanajuato dollars on this account; Oaxaca dollars 4 per cent. better.

	Per cent.
Charges on silver brought over.....	15.50
As most Mexican silver contains gold for reasons given above, one must estimate the loss on the whole production of the precious metals at, at least.....	3.00
Estimated loss on production between duties collected and heavy mint charges, &c., without taking local taxes into account.....	18.50

Instance.—The State of Hidalgo has, by a decree, assumed possession of one twenty-fourth share in each new mine commenced after date of the law; that is, they will take one twenty-fourth of the profits, \$4.25.

The local taxation of the State of Hidalgo (Real del Monte district) has recently undergone some changes. One of the thirteen railroad contracts to which I have referred was made with the State of Hidalgo; and the legislature, in order to raise money to inaugurate that enterprise, levied an additional tax so burdensome on the mining companies that they all resolved to suspend their works and close up their mines entirely. As this would have resulted in a revolution and was so manifestly oppressive, the governor has caused a modification of the tax, and compromised with the leading companies by the payment of a round sum by them,

so that I cannot give the exact condition of the local taxes in that State at this date.

This incident illustrates some of the annoyances to which mining in Mexico is subjected.

Trusting that the foregoing facts and figures in reference to merchandise imports and mining may prove of some value to those of my countrymen who are seeking information as to this country as a field for American enterprise, I pass to the consideration of the third and last part of this paper.

Third. The protection afforded to persons and property in Mexico.

Commerce flourishes only under the guarantees of peace and order, of stable government and the reign of impartial law, which afford safety to the individual and the recognition of the sacred rights of property. I need not impress this declaration upon the business men of Chicago, who know that these conditions are the first and essential requisite to trade and industry.

It will, therefore, avail nothing how I may have answered the first two questions, as to the means of communication and trade regulations, if I cannot give you favorable and satisfactory information in regard to this third point. And as it is the most important subject to be treated, so, also, is it the most delicate. But as you desire, as practical business men, to have facts and realities and not theories and generalities, I must frankly give you the state of affairs, as my residence in the country has shown it to me, so far as the objects of your contemplated enterprise in opening up trade with the country is concerned.

The subject of protection to person and property, relating especially to trade and commerce, necessarily compels a reference to the revolutionary condition of the country. I will not attempt a historical sketch of the many changes of government since the independence. Its revolutionary condition is known to the world and lamented by all friends of republican institutions. Its own people recognize this as its greatest evil, and the chief cause of its many disasters and embarrassments. I only design to refer to the revolutionary state of the country in its commercial aspects. And this will lead me to examine, 1st, into the effects which the revolutions have had upon the resources of the country and upon its capacity to sustain a large commerce with other countries; 2d, the public security and the enforcement of law and order; and 3d, the derangement of business and the incentive and facility to contraband trade which revolutions afford.

No person can visit Mexico without being struck with its marvelous natural resources, its fertility of soil, its genial climate, and its capacity to sustain a large population and extensive commerce. The motto of its patron saint is a recognition of these gifts and capabilities: "*The Lord hath not dealt so with any nation.*"

The natural richness of the country, and its admirable location between two oceans, have led to a prevailing extravagant idea in the United States of the present extent of its foreign trade; and it is held out to the enterprise or cupidity of our merchants as a rich prize which to possess they have only to come down and readily appropriate.

The test of a nation's capacity for foreign commerce is its export trade. This item has been recently reported in the United States at \$60,000,000 or \$70,000,000. It has not for many years exceeded \$31,000,000 and its average has been about \$27,000,000. The minister of finance in his last report gives, from the official returns, the exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877 (the last reported), as \$28,772,194.24.

If we compare these figures with the exports of other Spanish-Ameri-

can countries, the West India islands, or the British colonies, we will find that Mexico stands *at the very foot of the list*.

From the latest statistics available in this city, which are, I have no doubt, substantially correct, I have prepared a table (omitting three South American republics with scant sea-coast) showing the population and exports of the countries named, and the rate of foreign trade per inhabitant, as follows:

Countries.	Population.	Exports.	Per capita.
Mexico	9,000,000	\$28,772,194	\$3 19
Central America	2,600,000	16,500,000	6 34
Cuba	1,350,000	90,000,000	66 60
Porto Rico	615,000	8,500,000	13 80
Haiti	512,000	8,501,000	15 00
San Domingo	136,000	690,000	5 00
Jamaica	500,000	6,200,000	12 40
Colombia	2,800,000	9,984,000	8 50
Venezuela	1,800,000	17,300,000	9 60
Peru	2,500,000	35,000,000	14 00
Chili	2,068,000	37,771,000	18 20
Argentine Republic	1,800,000	45,000,000	25 00
Uruguay	450,000	16,000,000	35 50
Brazil	10,161,000	107,310,000	10 50
Australia	1,939,000	182,950,000	94 30
New Zealand	440,000	28,379,000	64 50

Of all the countries in the above list, there are probably not more than two which have greater natural resources and advantages than Mexico. Cuba has a fertile soil and great sea-coast facilities, but it does not possess the inexhaustible precious metals of Mexico. And so of the others which may be named, Mexico will be found to have some important natural advantage superior to any of them.

It can produce all the coffee consumed in the United States. It has a greater area of sugar-producing lands than Cuba, and of equal fertility. Its capacity for the production of vegetable textiles is equal to any country in the world. Almost all the tropical dyes and drugs and all the fruits of the world can be cultivated successfully. Its varied climate admits of the growth of all the cereals of all the zones. Its ranges afford the widest scope and the best conditions for wool and stock raising. And most of all, skillful American mining engineers, who have examined the matter, claim that its mineral wealth, yet hid away in the recesses of its mountain ranges, is superior to that of California, Nevada, or Australia.

If all this or half of it is true, why then does Mexico stand at the very foot of all the civilized nations' in foreign trade? There is only one answer to this question—its revolutionary condition. This places itself in the way of all material progress, of all enterprise, of all business and economic reforms. It is this which has destroyed its foreign credit; this more than anything else which makes it impossible to build railroads; which prevents the necessary reforms in the tariff and interior trade regulations; which exhausts the national treasury; and which has brought the mass of the people to poverty and sapped their energies.

I have referred to the exalted ideas in the United States of the magnitude of the possible trade with this country. The people who entertain this idea forget or do not know that about two-thirds of the entire population are Indians.

In the present depressed condition of almost all industrial pursuits, these people have little employment, so that the majority of them do not work half the year. The price of common labor outside of a few cities and industrial centers will not average more than two reales (25 cents) a day, and in many parts of the country it does not exceed one real (12½

cent's); so that, considering the idle and feast days, the mass of working people of this country do not receive $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day.

The necessary consequence is, that, with the genial climate and fertile soil, a few cents buy the daily rations of beans, tortillas (corn-cakes), and peppers, upon which they mainly subsist, and a few yards of cotton cloth furnish their wearing apparel for a year.

It does not require a skillful calculator to estimate the amount of foreign commerce needed by this portion of the population. There are single counties in the United States which consume more articles of foreign trade than the whole republic of Mexico.

Another effect of the revolutionary condition of the country brings us to the next point:

2d. The general security and the enforcement of law and order.

The distinguished gentleman who made the address of welcome to Señor Zamacona at his reception in your city, scouted the charge of the insecurity of life and property in this country as a "slander," and styled the authors as "malicious detractors." I will not deny his assertion that life is as safe in the city of Mexico as in Chicago, for there is a good police system in this city, and the order and quiet of its streets will compare favorably with that of other civilized cities of the world.

But the manufacturer and merchant of Chicago hope, in following the suggestions made at said reception, to have not only this city but the whole republic as a field of commercial enterprise. At the risk of subjecting myself to the serious charge referred to above, I feel it my duty to cite some facts which have come under my notice and which are well known in this country.

Not a single passenger train leaves this city or Vera Cruz, the termini of the only completed railroad in the country, without being escorted by a company of soldiers to protect it from assault and robbery. The manufacturers of this city who own factories in the valley within sight of it, in sending out money to pay the weekly wages of the operatives, always accompany it with an armed guard; and it has repeatedly occurred during the past twelve months that the street-railway cars from this city to the suburban villages have been seized by bands of robbers and the money of the manufacturers stolen. Every mining company which sends its metal to this city to be coined or shipped abroad always accompanies it by a strong guard of picked men; and the planters and others who send money or valuables out of the city do likewise.

But if these things occur within sight of the capital, it is natural to suppose that they are more frequent in distant parts of the republic. The principal highways over which the diligence lines pass are constantly patrolled by the armed rural guard or the federal troops; and yet highway robbery is so common that it is rarely ever noticed in the newspapers. A very recent case may be cited, by way of illustration. The consul-general of Belgium resident in the United States has, during the past few months, been making a visit of observation through this country, by order of his government. In all his journey to the interior States he was furnished with a military guard; but passing through one of the most wealthy and densely-populated States of the republic, the diligence in which he was traveling was assaulted by a band of mounted highwaymen; his guard ran away without firing a shot; the consul-general and his fellow-passengers were robbed of the valuables on their persons, and their baggage; they were sent on to the next station without enough money to buy their dinner; and on arriving there, they learned that the robbers were a part of the regular road-guard, which

had deserted the service and were using the government arms and horses to ply a more lucrative avocation, especially in the present depleted state of the public treasury.

One of the commercial indications of the insecurity of communication between the capital and the other cities of the republic is found in the rate of interior exchange, which, by the last brokers' quotations (a fair average), was as follows: Chihuahua, 8 to 10 per cent.; Acapulco, Durango, Guadalajara, Zacatecas, Morelia, 5 to 6 per cent.; Leon, Guanajuato, Monterey, and Oaxaca, 4 to 5 per cent.; Cuernavaca and Toluca, 2 to 2½ per cent.; Vera Cruz, ½ to 1 per cent.

These matters are not mentioned by me by way of reproach of this people, who recognize and lament them more than foreigners, but to show the deplorable effects of revolution. It is almost impossible for a government which holds its sway by an uncertain tenure, which must be constantly on the alert for a new revolution threatening its existence, and with a scant treasury, to suppress this brigandage; and the present is not more remiss than, perhaps not so much so as, former governments. But such information is necessary to be had by the foreign merchant, who is seeking to know the state of public security. And I regard it as my duty to go still further and call your attention to the facts which have been published by our own government. Where so much robbery and lawlessness occur, it is natural to suppose that American merchants, miners, and travelers must sometimes be the victims. It has, therefore, been my frequent duty to complain to the Mexican Government in regard to the murder of American citizens, in some instances involving the alleged complicity of the local authorities, and in most cases their failure or indifference as to the punishment of the murderers. *Within fourteen months* after my arrival at my mission I found it necessary to address an energetic note to the Mexican minister of foreign affairs on this subject, from which, as President Grant caused it to be published to the world, there is no objection to quoting as follows:

"During the short time that I have been in charge of this legation. I have been officially informed by the consuls of my government, resident in different localities of the Republic of Mexico, of the death of thirteen American citizens by violence and outrage, some of them murders of the most brutal character and revolting to our common civilization. In addition to these, I have also received official intelligence of several brutal assaults and personal outrages upon American citizens, not resulting in loss of life. * * * I am sorry to state that up to the present date I am not aware that there has been one single punishment inflicted for all this long list of murders and personal outrages. It is, therefore, with the most sincere regret, and under the most urgent conviction of the duty which I owe to the dignity and honor of my government, and to the safety of the lives and persons of American residents and travelers in this country, that I earnestly remonstrate against the apparent indifference and negligence of the local authorities to punish crimes and injuries inflicted upon American citizens by Mexicans, and call upon the Federal Government of Mexico to use in an effective manner its influence and its authority to protect the lives of my countrymen, and to punish those who murder and maltreat them." (See *Foreign Relations of the United States*, 1874, pp. 757 and 758.)

Since that note was written more than four years have passed, and the list of murdered Americans has considerably increased, but up to the present date I have been informed of permanent punishment having followed in but a *single case*, and that *when a Mexican was murdered* at the same time.

There is still another feature of insecurity to property, which has come to my official knowledge, and which is known to the public, to which I must refer, in order to give you a more perfect idea of the kind of protection extended to American merchants and capitalists in this country.

Murder and personal outrage are bad enough, but, while it may appear strange, it is nevertheless true that capital and property are more sensitive to protection than life itself. A man will often risk his person where he will not take his money or effects. Even though American citizens are brutally murdered by the score and no punishment follows, as the business men who assemble in Hershey Hall do not propose to abandon their comfortable homes in Chicago and its beautiful suburbs, they may be interested in knowing what protection will be extended to their capital invested in mines or to their merchandise sent into the interior of Mexico for sale. I can best inform them by citing instances which have taken place and which have been published by our government and the American newspapers.

The records of this legation and of the State Department are burdened with the complaints of American merchants, miners, and traders, for the illegal seizure and confiscation of their money and goods by the Mexican federal and State authorities, by military chiefs and local officials, by government troops and revolutionists, without in almost any instance the proper redress being given.

But in order not to be tedious and to confine events to a recent period, I will limit the cases to those which have occurred during the last revolution and under the present administration of Mexico, and will embrace widely separated parts of the country.

Soon after General Diaz "pronounced" against the late government of Mr. Lerdo, the State of Chihuahua became the scene of many petty strifes of the Diaz and Lerdo armed factions. Towns and villages often changed military owners. When the revolutionists gained possession, their first act was to levy a "forced loan," as they were otherwise without money to carry on their revolution. As the government or Lerdo forces were at unusual expense in combating the revolution, their exchequer also became exhausted, and they had to resort to "extraordinary contributions."

In this way some American merchants of that State were required to pay to the different parties as many as *thirteen* separate and distinct forced loans within six months. These forced loans almost exclusively fall upon the merchants and mining companies, as the levy must be paid within a few hours, or at most a few days, and they who have ready money or marketable effects are those called upon. The complaint also of all foreign merchants is that they are the principal sufferers, as the Mexican merchant has little difficulty in either escaping the payment or "negotiating" with his fellow-citizen, the military chief, on very advantageous terms.

I give the experience of one American banker and mining capitalist in Chihuahua during the recent revolution as a sample of the rest. The Diaz partisans captured the city of Chihuahua and held it for a few weeks in the fall of 1876. Their first act was to levy a forced loan, and \$3,500 was apportioned to the American banker as his share. He was at the time absent from the city on his hacienda (plantation). An armed guard was sent to collect it. As he had already paid considerable sums for the same purpose he thought that he had contributed his full share, and therefore he declined to pay. The guard made him a prisoner, and started with him to the city; but meanwhile the Lerdo forces had recaptured the place, and he was instead carried off to the mountains, and

notice was sent to his family that \$50,000 would be required for his ransom. He refused to advise his family to pay so dearly for his release so he was carried around with this roving band of revolutionists, from one mountain fastness to another, as they were driven about by the government troops, compelled to sleep on the bare ground in the cold mountain air, several times exposed to the fire of the enemy, and in imminent peril of his life, until, after thirty days of hardships, he was finally released upon the payment of the original sum demanded, \$3,500. This American, having suffered to the amount of about \$50,000 for forced loans and military exactions of various kinds by the last revolution, and having failed to obtain any recognition of his claim from the local authorities, made the journey to this city, a distance of over 1,200 miles overland, at the beginning of the present year, to make a direct appeal for redress to the general government. But after having spent five months in this capital in vain efforts, he returned to Chihuahua without any settlement.

In the fall of 1876, while the triangular contest for the presidency was going on in this country, an American sailing-vessel cleared from San Francisco with a cargo for Mexican ports. The first stopping place was Mazatlan, but in view of the revolutionary condition of the country she had instructions not to enter the harbor until advices were sent to her by the consignee on shore as to the peace of the city. She arrived off the harbor just at the time that the place had been surrendered by the Lerdo forces to those of Iglesias, and while these were in turn threatened by those of Diaz. Having signaled her arrival, she stood out to await instructions. But her movements had been noticed by the custom-house officials, who, fearing the city might change hands before *they* had an opportunity to collect the duties, sent a steam gunboat, which, with one other, constitutes the Mexican navy on the Pacific, to seize and bring her into port at once. The gunboat made her lie to, by a cannon-shot across her bow, and, contrary to the protest and remonstrance of the captain, with the American flag flying from her masthead on the high sea, she was seized and brought forcibly into the harbor, and her cargo unloaded in good season for the *interregnum* government to receive the duties. Against all these proceedings both the captain of the vessel and the American consul filed written protests. When a demand for reparation was made by our government, that of Mexico, after obtaining a report of the case from the local authorities, answered that it was informed that the Mexican gunboat, while navigating the coast, found the American vessel *becalmed* outside of the harbor of Mazatlan, and at the captain's request, and as a special favor to him, towed the vessel into port! And this is the only redress ever rendered for the seizure of an American vessel flying the national flag on the high sea.

Within a month after that event another American vessel was seized at the same port on an unwarranted pretext, and, notwithstanding the Treasury Department in this capital, which has supervision of the subject, ordered its unconditional release, the cargo, destined for foreign parts, was landed and held as confiscated; and a similar occurrence took place a few months afterward; and all redress has been refused for these outrages upon our commerce.

Last year the Diaz revolutionary chief in the State of Gaerrero, out of an avowed spirit of revenge, seized and attempted to confiscate the personal property and three valuable estates of an American merchant of Acapulco. The American consul at that port protested against his proceeding, and he was immediately thereafter arrested by an armed band of soldiers in a public street and thrown into prison, where he was kept for

two weeks, with the object, as the revolutionary general said, of frightening the consul into using more polite language toward him. The consul was arraigned in the court constituted by the general, upon an unfounded charge, and completely exonerated by his own judge. The Mexican Government restored the property of the American citizen, but has emphatically refused to render any redress or acknowledge any accountability for the arrest and imprisonment of the consul.

Crossing the continent from Acapulco to the mouth of the Rio Grande, we find that the same revolutionary exactions were suffered by American merchants at Matamoros. The Lerdo general in command, being cut off by the Diaz forces from all communication with and aid from the capital, was soon without money to pay his troops and keep up the defense of the place. Whereupon he had to resort to the usual expedient of forced loans. The first two were submitted to with as good grace as possible, but when the third came, following quick upon the others, some of the merchants found it difficult to raise the cash and refused to pay, which led the general to resort to vigorous measures. One American merchant, or rather small trader, quite an old man, was called upon for \$300, which he could not or did not pay, and he was seized by soldiers in the night and carried off to the outworks in front of the city, where a skirmish was going on with the revolutionists outside, and he was stood up on top of the earthworks exposed to the fire of the enemy, until the consul intervened and obtained his release. Another American merchant was levied upon for several thousand dollars, which he felt was unjust and unequal, in view of what he had already paid, so he declined and sought the protection of the consul, whose office happened to be in the same building.

But the consul's earnest endeavors were all in vain. Orders were issued to enforce the loan, and a guard of soldiers was sent to the establishment, and while the American flag was flying from the consul's staff on the building, and within reach of the cannon of an American gunboat in the river, the doors were broken open and the stock of goods carried off and sold at public auction "for a song." A member of this firm came to this capital a year ago to obtain some recognition of the claim for these damages, offering to take orders on the custom-house of Matamoros in payment, but he utterly failed to obtain any settlement.

I must close this list with only one other of the many cases which have been reported to this legation, and that a very recent one. An American trader, Mr. Walter Henry, who had been engaged in merchandising in the city of Chihuahua for many years, had suffered so much from the Diaz revolution, being compelled to pay in succession forced loans for \$2,500, \$300, and \$1,500, besides furnishing a Henry rifle, a pair of pistols, and a horse accoutered for the revolution, that he felt compelled to abandon that city and seek a more peaceful part of the country. So he selected the town of Saltillo, in Coahuila. He went to the United States and bought a new stock of goods. Leaving San Antonio, Tex., he came through the Mexican town of Piedras Negras, on the Rio Grande, passed his goods regularly through the custom-house at that place, and paid the duties to the collector. In doing so, it became known that he had on his person some \$400 in cash. He started into the interior with his train of goods, *en route* for Saltillo. Only a short distance out he was brutally murdered and robbed of all his money and his papers destroyed. When the collector at Piedras Negras heard of his murder and the destruction of his papers, he sent a guard forthwith to seize his goods as contraband. But the alcalde of the neighboring town of Zaragoza had taken possession of and sold to the amount of

\$1,000 of them to pay the funeral expenses of the murdered man. In the mean time the consul at Piedras Negras, hearing of the murder, went to the custom-house to obtain what information he could as to the amount and character of Henry's goods, with the object of taking possession of them for the benefit of his estate. He met the collector, who denied any knowledge of Henry or his goods having passed through the custom-house, and, upon examination, it appears that he had not returned any account of the money, but appropriated it to his own use; and now that Henry was dead and his papers destroyed, he proposed to conceal his own fraud by confiscating the goods.

These events took place within the past fifty days.

The foregoing cases illustrate the inconveniences to which American merchants in the interior of this country are at times subjected. I do not mean to convey the idea that all American merchants are thus treated, but there are few who have passed many years in the interior who cannot testify to these annoyances, in some shape, from their own experience.

Nor do I desire to have it understood that the general government or the better class of Mexican citizens approve of such conduct. But these occurrences are the regular incidents of each succeeding revolution. It is proper, however, to state that notwithstanding the supreme court of Mexico has decided in most explicit terms that forced loans and all similar military or executive levies are unconstitutional and unauthorized even in time of war, the Mexican Government has positively refused to enter into any treaty stipulation, or make any declaration or agreement, guaranteeing residents in the country against such unequal and unjust exactions.

To complete even a sketch of the evil commercial effects which Mexico is suffering from her revolutions, a brief reference to the last point mentioned is necessary.

3d. The incentive to, and facility for, contraband trade afforded by revolution and the derangement of business.

The first great need of a revolutionary chief is money, and one of the ways of raising it, in addition to forced loans, is to get possession of a seaport or a frontier town, and negotiate with the merchants for funds upon the admission of their goods at a heavy discount on the tariff. So, also, in times of revolution the authority and supervision of the general government over the custom-houses is much interfered with, and the officials in charge have greater opportunities for private arrangements with such merchants as indulge in the practice. The constant recurrence of civil disturbances in the country so unsettles customs morals as well as methods, that the enforcement of rigid rules and a thorough system of customs, collections is difficult even in the intervals of peace. The high tariff, in part caused by the revolutionary state of the treasury, is also a great incentive to illicit trade. Probably no government in the world, with the utmost vigilance, could prevent this kind of traffic, with a tariff which contains the high rates cited in the foregoing list.

The result is as might be expected. Smuggling is carried on over the frontier and along the sea-coast to such an extent as to almost bankrupt the national treasury and unsettle completely commercial values, reducing prices on many articles below the rates of duties, without even estimating the original cost. The evil has become so notorious and intolerable as to be acknowledged publicly by the government, and the honest merchants have been compelled to remonstrate against it in such terms, and ask for vigorous measures for its suppression, that they threaten to suspend orders for importations unless a check is placed upon

the illicit traffic. The minister of finance, in an interview which he had on the 3d ultimo with a committee of the supreme court, which waited upon him to obtain the payment of their salaries, referred them to the "scandalous contraband trade which, *besides ruining the legitimate commerce*, deprived the treasury of most important resources," and this commerce "was carried on not only on the northern frontier, but in other parts of the country."

It can be seen at once what effect such a state of affairs must have on legitimate commerce and on mercantile morals, and at what a disadvantage honest importers are placed in competition with the unconscionable dealers, who rapidly become expert in making terms with or deceiving the custom-house officials, or in evading the guards. My personal acquaintance with many of the merchants and manufacturers of Chicago leads me to the sure conclusion that they could not successfully compete in this illicit trade.

What I have written may in some degree account for "the astonishing fact" referred to in Señor Zamacona's address, that while the enterprise of the American merchant carries our trade to the far Indies and Australia, and while it is invading the republics of South America, it is passing by Mexico. It was an inexplicable fact to me, also, until a more intimate knowledge of the condition, legislation, and trade practices of this country presented the embarrassments which I have in part explained.

But the common inquiry and reply are, "Why cannot the American merchant successfully compete with the English, German, French, and Spanish merchants, who now control this trade?" In the first place, the question requires amendment, by the omission of the English merchants from the list, as they have almost completely withdrawn from the country, for much the same reason that the Americans cannot or do not enter it. There is not a single English house in the port of Vera Cruz; not an importing house, and only three English houses of all branches in this city; and, so far as I can learn, not exceeding six, all told, in the entire republic. English goods come to this country, but they are ordered from Manchester and Sheffield by German and other merchants. The import trade is principally in the hands of the Germans and Spaniards, mainly the former. The latter have great advantage in speaking the language and being of the same race as the controlling element of the country.

But the Germans have fairly earned their predominance by many years of patient study of the country and persistent application to the business. The Hamburg merchants establish their branches in various parts of Mexico, and send their educated youths out to serve an apprenticeship in the business and afterward assume the management of the branch houses. They become thoroughly familiar with the condition and practices of the country, and master the intricacies of the tariff and interior duties. Revolutions and changes of government do not disturb their equanimity. They become accustomed to "forced loans" and "extraordinary contributions." Notwithstanding the irregularities of the custom-house officials and the embarrassments of the contraband trade, they keep the "even tenor of their way," and usually (though not always) in middle or advanced life are able to go back to Germany with a competence. If the American merchants are willing to pursue the same policy and subject themselves to the same annoyances, I doubt not they will succeed likewise, although I have already referred to some of the advantages which are possessed by the former.

But commerce, like the human being who controls it, is susceptible to

temptation, and, though it can and often does triumph over difficulties, prefers to accept the offers which are most fair and the fields which are least hazardous. Mexico is our natural market; and the two countries should have more intimate commercial relations. But our merchants will continue to find other markets beyond the equator and on the opposite side of the globe, unless, 1st, Mexico is willing to liberalize its legislation and re-establish its credit, so as to make a direct railroad communication possible; 2d, modify its tariff and interior trade regulations; and, 3d, preserve a stable government, and enforce order and protection to life and property. When these are accomplished an unexampled era of prosperity and development will dawn upon this fair land, and the two republics will be bound together by the indissoluble bands of commercial and social reciprocity, which will not allow a disturbance of their peace or their national integrity.

While I have thus shown the obstacles to a large trade with this country, there is, nevertheless, a limited field which may be occupied by American merchants and manufacturers. The Mexican free list enables them to import engines, machinery, and agricultural implements, and to the extent that these are used our importers can successfully compete with those of Europe. A careful examination of the Mexican tariff will reveal some articles which may be introduced with profit; and even the goods which, owing to the high duties and charges, become luxuries in this market, can be sold to a limited extent. And I regard it as entirely feasible and safe for American manufacturers to combine their efforts in kindred branches, and establish in this city warehouses for the exhibition and sale of the products of their factories. In this way the local merchants and consumers will have a practical display of the superior merits of American goods and wares, and their sale can be gradually introduced and a permanent market created.

I am gratified to hear that there is a movement on foot in Chicago on the part of some of your business men to make an excursion to this city at an early day. I can promise them a most enjoyable trip. The country will deeply interest them, and all will be charmed with the magnificent scenery and delightful climate. And I doubt not the Mexican citizens, who have so highly appreciated the attentions and courtesies which your association so lavishly bestowed recently upon their official representative, will be glad of an opportunity to reciprocate your kindness. Whatever may be the impression of the visitors as to the possibility of a large and speedy commerce with Mexico, they can be assured of a hearty welcome and courteous treatment on the part of all its people.

For the information of the government, I forward this letter through the Department of State at Washington, and also inclose to it a copy of the same.

I am, &c.,

JOHN W. FOSTER.

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COMMERCIAL AND POSTAL RELATIONS WITH SOUTH
AMERICA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

IN RESPONSE TO

A resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 4th instant, asking information in relation to the commercial and postal intercourse between the United States and the countries of South America.

DECEMBER 18, 1878.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

JANUARY 14, 1879.—Recommitted to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

In response to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 4th instant, requesting the Secretary of State and the Postmaster-General to communicate to that House "any information received by them, or either of them, since the last session of Congress in relation to the commercial and postal intercourse between the United States and the countries of South America," the undersigned, Secretary of State, has the honor to inform the House of Representatives that he has this day, in compliance with a similar request contained in a resolution of the Senate of the 5th instant, transmitted to the President, for submission to that body, copies of dispatches recently received from the diplomatic agents of the United States accredited to the governments of South America, and other papers touching the subject of the resolution.

WM. M. EVARTS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 17, 1878.

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COMMERCIAL AND POSTAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AMERICA.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

TRANSMITTING

A report by Mr. J. W. Fralick in relation to the commercial and postal intercourse between the United States and the countries of South America.

DECEMBER 17, 1878.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

JANUARY 14, 1879.—Recommitted to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 16, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th instant, requesting the Secretary of State and the Postmaster-General to communicate to that body any information received by them, or either of them, since the last session of Congress in relation to the commercial and postal intercourse between the United States and the countries of South America, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a report received by this department on the 23d November last, from Mr. J. W. Fralick, agent of an association of merchants and manufacturers of Philadelphia, who, with letters of approval and commendation from the Secretary of State and the Postmaster-General, visited Brazil, Peru, Chili, and other South American states for the purpose of inquiring into the particulars of the postal service in those states, and of promoting the interests of the commerce of the United States with South America.

I also transmit a copy of a letter dated May 27, 1878, from Mr. Lorin Blodgett, of Philadelphia, chairman of "The Associated Industries of the United States," reporting the results of Mr. Fralick's mission to South America, so far as they were known at that date.

These documents furnish interesting information relative to the postal services of the South American states, their postal relations and connections with European countries, and the importance, in a business point of view, of improved facilities of steam communication between the United States and South America.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. KEY,
Postmaster-General.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Hon. DAVID M. KEY,
Postmaster-General:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the results of the mission to Brazil and the various countries of South America with which I was charged under authority of the Post-Office Department of October 12, and the accompanying letters of the honorable Secretary of State of November 1 and December 10, 1877, the objects of which, as stated in the letters of authority, were "to inquire into the particulars of the postal laws and regulations of those countries, that suitable measures may be taken, in the interest of commerce, to liberalize and perfect the mail communications between those countries and the United States, especially as regards the forwarding and delivery of correspondence at its destination without unnecessary delays or the imposition of additional postal charges."

Impressed with the importance of these objects, and aware of the great difficulties in the way of free postal and commercial communications with those countries, the most careful preparation was made for the execution of the specific duties committed to my charge, and arrangements were made especially to enforce attention to the advantages which would follow the acceptance, by those countries, of the principles of the Berne Postal Union. This was believed to be the most practical form which could be given to my efforts, and the first important step toward the opening of commercial relations of a direct and satisfactory character, and the subsequent experience of the mission fully confirmed this view. In fact, the heavy charges then imposed on correspondence with the non-treaty countries of South America constituted an almost insuperable difficulty with business men, particularly when contrasted with the low rates and prompt mail service afforded with European countries under the Berne Postal Union. Business men in both countries have found postal communications with South American states obstructed by many onerous considerations not occurring between the United States and Europe, nor in the commerce of Europe with South America—the worst of these being not so much in the excessive charge for postage, as in the want of any regular carriage of the mails, even by sailing-vessels, except by routes touching at remote countries of the continent before reaching the United States, and passing wholly through foreign hands.

The season of my departure being not favorable to visiting Brazil in the first instance, I proceeded, by way of Saint Louis and San Francisco, to the west coast of Mexico and Central America, receiving, both at Saint Louis and San Francisco, the strongest testimonials to the interest felt in the objects of the mission. The commercial authorities of these cities understood that, if successful, its results would be of great importance to their future commerce with those countries.

Though not technically embraced in the scope of my directions, I found the opportunity offered for investigation, on the west coast of Mexico and in Central America, with respect to the postal service there, and I therefore made efforts to obtain information at the ports of steamers' call, of Mazatlan, Manzanillo, and Acapulco, the results of which confirmed the impression that great changes were needed there, and that until they were effected the opportunity for commercial interchange at those ports could scarcely be said to be practicable.

The great cost of local postage, and the absence of facilities for sending mail-matter to the interior, had the effect to retain trade in the hands of those who had secured a monopoly of it, and to exclude citizens of the United States from any considerable participation in it. The actual rates paid were calculated on the basis of 25 cents for the quarter ounce, ex-

clusive of steamer rates. The detailed statement of these rates, with an intelligent statement of their commercial consequences, will be found in communications of Consuls Dieckmann at Manzanillo, and Sutter at Acapulco, herewith inclosed. These are matters of great importance to the people of the Pacific States particularly, whose intercourse should be much greater than it now is with the ports of that coast in Mexico and southward.

It is gratifying to learn that Mexico has, since the date of my visit, taken steps to enter the Postal Union, and to remove the restrictions and impediments referred to.

The states of Central America could not be made the subject of much investigation into postal matters; but, generally, the obstructive service and the cost and uncertainty of mail communication separate them to a great extent from contact with people from the United States and the influence naturally resulting. Unless direct efforts are made to bring them into measures now in progress to reform the postal service, much time may elapse before the difficulties are removed. At the Isthmus of Panama, which is in the jurisdiction of the Government of Colombia, very important results were attained in the direct line of the objects of the mission. The postal service there was found to be obstructed in the most remarkable manner: first, by the general use of the lower single rate of 10 grammes, or one-third of an ounce, instead of 15 grammes, or the half ounce; next, by the retention of all letters or mail-matter in the local offices "until called for or paid for—until they rot," in the expressive language of Consul Thorington; and, lastly, by the absence of any control or regulation, on the part of the Government of Colombia, as to the carriage of mail-matter southward from Panama. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company, an English corporation, is the only line of mail consequence on that coast southward from Panama, and it carries what it chooses, or rejects as it chooses as being unmailable or insufficiently paid; and it also collects its own postage in English stamps at the rate of 6 pence the 10 grammes for letters, or one shilling the half ounce. The transit of mails at the Isthmus is, in fact, wholly in the hands of the transit and steamship companies, delivering all mails to the American and British consuls, who are postal agents, and who separate the mail-matter, retaining what is for themselves, or to their care for officers or employés of the railroad and steamship companies, and placing all other matter in the local offices for delivery. It is there charged with a high delivery rate—10 cents for each 10 grammes, or 20 cents the half ounce—and retained until called for and paid for. The appended reports of Consul Thorington at Aspinwall, Consul Long at Panama, and particularly the valuable letter of Hon. F. W. Rice, formerly many years in the consular service in Spanish American countries, still more completely explain the conditions then prevailing. The attention given the objects of the mission at Panama was instrumental in calling the attention of the Colombian Government to the bad condition of this service, and soon after that government, by decree, abolished the delivery charges at four of the principal offices, Panama and Colon (Aspinwall) being the principal; and since that time other ameliorations and improvements are reported. It should be observed that the minimum rate of one-third of an ounce, or 10 grammes, instead of the half ounce, or 15 grammes, prevailed generally on the Isthmus and in Central America, as well as on all mail carriage southward. This had the effect to double the cost of half-ounce letters both for delivery at the Isthmus offices and for the mails to Ecuador, Peru, and Chili. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's charge of 6*d*. the single rate became one shilling on the half

ounce, and the delivery charge of 10 cents the single rate became 20 cents the half ounce. The total to or from Peru, including delivery, was, therefore, 54 cents. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company is also paid 3s. 6d. the pound weight for all mail-matter carried by the British Government.

No further inquiry was possible, at the date of my visit to Panama, into the postal administration of the United States of Colombia. It is probable that in all ports of that country substantially the same condition of the postal service prevails as at Panama, and I am now advised that the proper steps have been taken to become identified with the Postal Union, a preliminary decree and formal application having been made, directed to the proper authorities at Berne. With Ecuador the United States have for some years had a special postal treaty, which was not practically, however, of any value, because neither that government nor our own could carry the mails by sea to or from that country. But with the general adoption of the terms of the Union, the carrying lines by sea must conform to the general rules, and the result will be to equalize the rates to Ecuador. Postal access to that country is only possible at the port of Guayaquil, a port of call for the vessels of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

The most important state of the Pacific coast of South America, and the leading object of the mission, was Peru, which was reached February 18. It was evidently of the greatest importance to obtain the assent of this prominent and influential state to the Postal Union, since that would necessarily carry with it the concurrence of all the other states of the Pacific coast. There was, in fact, much to overcome in the position of Peru at that time; not only in the recent adverse action taken on the application of France and Germany, but in the sacrifice of revenue by remitting the existing delivery postage, and again in the possible increase of cost to Peru of the external service, for which they must rely on the one line of steamers belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. But a motive paramount to all these considerations eventually controlled the action of the government—a disposition to favor the wishes and influence of the United States, as against the long-continued ascendancy of European monopoly. The circumstances were from the outset encouraging, from the fact that both public officers and leading citizens appeared to regard the proposition in a broader light than as a mere question of postal reform, and rather a tender of new commercial relations and of friendship on the part of the United States. This feature of the negotiations was many times shown in the immediate interchange of suggestions, and it was fairly reflected in the official report of the progress and completion of the work forwarded to the State Department by the United States minister in Peru. After several weeks of delay necessarily incurred, the decree of acceptance of the Berne Postal Union was promulgated April 6, 1878. A copy of this decree, translated, will be found in the appendix.

The general influence of the negotiations while in progress in Peru was evident in the public discussions taking place in Bolivia and in Chili, and before my departure from Lima, on suggestion and with the support of leading officials and citizens of Peru, I addressed the secretary of foreign affairs of Bolivia, and also secretary of foreign affairs of Chili, to consider the proposition to enter the Postal Union, and had the great satisfaction of learning, before the conclusion of the negotiations in Peru, that the assent of Chili, at least, and probably of Bolivia, would be declared nearly simultaneously with that of Peru, being informed by a dispatch from the minister of foreign affairs in Chili, sent to the government, at (of?) Lima, and officially communicated to me, of the purpose of the

Government of Chili to decree the acceptance. The decree immediately followed, and information of the fact was forwarded to the United States at the same time with the announcement from Peru. The general effect of these proceedings was felt in all the countries of South America not then in the Union, as I subsequently learned in Uruguay and the Argentine Republic. Venezuela also took important steps in the same direction and has since become a member of the Union. The several notices of this general action are valuable as evidences of the friendly spirit shown toward propositions representing the wishes of the people and Government of the United States. It is also gratifying to be able to report that the most earnest congratulations were tendered me on the promulgation of the decree by representatives of each of the foreign governments having legations at Lima.

Notwithstanding the conclusion of the postal question in Chili, I visited that country directly from Lima, finding a general spirit of friendliness for the people of the United States and an earnest wish for closer commercial and business relations. The delay in getting the exact terms of the postal reform into practical operation was still an obstacle to be overcome, but the most liberal tenders of aid to a steam mail service from the United States were made. The present contract with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company for such service is at the rate of \$100,000 per year, and this measure of aid to a line from the United States is undoubtedly available both in Peru and in Chili.

Before leaving the consideration of the postal service on this coast, it is proper to state that the greatest interest and importance are everywhere recognized as belonging to it. The recent rapid advancement of all those countries is the creation of the mail steamer lines. Commerce has doubled in volume, and metropolitan cities, remarkable for their elegance, their high cultivation, and the spirit and intelligence of their inhabitants, have grown up under this influence. The introduction of the new rates of the Postal Union will still more develop and encourage the course on which these enterprising states have entered. The steamship fleet that has its rendezvous at Callao is very large, numbering fifty-two vessels, many of them of the heaviest tonnage known to the ocean mail service. It was a surprise to see vessels so large employed in a service supposed to be remote and unremunerative. The fleet had grown up from the small nucleus of two vessels originally ventured upon this now immense enterprise by an American ship-builder, William Wainwright, and had advanced steadily from this insignificant beginning as the demand for regular and certain and more frequent mails became a necessity of commerce. The entire mail service of the Pacific coast states to Europe by way of the Straits of Magellan, carrying with it a large portion of our own correspondence with these states, which is thus transported twice across the Atlantic before reaching destination, is conducted by the vessels of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, which receives a small sum from Ecuador, the large sum of \$116,000 per year from Peru, \$100,000 from Chili, and some small payment from the countries of the river Plate. In addition to these aids, the British postmaster-general accounts for all mail-matter carried to and from the west coast by this line at 3s. 6d. per pound weight, and it pays by direct contract, in other branches conducted by the vessels, nearly \$50,000 per annum more. Altogether, the mail compensation paid this line is about \$500,000 per annum. The mail and passenger service between the east and west coast of South America by way of the Straits of Magellan is almost wholly conducted by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and no other English line passes these straits. The steamers making the transit from the west go on to England and the Continent, touching

at the more important ports of the east coast again. Their business is so arranged as not to compete with the Royal Mail Steamship Company, which was the first established on the east coast, and yet retains control of the service to Rio Janeiro and the river Plate under a very large annual payment by the British Government.

The vessels of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company are many of them of the largest class, of 3,000 to 5,000 tons capacity,* and their time from Valparaiso to the river Plate is 13 days. All passage of the straits is semi-monthly, but from Valparaiso to Lima, and Lima to Panama, the service is weekly or oftener.

The postal service of the Argentine Republic has, until quite recently, been heavily burthened with the old rates of postage, constituting a very serious obstruction to the opening of business with the United States. Printed matter and pamphlets could scarcely be relied upon as available, but the charges proposed by my instructions had been anticipated before my arrival, the government having sent delegates to the conference at Paris, and having made preparations generally to enter the Postal Union. This subject had been taken up during my stay in Peru, and the most favorable views were expressed in regard to the proposals of the United States. This approval was shared by the highest authorities, as well as by leading commercial houses, the postmaster-general of the republic recommending the following up of the acceptance of the Berne treaty by a direct appropriation to aid an American mail-steamer line, a recommendation which was embodied in a special decree of the President directed to the body of Deputies, and notice was subsequently received, before I left Rio de Janeiro, from the United States minister, that the approval of that body had been given to aid such service, at least to the extent of \$25,000 per year. A like sum was also tendered by the merchants of Buenos Ayres, made up by subscriptions of \$5,000 each house, and to continue for a period of five years. To make these tenders of aid immediately available, it is only necessary to extend the line now running from New York to Rio de Janeiro, to the river Plate, and the addition of one steamship to that line will suffice for the purpose.

Upon reaching Rio Janeiro, I found that the government of that empire had already in terms adopted the Berne treaty, but, that, in many parts of the empire, several important seaports, the service had not been brought into actual operation.

The uniform requirements of the laws in the Spanish and other colonial governments of South America, have heretofore been to exact full postage on mere delivery, whether any postage accrued before reaching a local office or not. This long-standing habit is not easy to change, and therefore it will require time and patient effort to secure the actual administration of the free-delivery system in those countries.

In Brazil the postal service in Rio Janeiro and in some other of the large cities is well administered, but in the provinces and more remote interior it was scarcely yet come into operation. The external mail service of Brazil is very extensive and important, the several European governments appropriating liberally for their own lines, and all are aided to a greater or less extent by Brazil.

Much information was obtained in South America, from sources not readily accessible in the United States, bearing upon the manner in which the present great trade of European countries with South America has been built up, and some selection from this information may not be uncalled for in this report. It principally relates to steam lines, their

* The tonnage of some of these vessels is given as follows: John Elder, 5,016 tons; Iberia, 4,670 tons; Cotopaxi, 4,027 tons; Valparaiso, 3,574 tons; Aconcagua, 4,106 tons; Sorata, 4,600 tons; Galacia, 3,829 tons; Magellan, 3,800 tons.

inauguration, the compensation given them for mail service, by both the home government and by the several states of South America; and the permanent influence these enterprises, fostered and supported in this way, have had on the business interests of the governments concerned. The fact is apparent everywhere that the recent splendid growth of commercial cities, and the enterprise shown by the leading citizens of South American states, is due mainly to the influence of these lines of constant communication with the heart of Europe. Great efforts have been made to establish these lines on the part of the several European powers, and the results have in every case been entirely satisfactory. England had little valuable trade with those states until the purchase of the Wainwright line on the west coast, in 1844, and the conclusion of a contract for carriage of the mails with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, in 1845, from Panama to Valparaiso. The Royal Mail Steamship Company began its service in the West Indies a little earlier, and to Brazil at about the same time. And although the French were some years later in entering this field, their success has been equally marked with that of England; France being second, indeed, in the foreign trade of almost every state of South America. France has a liberal system of mail compensation by sea; the "Messageries Maritimes" having two lines to South America and the West Indies, both liberally paid by France for postal service, and employed with great activity in developing the commerce of countries these with France. Germany and Italy are now following in the same course, and emulating the success of those who were earlier in the field.

France renewed its contracts in 1875 with the "Messageries Maritimes" for a semi-monthly line from Havre to Brazil and the river Plate, 99,552 marine leagues, 298,656 miles, for 3,644,000 francs per annum (\$703,292), and at the same time renewed the West Indian contract, both semi-monthly, at about the same sum. A line to China and India is paid twice as much, and one to the United States about the same as that to Brazil.

It was everywhere made apparent that it rests with us to say whether the great mass of commercial exchanges of our neighboring countries southward shall remain in foreign hands or be controlled and conducted by ourselves. The governments and people of South America are our friends, and they are ready to come upon the closest personal relations with us. Convincing evidence of this is furnished in the fact that we are not only placed upon an equal footing with other nations in the matter of ocean postal service by the tender of an appropriation as large as any we may decide to make for this purpose—the usual arrangement—but are admitted to exceptional relations of confidence by the provision for the very liberal compensation of \$125,000 per annum for a period of ten years, proffered through the favor of the imperial executive department in advance of any official action whatever upon our part, but contingent upon the payment of a like compensation by the Government of the United States. The advance is made with the assurance that the Brazilian House of Deputies when it meets in December next will approve of what the executive has done, and with the reasonable expectation that this proffer of aid from the government to an enterprise of such evident mutual benefit, so urgently demanded by the immediate and growing exigencies of commerce, will be met in a corresponding spirit of enlightened progress upon our part. It is scarcely possible that this mail service will be paid by the Brazilian Government permanently, if not recognized at all by our government.

The American line, which was in operation from the United States to Rio de Janeiro, awakened the liveliest interest on the River Plate as

well as in Brazil, the belief being general that the number of vessels would be increased so as to extend the line to the River Plate at least, and probably go through the straits to the west coast. No possible measure could so strengthen the United States in those countries as the official recognition and establishment of such a line. The mere putting on of vessels without such recognition would be considered as a temporary measure only, certain to be soon discontinued.

At present we are in a position of almost positive discourtesy toward Brazil by the failure of the passage of the bill authorizing the establishment of the mail routes between the two countries, and the proposed contract for the service, and it is difficult to give any satisfactory explanation of the facts.

Certainly a great opportunity for commercial advancement is offered to us at the present time in those neighboring states of our western hemisphere—the opportunity to enter markets equal in maritime commerce to the largest of the transatlantic world, on terms of peculiar preference and favor, if we do so in what, to them at least, appears the only appropriate way, namely, in our national capacity, with steamers bearing our flag and carrying the mails under contract with our own government.

We are at least relieved from humiliating dependence on other countries, and particularly on those whose interests might be construed to be adverse to any opening of these markets to our trade. It is not possible to meet the commercial wants of South America, or of the United States, by the establishment of a single line of mail steamers from the United States.

The magnitude of our business, in which ten or twelve lines from Europe have been engaged, will require many vessels, and a reasonable distribution of the service to points where the heavy exchanges of flour and provisions outward, and coffee, rubber, wool, hides, dye-woods, &c., make a certain business.

The Mississippi Valley, from which the products of our toil are wanted, should equally divide the commerce with the East, with its varied manufactures equally in demand.

The European lines are none of them less than semi-monthly, and a service at least as frequent can alone answer this (the?) purpose of this trade, already offered, in the prompt response required to fill orders. Nor can vessels of less capacity than those now in use serve this trade, either on the grounds of economy of freight carriage, or in competition with European vessels now in service.

A number of communications and documents of value and significance for reference in regard to the objects of the mission will be found in the appendix.

In conclusion, I have to acknowledge the most uniform kindness and courtesy of government officers, both our own and the authorities of the countries visited, and of leading business men in all the commercial points—favours offered, as I have at all times felt, as an acknowledgment of the respect and friendly feeling everywhere existing toward the people and Government of the United States.

Trusting that the very important duties of inquiry and negotiation with which I was charged will prove to have been prosecuted with some measure of success, and that the endeavor on the part of the Government of the United States, in the interests of a more intimate and satisfactory commercial and social intercourse with those neighboring countries, may result in substantial and lasting benefit to all concerned, this report is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. W. FRALICK.

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APPENDIX.

STEAMSHIP FLEETS OF THE PACIFIC COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

The principal steamship service of the Pacific coast of South America is conducted by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company (English), which has in this immediate service, inclusive of its extension through the Straits to Lisbon and to England, the following-named vessels:

	Tons.		Tons.
Aconcaagua	4,106	John Elder	4,151
Amazonas	2,020	Liguria	4,666
Araucania	3,088	Lima	1,803
Arequipa	1,329	Lontue	1,645
Ayacucho	2,200	Lusitania	3,825
Britannia	4,128	Magellan	2,856
Bolivia	1,925	Oroya	1,596
Callao	1,062	Pacific	2,008
Chili	1,750	Panama	2,008
Chimborazo	3,846	Patagonia	2,866
Colombia	2,200	Payta	1,800
Coquimbo	1,975	Peru	1,400
Cordillena	2,860	Potosi	4,218
Cotopaxi	4,027	Quito	800
Cuzco	3,845	Santa Rosa	2,000
Galicia	3,829	Santiago	1,500
Garonne	3,870	Sorata	4,013
Guayaquil	750	Supé	432
Huacho	449	Tabaguilla	240
Iberia	4,670	Talca	700
Illimani	4,023	Truxillo	1,500
Ilo	1,793	Valdevia	1,975
Islay	1,587	Valparaiso	3,574

The largest of these vessels, including all of 3,800 tons capacity and over, are employed in a fortnightly line between Callao, Valparaiso, and Liverpool, sailing on every alternate Thursday from Callao, and every alternate Wednesday from Valparaiso and Liverpool. On leaving the west coast, these steamers call at Punta Arenas in the Straits, and at Montevideo, Rio Janerio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo (in Spain), Bordeaux, and Liverpool.

The Callao and Valparaiso line runs semi-weekly, sailing from each extremity every Wednesday and Saturday, calling at twenty intermediate ports, including the shipping ports for nitrate and guano, in Bolivia and Southern Peru.

The Valparaiso, Callao, and Panama lines leave Valparaiso semi-weekly, and leave Callao for Panama and Panama in return weekly, calling at all important points in Ecuador and Northern Peru.

Through bills of lading and passenger tickets are issued to and from the west coast and the United States in connection with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad Company; also, in connection with the following companies to and from Europe and the west coast, via the Isthmus of Panama, namely: The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, West India and Pacific Steamship Company, the Compagnie General Transatlantique; also to Central American and Mexican ports, and San Francisco, on the west coast. The Atlas Steamship Company and the Hamburg-American line connect with some of the vessels at Colon (Aspinwall) to carry the freights and passengers brought up the coast by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

The Compañia Sud America de Vapores has the following vessels on the west coast:

	Tons.		Tons.
Amazonas	1,373	Itala	
Loa	1,010	Rimac	
Lontue	1,121		

These vessels run in connection with the Pacific Steamship Navigation Company's vessels between Valparaiso and Callao.

10 COMMERCIAL AND POSTAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE

STEAMSHIP FLEETS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

The Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company (English). The oldest of these lines has the following-named vessels in this service:

	Tons.		Tons.
Arno	757	Minho	1,491
Belize	590	Mondego	1,540
Corsica	681	Moselle	1,093
Dee	1,208	Neva	1,882
Don	2,406	Nile	1,642
Douro	1,785	Para	2,406
Ebro	853	Severn	1,119
Eider	1,018	Tagus	1,892
Elbe	1,773	Tasmania	1,547
Essequibo	1,341	Tybee	974
Guadiana	1,597	Tyne	1,207
Laone	1,068		

A considerable share of this fleet now runs in the trade of the West Indies, and does not extend to the Brazilian coast. These vessels are inferior in capacity and appointments to the newer lines.

The Compagnie des Chargeurs Rennis (French) has the following vessels in a line from Havre to the River Plate:

	Tons.		Tons.
Belgrave	1,054	Villa de Bahia	817
Henry IV	963	Ville de Rio Janeiro	817
Rizadavia	1,778	Villa dos Santos	817
San Martin	1,743		

The Bordes line from Bordeaux (French) has fifteen steamers irregularly in this trade, namely:

	Tons.		Tons.
Aconagua	691	Tarapaca	692
Adolphe	675	Valentia	723
Alexandre	683	Valparaiso	1,230
Pacifique	851	and others.	

The Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Steam Navigation Company (English) has the following large fleet, chiefly in the trade of the east coast, but with some voyages to the west coast and to the West Indies and Mexico:

	Tons.		Tons.
Archimides	900	Humboldt	905
Biela	1,401	Lalande	679
Calderon	660	Laplace	901
Camorens	660	Liebnitz	1,485
Canova	602	Masklyne	1,678
Cervantes	698	Memling	673
Delambre	988	Memnon	833
Donati	947	Newton	838
Euclid	995	Olbers	1,389
Galileo	1,446	Ptolemy	758
Gassendi	801	Rubens	1,267
Halley	995	Thales	965
Hévelius	1,682	Vandyck	1,008

This is usually known as Lamport & Holt's line, and it is more widely distributed than any other, but chiefly on the east coast.

The Hamburg-American line, or lines, affords the following list of fine vessels, a few of which go to South America and the West Indies:

	Tons.		Tons.
Allemania	1,766	Pomerania	2,105
Cimbria	1,857	Rhenania	2,117
Cyclop	783	Silesia	1,900
Franconia	2,111	Suavia	2,454
Frisia	1,982	Thuringia	1,886
Gellert	2,394	Vandalia	1,945
Herder	2,313	Vulcan	745
Holsatia	1,847	Westphalia	1,945
Lessing	2,360	Wieland	2,385
Lotharingia	715		

The West India and Pacific Steamship Company (English) has the following vessels irregularly in the trade of the West Indies and South America :

	Tons.		Tons.
American	1,369	Connecticut.....	1,103
Andean	1,375	Cuban	845
Australian	1,699	Haytian	1,400
Bolivian	1,577	Jamaican	1,227
Californian	1,287	Venezuelan.....	1,691
Caribbean	1,186	West Indian.....	1,278
Chilian	1,367		

The Messageries Maritimes (French) has a large fleet of fine vessels, a few of which are engaged in South American trade.

The Compagnie Général Transatlantique (French) has a large fleet, chiefly in trade with Atlantic ports of the United States and the West Indies.

The Companhia de Navigacio de Vavor de Pernambuco (Brazilian) has five small vessels in coastwise Brazilian trade.

The Amazon Steam Navigation Company (English) has a fleet of ten or twelve steamers, a part of which are for river navigation only, while a part run from Liverpool to Para.

NOTICE OF POSTAL REFORM IN CHILI.

The public attention was promptly given to the propositions supposed to be brought for the consideration of Chili, and the following, from the Chilian Times, gives a cordial approval of the postal duties of the mission, with criticisms on its commercial objects :

[Chilian Times, Valparaiso, Saturday, March 9, 1878.]

“The Postal Union, as it is now called, now embraces nearly all nations of any importance. First established between England and the United States, it has speedily been entered into by the other European powers, until its action is almost universal.

“The plan upon which it is organized is so simple and perfectly just toward all its members that, where once properly explained and understood, there has been an eager desire to join. The idea is to establish entirely uniform rates of postage all over the world. For instance, five cents paid on a letter weighing not more than half an ounce, at San Francisco, will insure the delivery of said letter, without any additional charge whatever, in St. Petersburg, or Cairo, or Calcutta, or at whatever place may be within the Union, and *vice versa*.

“The plan has now been in operation for three years and a half, and is found to work splendidly. It was feared that the postal revenues would decline, but quite the contrary has been the case. Cheap postage has been found to stimulate communication to such an extent that in all cases it has been found to pay.”

“The Panama Star, from which we quote the foregoing, announces that Mr. J. W. Fralick, the postal commissioner from the United States to the South American republics and Brazil, was to leave Panama for the south on the 9th February ultimo.

“It is very much to be hoped that he will find the different governments which he will visit ready and willing to avail themselves of the great advantages to be secured by membership of the Postal Union, which will tend very materially to the improvement of trade, especially with the United States. After visiting Peru, the commissioner will come to Chili and then proceed via the straits to Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rio, in which latter place he will perfect the arrangements for the projected steamship line between New York and Brazil.

“One of the principal difficulties in the way of closer commercial relationship between the two divisions of the continent is that of communication, and thus the prudence of the first step taken to direct trade into the desired channel, in appointing a commission to obtain postal reform, cannot be doubted.

“Speaking for Chili, we believe Mr. Fralick will find every disposition existing on the part of the authorities to meet his views, always providing he does not require money; and probably he will meet with equal success in the other republics. But, though we wish the movement every success, and have unlimited faith in Yankee enterprise, we are of the opinion the competition with which European merchants are threatened will not be of a character likely to cause them a moment's uneasiness, at all events until there is a radical reform effected in the tariff of the United States.

“‘It is humiliating,’ said Mr. Fralick, when interviewed concerning his commission, ‘to find that, as the great advances in steam navigation are perfected and become universal, we are no longer equal to Europe, but have lost our standing altogether as a maritime nation; and that while England and Germany have steam lines to various ports of South America, the United States ‘are without a single flag floating in those waters.’ Mr. Fralick might have added another fact yet more humiliating, namely, that the line between this port and Boston, owned by Americans, and the only one

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trading to the northern continent, is sailed under the flag of their chief rival—England. The fiscal restrictions that compel the adoption of such a course must be injurious to commerce, whatever protectionists may say to the contrary, and so long as they continue in force real competition will be impossible with nations enjoying a more liberal tariff. Nothing can be said against American manufactures, but it remains to be seen whether foreigners will prefer paying a higher price for them than for European products of equal merit. In the mean time, we wish Mr. Fralick every success in his mission, and hope his stay on Chilian soil will be both agreeable to himself and profitable to his country."

Repeated notices, in the same broad and liberal spirit, appeared in other Chilian papers, especially in the *El Mercurio*, a flourishing daily paper now in the 41st year of of continuous publication.

[Translation of article in *La Opinion Nacional* of April 4, 1878.]

"By letter of 24 March, the Government of Chili has adhered to the postal treaty of Berne.

"Coincident with this resolution, and probably the cause of it, the announcement is made in the newspapers of that republic that the special commission from the United States charged to negotiate this adhesion with several South American states will soon arrive there.

"The lines we quote from a periodical of Valparaiso complete the notices in this respect.

"They are as follows:

"Mr. J. W. Fralick, commissioner of the United States Government to make postal regulations with the South American republics and Brazil, has lately arrived at Panama, to continue his voyage farther south in fulfillment of his mission.

"It will be well, while expecting so useful a guest, to prepare everything here, in order that on account of some insignificant though perhaps insuperable constitutional reason nothing may occur to prevent the conclusion of a postal arrangement.

"Mr. Fralick, who travels as agent of the United States, has the mission to prepare the way for the entrance of the South American countries to the Postal Union, which now embraces nearly all the European continent, India, Egypt, the United States, and Canada.

"He will visit Peru and Chili, and touching at Magallane's will continue his journey to Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rio Janeiro, to pass from there to England, while other commissioners visit Colombia, Venezuela, Central America, and Mexico.

"In eight months Mr. Fralick hopes to return to the United States to report to his government. The treaty being concluded for the said entrance of Chili to the Postal Union, a letter may be sent thence prepaid to any of the states of the union without being subject to any charge in the country of receipt, and *vice versa*."

"We know also that the Government of Bolivia has decided to give a favorable reception to this important reform.

"Among so much, we have not the satisfaction to say that this subject has reached a definitive result in Peru, although it has been under discussion for more than a month.

"It is necessary for us to give the example, and how much we can congratulate ourselves to have taken part in a convention of universal progress."

The following notice of the appointment of a commissioner by the Peruvian Government to negotiate for the postal question of the Republic of Peru in the Postal Union upon the basis of the Berne treaty appeared in *La Opinion Nacional* of February 26, 1878:

[Translation.]

"*Postal Convention*.—We are informed that Señor Don Mariano Felipe Paz Soldan has been named special agent of the Government of Peru to negotiate with the representative of the United States, Mr. W. Fralick, the new postal convention, upon the basis of the treaty of Berne.

"We approve this nomination, but we would ask that there be associated with the Peruvian negotiator the director of posts, and a merchant of this place.

"This commission, so organized, would better fulfil its purpose."

At the Isthmus of Panama, the expectations formed as to reforms in the postal service at that point, resulting from my visit, are expressed in the following, from the *Panama Star* and *Herald* of February 5, 1878:

"Let us hope that the presence of the postal commission from the United States will lead to a reform of the present very unsatisfactory state of the postal service upon this isthmus. Let us have it explained why people are called upon to pay a local charge for the delivery of letters of ten cents the single rate, or twice the postage between here and New York or San Francisco. In short, we hope to have several things made *lucid* and understandable. More anon."

Commercial and postal notices at the river Plate.

The objects of the mission received the most favorable notices from the press and public in Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; the postal question being less important, however, as the Argentine Republic had already decided on its course in joining the Postal Union.

The papers of Montevideo of May 24 and 25, 1878, *La Tribuna*, *El Sigo*, and *La Revista Mercantil*, of those dates, gave extended editorial notices of the tender by the United States, as it was understood, of new and improved commercial relations. Not only were the usual suggestions of mutual benefits to the two countries repeated, but special emphasis was also given to the renewal of a commerce, once large and valuable, through the establishment of an American line of steamers.

In Buenos Ayres, the several journals of June 18 and 19, 1878, contain extended and favorable notices; the *Herald* and *Standard* published in English, and *La Tribuna*, *El Nacion*, and others, in Spanish. The *Herald* of June 12 has the following:

"The United States commission in Buenos Ayres.

"The wonderful impulse given to manufacturing interests in the United States during the last fifteen years has forced manufacturers to go beyond the limits of their own country for a market; and in pursuance of this policy, South America, which has been little regarded by commerce and trade, has become a point of considerable interest.

"These objects were brought to the attention of the United States Government, which most earnestly entered into co-operation with these important commercial interests, and created a commission authorized to represent the United States Government in arranging postal conventions, and charged with studying the countries of this continent with a view of gathering information which should serve as a reliable guide for the aroused enterprise referred to above. * * * This commission crossed the United States to San Francisco *en route* down the Pacific coast; and everywhere they and their mission received the greatest attention, the press and public engaging earnestly in discussing the commercial invasion of new territory. After having visited the west coast, this commission arrived at the river Plate, spent some time in Montevideo, and is now in our city. The methods of procedure are indicated more or less clearly in what we have already said. The primary object is to secure direct steam communication between the United States and the Plate. The importance of this has several times been urged by us."

From the same paper of an earlier date we cite an appropriate reference to the commercial condition of that country, with suggestions as to the interests of the United States:

"It would seem that the United States were becoming conscious of a like discovery; and we note with pleasure that the State Department has forwarded to the diplomatic and consular corps a circular note, requesting immediate and continuous data upon all industrial and commercial matters, with a view to more intimate commercial relations. This comes none too soon, if the United States would secure such a share of commerce as her industry and enterprise would warrant. Europe has already discovered that we have a land of inexhaustible fertility, unmeasured and unknown resources. Great Britain sends out five steamship lines, France three, Germany two Italy one; and these have brought since 1863, when this republic really became a nation, full 400,000 immigrants, and averaging in imports and exports a hundred million yearly. Excepting an occasional visit from a gunboat, the United States flag is never seen floating from a steamship in these waters; and the commerce between the two great republics of their respective continents is carried on by a small fleet of sailing-vessels; a condition of affairs which can only exist while the commercial public of the United States remain ignorant of their opportunities.

"There (are?) at this moment promising openings for a more extended commerce between the republics of the north and south; the one having an unlimited supply of produce required by the other, while the manufacturing industries of the United States would here find a large and profitable market."

The greatest surprise is expressed that this magnificent republic, whose capital, Buenos Ayres, is a city of 270,000 inhabitants, graced with stately structures, furnished with all that luxury or art has to give, which has great ocean steamers in her port, and a hundred flags flying from ships across the sea, should be so little known to the people and business of the United States.

The proposition referred to in the following notice was approved by the Argentine Congress, and it stands as a tender of aid available at any time to an American steamer line.

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The Buenos Ayres Herald of June 13, 1878, says:

"The American minister, General Osborne, has been in conference with the President Avellaneda concerning the improvement of postal and commercial intercourse between this republic and the United States, which is said to have been pleasant and satisfactory. There is a standing proposition to give to a steamship service of this kind \$25,000 per annum, and the President signified his intention of sending a message to Congress recommending its reaffirmation, and this will probably be done to-day or to-morrow."

Also, the following, from the Buenos Ayres Standard:

"General Osborne, United States minister, had an audience on Monday with President Avellaneda, for the purpose of establishing a line of steamers between New York and this city."

STEAMSHIP SERVICE OF THE RIVER PLATE, AS ANNOUNCED IN 1878.

The actual steamship service of the river Plate, as announced by the several companies in the public journals of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, was as follows, about June and July, 1878:

The Pacific Steam Navigation announces semi-monthly service both ways, or to Europe and to the Pacific coast, making departures at seven days' interval, one way or the other. Eight of its largest vessels are named.

The Royal Steam Packet Company announces semi-monthly service, calling at Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Vigo, Antwerp, and Southampton.

The Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Company (Lamport & Holt's Line) announces departures at intervals of three to five days only from Buenos Ayres; some vessels go up to Parana to load; nearly all take Antwerp on their way to Liverpool, although some go via New York to Liverpool.

The North German Lloyd announces a line from Bremen, with the Graf Bismarck, Kron Prinz, Wilhelm, and others of its best vessels. The Bismarck is 2,600 tons.

The Charguier Rennis (French) announces a monthly line, with nine steamers in service in July, 1878, two in addition to Lloyd's list of January, 1878, viz, the Porterie and Buenos Ayres. This line runs by way of Rio Janeiro and Teneriffe to Havre.

The Compagnie Messageries Maritimes announces a semi-monthly line from Bordeaux via Vigo, Lisbon, Dakar, and Brazilian ports to the river Plate. Vessels—Hoogly, Equateur, &c.

The Societé Generale Transportes Maritimes announces a monthly service to and from the river Plate, Rio Janeiro, Barcelona, Marseilles, Genoa, and Naples, employing twelve steamers, La France, and others.

Italian line from Genoa and Naples, G. Lavarellas, semi-monthly, employing ten vessels, viz:

	Tons.		Tons.
Aquila	948	Fra Francisco	499
Columbo	1,315	Liguria	583
Cristoforo	850	Nord America	1,273
Europa	1,316	Probo	584
Fijogua	842	Sud America	1,265

The Allan Line, semi-monthly, does not employ all its vessels in this trade, but the following are announced as running between Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and the river Plate, in January, 1878:

	Tons.		Tons.
Sardinian	4,376	Caprian	2,737
Polynesian	3,983	Nestorian	2,465
Circassian	3,723	Austrian	2,458
Samaritan	3,946	Canadian	2,400
Moravian	3,326	Manitoban	2,394
Nova Scotian	3,305	Phœnician	2,356
Peruvian	3,038	Waldensian	2,255
Bulgarian	3,000	Columbian	1,517
Scandinavian	2,880	Newfoundland	919
Prussian	2,794	Arcadian	900
Hibernian	2,752		

Several local lines are also announced, the most important being to Rio Janeiro; others up the river Parana, and other rivers.

PUBLIC NOTICES OF THE COMMISSION AND ITS OBJECTS, AND OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS OF ITS RESULTS.

The Panama Star and Herald in its issue of February 9th, 1878, has the following editorial notice, which represents the views of intelligent residents there as to the reforms to be effected in postal affairs:

"The Postal Union, as it is called, now embraces nearly all nations of any importance. First established between England and the United States, it has speedily been entered into by the other European powers until its action is almost universal.

"The plan upon which it is organized is so simple and perfectly just toward all its members that where once properly explained and understood, there has been an eager desire to join. The idea is to establish entirely uniform rates of postage all over the world. For instance, five cents paid on a letter weighing not more than half an ounce, at San Francisco, will insure delivery of said letter without any additional charge whatever in St. Petersburg or Cairo, or Calcutta, or at whatever place may be within the Union, or *vice versa*. The plan has now been in operation for two years or more and is found to work perfectly. It was feared that the postal revenues would decline, but quite the contrary has been the case. Cheap postage has been found to stimulate communication to such an extent that in all cases it has been found to pay.

"Mr. J. W. Fralick, the commissioner from the United States to the South American republics and Brazil, will leave Panama for the south to-morrow, the 9th instant, and it is very much to be hoped that he will find the different governments which he will visit ready and willing to avail themselves of the great advantages to be secured by membership of the Postal Union."

POSTAGE RATES IN MEXICO.

The following communication from U. S. Vice-Consul Dieckerman, was forwarded to Panama and thence to Callao; it shows the extremely obstructive rates then charged in Mexico:

U. S. CONSULATE AT MANZANILLO, MEXICO,

February 16, 1878.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to hand you inclosed a report on the commercial relations of this port, containing also some ideas in regard to directing the trade of this coast with the United States.

The imports of Manzanillo in 1868 amounted to about ten millions of dollars per annum; since that time it has diminished gradually, owing to the lack of enterprise and the partial way of doing business on the part of the German merchants. To-day the import trade has come to such a point that without obtaining reductions on duties the merchant has no chance to make money. Goods imported from the United States, which are always accompanied by certified invoices, cannot have these privileges. At present the Government of Mexico does not receive the full import duties.

Inclosed I beg leave to hand you a copy of the Mexican postage rates. You will observe that twenty-five cents on a simple $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce letter is rather high, more so if you will consider the mail service between the United States and Mexico is done entirely by American steamers. Letters prepaid in the United States, and brought to this port by American steamers, are subjected to the tariff for the simple service of receiving them and delivering them at the post-office.

Yours, very truly,

J. H. DIECKMAN,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

Hon. JOHN WM. FRALICK,
United States Commissioner.

Mexican postage rates.

Letters.	Rates.	Letters.	Rates.	Letters.	Rates.	Letters.	Rates.
<i>Ounces.</i>		<i>Ounces.</i>		<i>Ounces.</i>		<i>Ounces.</i>	
$\frac{1}{4}$	\$0 25	$\frac{1}{4}$	\$1 50	$\frac{1}{4}$	\$2 75	$\frac{1}{4}$	\$4 00
$\frac{1}{2}$	0 35	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 60	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 85	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 10
$\frac{3}{4}$	0 50	$\frac{3}{4}$	1 75	$\frac{3}{4}$	3 00	$\frac{3}{4}$	4 25
1	0 60	1	1 85	1	3 10	1	4 35
$1\frac{1}{4}$	0 75	$1\frac{1}{4}$	2 00	$1\frac{1}{4}$	3 25	$1\frac{1}{4}$	4 50
$1\frac{1}{2}$	0 85	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2 10	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3 35	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4 60
$1\frac{3}{4}$	1 00	$1\frac{3}{4}$	2 25	$1\frac{3}{4}$	3 50	$1\frac{3}{4}$	4 75
2	1 10	2	2 35	2	3 60	2	4 85
$2\frac{1}{4}$	1 25	$2\frac{1}{4}$	2 50	$2\frac{1}{4}$	3 75	$2\frac{1}{4}$	5 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$	1 35	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2 60	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3 85	10	5 10

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United States Consul John A. Sutter, jr., writes from Acapulco as follows :

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Acapulco, February 7, 1878.

SIR: In obedience to your wishes, expressed to me on your way through this port on the 26th ultimo, I now have the honor to make to you some observations relative to our postal and commercial relations with the west coast of Mexico in general and this consulate in particular.

Mails from the United States find their way to the west coast of Mexico by San Francisco, Panama, or by Vera Cruz overland.

The United States is the only country having a postal convention with Mexico.

The Mexican postage rates are very onerous to the public, so much so that poor people cannot afford to write many letters, the rate for a letter weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce being for 12 leagues 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and for distances beyond 12 leagues 25 cents. The necessity of a revision of the entire postal system is felt by all intelligent people. The rates for letters weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce for 12 leagues should be reduced to 5 cents, and for distances beyond 12 leagues to 10 cents, and in all probability the government would gain by such a reduction.

Postal communication throughout the country, for the want of wagons and railroads, is very slow, and not always to be relied upon—it is true often on account of circumstances beyond the control of the department. Although a letter or a package, at the request of the remittant, is registered, and a receipt is given for the same for the consideration of \$1, the postmaster is not responsible for the same. If no accident happens, and the parcel is safely delivered, the party to whom the letter or parcel is directed signs a receipt, which is returned to the post-office it came from and given to the remittant.

Mexican postage-stamps, sold to the public at a certain post-office, can be received only at this same office, which marks them, previous (?) to their issue, with the local stamp, say "Acapulco" or "Mexico." At no other post-office can a letter be franked with them.

Post-office money-orders are not known.

In the United States Mexican stamps do not appear to be generally known, probably in most cases the postmasters not being aware of the existing postal convention.

Letters from the west coast of Europe are generally forwarded by merchants to their correspondents at New York or San Francisco, to be franked with United States stamps.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN A. SUTTER, JR.,
United States Consul.

Hon. J. W. FRALICK,
United States Postal Commissioner.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES
AND POSTAL AGENCY AT PANAMA,
February 8, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with your request for information upon postal matters between the United States and South America and at Panama, I beg to say that at the present time there is no postal treaty or convention existing between the United States and the west coast republics of South America, with the exception of Ecuador, concluded May 9, 1871, which provides for an exchange of mails between the two countries by the ordinary means of communication via the Isthmus of Panama.

Notwithstanding the absence of postal treaties and conventions, the exchange and transmission of mails between the United States and the west coast republics of South America has (at least for the past eight years) been prompt and regular, owing their regularity and prompt dispatch to the efficiency, care, and attention of foreign postal agents on the Isthmus of Panama. All mail-matter from the United States for the west coast republics are made up and dispatched from the post-offices at New York and San Francisco.

Mails from New York.

The mails from New York are dispatched on the 15th and 30th or 31st of each month, by one of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's ships, to Colon (Aspinwall), where, on their arrival, that portion of them destined for the South Pacific are delivered to the British postal agent, who, on the same or following day, forwards them to Panama, where they are received by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and forwarded by one of their steamers to their destination or the ports of destination.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers arriving on the 9th and 24th of each month at Colon, and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamers leaving Panama on the same or following day, the New York mails for the South Pacific have never, to my knowledge, been delayed on the Isthmus.

Mails for Central America and Panama.

The mails from New York for Central America and Panama are, upon their arrival at Colon, immediately forwarded by the Panama Railroad Company to this agency; that portion for Central America being sent to the several postal agencies in Panama, with the exception of the correspondence for Salvador, which is forwarded direct from this agency to the ports of Liberstad, La Union, and Acapulco.

The mails from New York for Panama, upon their receipt, are immediately distributed as follows: We retain all our own mail-matter and that for the consulate and postal agency, likewise all matter addressed to our care destined for the diplomatic, consular, and naval officers and employés of the United States; also, we retain, wholly independent of the local postal authorities, all mail-matter destined for points *outside* the territory of Colombia. All other mail-matter for Panama, &c., is delivered to the postmaster at Panama for delivery to the parties addressed, for which service the Colombian postal laws require him to collect ten cents for each ten-grammes letter and ten cents for each additional ten grammes—a charge unwillingly paid by some, but a very small charge compared with the demands (of?) South and Central American republics for local or interior postage.

The complaints are many and often of irregularities, detention, and mismanagement of postal affairs throughout Colombia, and especially in the post-office at Panama; but I can assure you that it is much better conducted than formerly.

Mails from the South Pacific and Panama.

The mail-matter from the west coast of South America for the United States, as well as from Central America, passes through this agency; that from the south being received from the British postal agent in Panama, mostly in closed bags, and forwarded as received. All local mail-matter for New York, San Francisco, &c., and a large amount of correspondence for Europe via New York, is mailed at this agency, and without exception has been forwarded promptly to destination. We send four mails a month to New York, namely: two per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers, 1st and 13th, and two per Atlas Steamship Company's steamers, 10th or 11th and 25th of each month; also two to San Francisco and Mexican ports per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers, 9th and 24th of each month.

The transportation of mails and all mail service between Panama and Valparaiso, Chili, is performed by and entirely in control of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. The steamers of this company also convey all the British mails between Panama and the ports on the South Pacific.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company are subsidized by the different South American republics to carry the intermediate mails, but to what extent I cannot say.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers carry the mails between Panama and Central America and Mexico, receiving a subsidy from each of the republics for this service; how much I cannot say.

Thus far negotiations for postal conventions with Chili, Peru, and Colombia have been unsuccessful. It is to be hoped, however, that improved postal facilities will soon be established, and that each of those countries will soon adhere to and adopt the rates of the General Postal Union.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OWEN M. LONG,
United States Consul and Postal Agent.

Hon. JOHN W. FRALICK,
United States Commissioner, &c.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT COLON, ASPINWALL,
UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA, SOUTH AMERICA,
February 8, 1878.

SIR: As requested by you yesterday, I take this early occasion to state the condition of postal matters at this port, and may add on this Isthmus.

The United States furnish mail-matter to this point through the New York post-office. The mails are brought to this port by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers, and to this consulate in sealed bags addressed to the United States consul. The consul assort the mail, and retains all mail-matter addressed to him, his family, or to his care for other parties, and the mail for the employés of the Panama Railroad Company, the Pacific Mail Company, &c., which he delivers from his office. All other mail-matter is then passed over to the local postmaster, who receives it and charges ten cents per half ounce on letter-matter for its delivery, without any regard to what has been paid elsewhere.

The Government of Colombia nor the State of Panama has paid nothing for the transportation or handling of mails thus passed over to them. Letters thus received by

them remain on their hands until called for and paid for until they rot—not forwarded or returned. No dead-letter-office system prevails that I am aware of. Letters between this port and Panama and intermediate points go to and fro free, at the expense and under the care of the Panama Railroad Company, and are free to native and foreigners.

Letters and printed matter, I believe, should be delivered free from this consulate to the person or persons addressed when coming from the United States, the Colombian Government having no interest or responsibility in the matter, and being at no expense for transportation or delivery; and why the postmaster at this point should receive a letter from my hand and pass it at once to the person for whom it is intended and exact and receive ten cents for that little duty, when full postage has been paid in the United States for that service, I am at a loss to understand. Formerly they had some care and expense, before the railway existed, in transportation, and now they have none.

I hope you will properly lay this subject before the authorities at Washington, so that we may be relieved of this burdensome exaction.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES THORINGTON.

HON. J. W. FRALICK,
United States Commissioner.

PANAMA, February 5, 1878.

DEAR SIR: Impressed with your intelligence upon all matters pertaining to the circumstances under which the mails are actually dispatched from the United States to the South American States, I would respectfully ask you to embody in writing any information you may be in possession of to aid me in making a report to the Post-Office Department at Washington.

I would also ask your opinion in reference to the present commercial obstructions existing between the United States and the countries of South America.

The control of steamship lines and other avenues of communication are at present almost wholly in English, German, and French hands; therefore I desire your views in reference to the establishment of new lines running from San Francisco to Valparaiso, and New Orleans to Colon, United States of Colombia.

Also in relation to a line from the east coast to Brazilian ports, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and through the Straits of Magellan around to Valparaiso.

Any information you may be pleased to give me in reference to the above will greatly oblige.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. W. FRALICK.

HON. FRANCIS W. RICE.

PANAMA, February 7, 1878.

DEAR SIR: Your flattering note of the 5th was received the same day.

In regard to your request for information on postal matters between the United States and South America, &c., I will say that all United States mail-matter for this Isthmus and the South American States is dispatched from the New York office and comes forward on the Pacific Steamship Company's vessels. Letters of half an ounce, as you know, or less, pay five cents each; correspondingly for each additional half ounce, or if a fraction over half an ounce, ten cents to Panama. The mail-matter is brought here from Colon (Aspinwall), after weighing and taking consular receipts or vouchers for it, by the Panama Railroad, and delivered to the United States consul. He has the privilege, from the Colombian Government, of opening the sacks and taking therefrom all matter addressed to himself and family; all in his care for naval or other officers of the United States Government; all letters for outside of Colombian territory, and all registered letters. He must turn over the balance to the national post-office here. The postmaster here, although his government pays no portion of the carriage between New York and his office of mail matter, demands, for the simple delivery of a ten-gramme letter at the post-office counter—not at your place of business or at your residence—ten cents, and ten cents for each additional ten grammes; a charge that is very unwillingly paid by the business community and others, and which to me seems to be quite too much. A box at the post-office here costs the additional sum of \$4.50 a year, which is not high, considering how dear everything is in Panama.

The mails for the South American States are made up in New York and delivered to the British vice-consul in Colon, who forwards them here for delivery to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's vessels. These letters pay seventeen cents each in New York for a single rate. The postmaster at New York incloses a letter-bill, giving the weight, which, after being verified by the British vice-consul, is forwarded to the general post-office in London.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company, in lieu of its former subvention, receives from the post-office in London at the rate of one shilling and six pence (say thirty-six

cents) per ounce for letters, three pence per pound for newspapers, and five pence per pound for other printed matter. The Pacific Steamship Company also receives some small sums from one or two of the South American States for entering and dropping the mails at small ports, or gets exemptions from port charges, &c., making in the whole quite a large amount yearly, but how much I do not know.

The United States mails for Central America from New York are brought by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to Colon, thence to Panama by rail, and delivered to the consul, who sorts them and forwards them by the Central American Line to their destination, or rather to the ports of their destination. All European letters from Europe go forward by the same conveyance.

Mail-matter, on getting into the ports of Central America, is charged at high rates for carriage into the interior; I believe as high as twenty cents for a single rate.

Postage is, in the interior of Colombia, from one place to another and from the coast, collected at the rate of ten cents for ten grammes. From one post-office to another in the same State, half rates. If letters are certified to contain valuables, such as bonds, bank-notes, &c., and do not weigh over twenty grammes (two-thirds of an ounce), they pay fifty cents for a single rate, and ten cents for each addition fifteen grammes.

Great care should be taken in mailing letters in the United States for South America that the full postage is paid. The fraction of a hair's weight over the rate subjects the letter to be sent to Washington, when, after examination, it is returned to the writer marked "underpaid."

I believe this covers all you ask from me in regard to postal matters.

Yours, respectfully,

FRANCIS W. RICE.

COMMISSIONER TO THE SOUTH AMERICAN STATES AND BRAZIL.

The following is the Spanish text of a notice of the commission and its objects, appearing in "La Estrella," the only Spanish paper of the Isthmus, on February 8, 1878 from which it was widely copied in the South American papers:

[La Estrella, February 8, 1878.]

La Union Postal, así llamada, comprende ya muchas naciones respectables. Originaria entre los Estados Unidos e Inglaterra hace dos años, ha ido creciendo en importancia, utilidad i eficacia, de manera que hoy todos los países que conocen su sencillísimo método e inapreciables ventajas, se desviven por ingresar en ella. El porte de una carta senalla entre dos naciones cualesquiera de la Union por grande que sea la distancia que las separe, es de solo cinco centavos.

El Señor J. W. Fralick, comisionado de los Estados Unidos á las Repúblicas de Sud America i el Brazil, partirá de Panama el 9, i es de esperar, en bien del progreso de estos países, que sus gobiernos se persuadirán á ingresar en la Union Postal despues que, merced á las esplicaciones del Señor Fralick, se impongan del *modus operandi* de ella.

[Translation of the above.—La Estrella (the Star), February 8, 1878.]

The Postal Union, so called, already comprises many important nations. Originating between the United States and England two years ago, it has gone on increasing in importance, utility, and efficacy so that now all countries that understand its very simple method and inestimable advantages are anxious to enter it. The postage on a single letter between any two nations of the Union, no matter how great the distance that separates them, is only five cents.

Mr. J. W. Fralick, commissioner of the United States to the republics of South America and Brazil, will leave Panama on the 9th, and it is to be hoped, in the interest of the progress of these countries, that their governments will be persuaded to enter the Postal Union after they have, through the explanations of Mr. Fralick, become acquainted with its *modus operandi*.

POSTAL AGENTS AT THE ISTHMUS.

The several consuls of foreign countries are, in most cases, postal agents at the Isthmus; and particularly the following, at Panama:

England.—H. Mallet.

United States of America.—Owen M. Long.

Nicaragua } .—James Boyd.

Guatemala }

Salvador.—Gregorio Miro.

Costa Rica.—Francisco Huetado.

Honduras.—V. A. Yarr.

At Colon, Aspinwall:

England.—R. C. Crampton.

United States.—James Thorington.

OFFICIAL AND OTHER NOTICES IN PERU.

[From *La Opinion Nacional*, February 23, 1878.—Translation.]

The article taken by us yesterday from the "Star and Herald," with other information communicated by American journals now at hand, as well as private information, fully confirm the official mission which, among other and important objects, brings to Peru the commission presided over by Mr. Fralick.

The Government of the Union has understood the necessity of closer relations with the republics of South America and especially with Peru; and accepting the initiative of large capitalists, wishes to prepare the ground for such results by negotiating with our government a postal convention, embracing the liberal principles of the Berne Postal Treaty, in which nearly all European and American countries have now joined.

This object alone is one of the greatest importance, and it deserves to be adopted at once by our government, since questions of this class represent progress in the path of administrative reform.

But there is also something claiming especial study. The postal convention is the beginning of greater combinations, among the results of which will be the establishment of new steamship companies, railroads, and other industrial enterprises, giving safe and profitable employment to the surplus capital existing in the United States, and available for mercantile enterprises.

It is of urgent importance that our government should take the matter into consideration as soon as possible, and conclude all the preliminary arrangements. For this purpose, we suggest that a committee be appointed in which the government and the mercantile community be represented with full power to treat with Mr. Fralick in the shortest time possible; and until the sanction of Congress be obtained, which we consider possible, to avail ourselves of the new postal system, notwithstanding the shortness of time for the execution of the resolutions.

The foresight of the government in these matters relieves us of the necessity to urge a matter that admits of no delay. The mode we propose, besides being the most convenient, will hasten and simplify the proceedings necessary to reach a definite conclusion.

[From *La Opinion Nacional*, March 18, 1878.—Translation.]

The commission presided over by Mr. Fralick, and which, as our readers know, has come to Peru with the double mission of celebrating with the government a postal treaty, and also to enter into business relations with our merchants giving employment to American capital, has inaugurated its labors with splendid success.

We are assured that his excellency the President is willing to give all possible facilities both in his capacity as chief magistrate and as a private citizen, and to this effect has informed him of his desire to accept the Berne treaty, and also to give him the requisite protection in examining the mines of Peru.

We therefore hope that we will soon adopt the reforms that now exist in the postal systems of the civilized world, and that our commerce, based on national production, may receive a wonderful impulse.

DECREES OF THE PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT.

The following decrees, dated April 6, 1878, were promulgated by publication in *El Peruano* of April 11th and subsequent dates.

[Translation.]

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—ADHESION OF PERU TO THE POSTAL TREATY OF BERNE.

LIMA, April 6, 1878.

Seeing that it is expedient, and taking into consideration that it is convenient to the interests of the republic to attend to and facilitate the postal relations with all other countries; and exercising the powers granted by article I of the treaty forming a general Postal Union, signed at Berne October 9, 1874, it is declared that the Government of Peru gives its adhesion to said treaty; and to carry this into effect it authorizes the minister plenipotentiary of the republic in France to take all measures that this incorporation demands, giving him full powers for the said purpose and the necessary instructions.

Communicate this and publish it.

ROSPIGLIOSI.

LIMA, April 6, 1878.

The Government of Peru having, by decree of this date, joined the general postal treaty signed at Berne October 9, 1874, and acceding to the invitation of the *chargé d'affaires* of France, made in the name of his government, I appoint as delegate of

Peru to the postal congress, which, conformably to article 18 of said treaty, will meet at Paris May 1 of this year, Señor John Mariano de Goyoneche, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of France.

Instructions will be sent and necessary powers given.

Communicate this to the French legation and publish it.

ROSPIGLIOSO.

POSTAL CONDITION OF ECUADOR.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Guayaquil, February 28, 1878.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find an abstract of the postal treaty between this republic and the United States, and also a portion of the statistics of the export and import trade between this and other countries.

You can form an idea of the commerce of Ecuador during the year 1877. *One hundred steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company*, thirty-three sailing-vessels of foreign nations, and twenty-eight national, have entered and cleared from this port; but I regret to say *not one of our flag*. My opinion is that a line of steamers between Panama and Callao would be well received, not only in Ecuador but also on this whole coast, as it would assist and increase at the same time the commerce between the United States and these republics.

Hoping that your mission in Peru has proved successful, and with kind remembrances to your companions, I remain,

Yours, respectfully,

PHANOR M. EDER,
United States Consul.

Hon. JOHN W. FRALICK,
United States Commissioner.

POSTAL TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR,
MADE IN THE YEAR 1871.

The obligation of the Ecuadorian Government is to forward the correspondence from the Republic of Ecuador to Panama and the United States Government, and the United States Government, on her part, is obliged to carry said correspondence forward to the United States, and *vice versa*. The postage charged from the United States to any part of the Republic of Ecuador is twenty cents American coin.

All printed papers, such as circulars, newspapers, music notes, catalogues, &c., from the Republic of Ecuador to the United States, are free of postage; and from the United States to Ecuador, two cents are charged on the above for a single newspaper, increasing its postage according to the weight.

The *exports* from Ecuador during the year 1871 have been \$5,623,844 Ecuadorian currency, of which \$1,055,500 went to the United States; and the *imports*, \$6,602,510 Ecuadorian currency, of which \$845,417 came from the United States. Most of the exports to the United States went to the port of New York, and only a small portion to San Francisco.

PHANOR M. EDER,
United States Consul.

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Philadelphia, May 27, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the results so far attained by the mission undertaken under the auspices of this association for the purpose of removing the postal and commercial obstructions found to exist, restricting the free communication with Central and South American States, which has become a necessity with our business interests.

In December last the objects of this movement had the favor to receive the approval expressed in your annual report, and in your letter or commission to our agent, M. Fralick, he was authorized to present your approval and recommendation of his mission to the postal authorities of such of those States as he might visit, with the hope that they might be induced to join in postal reforms. With this object he and his associates proceeded by way of San Francisco, intending to reach all the countries of the west coast, and to bring them all, if possible, to adopt the rates and regulations of the Berne Postal Union.

At the ports of Mazatlan, Manzanillo, and Acapulco, on the west coast of Mexico, the commission found the obstructions of the local postal service extreme. A scale of local-delivery charges exists, ranging from 25 cents on a quarter-ounce letter to five dollars for a 10-ounce letter, additional to any and all charges for sea transportation either way; and, as no opportunity would ordinarily exist for the proper information

of the person addressed, or the payment of such rates by persons not well known, the most of such correspondence remains undelivered. Prepayment is also required before such letters can be forwarded to interior towns, or moved in any way from one post-office to another. The accompanying table of these local rates, as prepared by the United States vice-consul at Manzanillo, is respectfully referred to, and the statement is made that at other points the local rates are the same in all cases.—(See table, page — of appendix to foregoing report.)

A generally similar condition was found to exist in the States of Central America, though the commission did not stop at any point in those States long enough to obtain an exact schedule.

At Panama, also, the commission found the same local charges, and a similarly obstructive postal system, although the charges for simple delivery were less than those of Mexican ports. At Panama, and on the Isthmus generally, the charges on delivery were 10 cents for 10 grammes, a third of an ounce, and 20 cents for 15 grammes (the half ounce), the single-letter standard being 10 grammes and not the half ounce of our system.

It should be observed here that at all the ports and in all the countries visited, from Mexico southward, the single-letter rate is not the half ounce or 15 grammes, but one-fourth of an ounce in Mexico and one-third of an ounce or 10 grammes in Central and South America. The former French minimum of 10 grammes is everywhere the single rate, and the basis of postal charges in those countries, and, therefore, prepayment on the basis of the half ounce as the single rate, does not answer the requirement of their law, and being underpaid, they are charged with large additions on that account.

It will undoubtedly require time to secure conformity to this half-ounce single rate even after the adoption of the Berne treaty.

The actual practice at the Isthmus at the time of the visit of our agents in February last is shown in the accompanying notes from United States Consul Thorington, at Colon, Aspinwall, and in the statement of Hon. F. W. Rice, long resident at Panama. In both cases prepayment for delivery of 10 cents for 10 grammes, and 20 cents for 15 grammes, or the half ounce, was required without regard to paid rates for sea carriage or Isthmus transit, neither being a charge on the Colombian Government.—(See letters of Messrs. Thorington and Rice, pages —, appendix to foregoing report.)

The urgent remonstrances then made by our agents and others, and the publicity given to these excessive charges and to the object of this visit in removing them, undoubtedly led to the issue of a decree soon afterward by the Colombian Government, releasing the local charges at Panama, at Aspinwall, and at two other ports of transit in the State of Panama.

We are not yet advised of further action by the Colombian Government, or by Mexico, in the direction of releasing postal charges of this character, but it is presumed that they cannot long resist the reforms now specifically adopted by Peru, Bolivia, and Chili, and soon, by all the South American States, to be adopted and made permanent.

The State of Ecuador has a treaty of agreement with the United States accepting modified postal rates, which is scarcely operative so long as the transit agencies are under the control of neither country, but after other States shall have entered the Berne Union, the rates to and from Ecuador must be made to conform to all others. No special effort was, therefore, made with that country.

Peru presented far the most important field for effort, as the largest commercial State of the west coast, and the headquarters of the steamship lines of communication in all directions.

Great efforts had, at intervals in the last three years, been made by Germany, France, and Italy to induce Peru to consent to the conditions of the Berne Postal Union, but up to the time of the arrival of our agents these efforts had wholly failed. The English Government had, as we are advised, taken no action in favor of the treaty, and its most powerful commercial corporation on that coast, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, steadily and vigorously resisted it when proposed and pressed by this commission.

The work was, however, undertaken with energy and spirit by Mr. Fralick, and the warm personal interest of leading citizens of Peru was secured at the outset. It was pressed as a demand of the business and commercial interests both of Peru and of the United States, and as a measure from which great mutual benefits were anticipated. The success which attended these efforts is ascribed by Mr. Fralick to these distinctive features of the case: The loss of revenue resulting to Peru, and the possible necessity for the execution of new contracts for mail service with the British steam lines of that coast, being compensated by the increase of direct trade with the United States.

The progress of these negotiations was duly reported to us, and on April 12 it was announced by cable that the decree of the Government of Peru was made public, definitively accepting the terms of the Berne Postal Union. After this acceptance shall be

promulgated from Berne, the reduced rates will become obligatory on other nations and on the transit countries and carrying lines.

We are informed by the commission that the concurrence of the Bolivian Government was nearly simultaneous with that of Peru, application having been made to them from Lima, and urged upon them by leading citizens of Peru, as well as by our commissioners, in the interest of new and enlarged business relations with the United States.

The same influences were enlisted as to Chili, and the press of that country reported the mission and its objects while at work at Lima, and urged an immediate concurrence by the Chilean Government. It is reported to us that this has been given, but the details have not been furnished us, though daily expected from our commissioner, who is now at Valparaiso.

There appears to be no reasonable doubt that all the South American countries will avail themselves of the general interest created by these commercial movements, and in view of their expected benefits, conform their postal laws to the universal demand for the liberal policy of the Berne Union. It is expected that little effort will be necessary in Chili, but in the Argentine Republic and Uruguay the obstacles are greater, and the control held by the British steamer lines is similar to that long existing in Peru.

We believe that the present circumstances are especially favorable to the entire completion of the work of liberalizing the postal service in all the countries of Central and South America, and we beg that your department will relax none of the efforts heretofore made or authorized until this is fully done. All these countries are keenly alive to the anticipated benefits of new and direct trade with the United States, and they welcome any overtures we have made in that direction.

We repeat that at present, and until these reforms are effected, the opening of general business with non-treaty countries is practically impossible; not half the mail-matter sent in either direction, though charged with excessive prepaid rates, is actually received by the parties to whom it is addressed, and the cost of correspondence alone, in many cases of our positive knowledge, has caused the breaking up and discontinuance of business arrangements which would otherwise have been carried on extensively. The obstructive character of the charges on and beyond the Isthmus of Panama, are especially noticeable in the exaction of lower single rates than the half ounce, as the quarter ounce in Mexico, and the 10 grammes or $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce in all South American countries. Not aware that those are the single rates, letter-postage is paid here only on the half-ounce basis, and therefore rarely or never fully prepaid, thus failing to secure delivery.

We respectfully suggest that some provision be made, even temporarily, to avoid the rejection in our delivery offices of South America matter heavily charged or imperfectly prepaid. The public interests appear to require the adoption of liberal measures until the complete acceptance of the Berne regulations shall remove all difficulty.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

LORIN BLODGETT,

Chairman Export Commission, Associated Industries of United States.

Hon. D. M. KEY,
Postmaster-General.

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ARKANSAS HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A report upon the Arkansas Hot Springs Reservation.

JANUARY 15, 1879.—Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

FEBRUARY 10, 1879.—Ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 7, 1879.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, of December 4, 1878, I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the Hot Springs, in Arkansas:

During the period from October 1, 1877, to November 30, 1878, the entire collections amounted to the sum of \$6,930 and were derived exclusively from water-rents, the same being assessed at the rate of \$5 per month for each bath-tub in use—nothing having been collected for taxes or ground-rents.

During the same period the sum of \$2,869.10 has been expended for compensation of the superintendent; \$110 to F. C. Stearns, for care of papers of the Hot Springs Commission; \$45.50 for rent of room for the same; and \$75 for cleaning that portion of the Hot Springs Creek which runs through the reservation; leaving an unexpended balance of \$3,830.40. These expenditures were made by my direction, and are authorized by the general provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1877. (See Pamphlet Laws, 1876-'77, pages 378 and 380.)

The detailed statement of receipts and expenditures by the superintendent is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully, &c.

C. SCHURZ,
Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

Statement of collections, disbursements, and deposits by the superintendent of Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas, from October 1, 1877, to November 30, 1878.

Date.		For what.	Rate.	Tubs.	Amount.	Monthly.
1877.						
October....	D. B. Elliott & Co.....	Water-rent.....	\$5 00	40	\$200 00	
	Huffman & Hamilton.....	do.....	5 00	18	90 00	
	C. E. Maurice.....	do.....	5 00	16	80 00	
	H. M. Rector, jr.....	do.....	5 00	34	170 00	
	Weir & George.....	do.....	5 00	13	65 00	
	D. Ballentine.....	do.....	5 00	12	60 00	
November..	D. B. Elliott & Co.....	do.....	5 00	40	200 00	\$65 00
	Huffman & Hamilton.....	do.....	5 00	18	90 00	
	C. E. Maurice.....	do.....	5 00	16	80 00	
	H. M. Rector, jr.....	do.....	5 00	34	170 00	
	Weir & George.....	do.....	5 00	13	65 00	
	D. Ballentine.....	do.....	5 00	12	60 00	
December..	D. B. Elliott & Co.....	do.....	5 00	30	150 00	65 00
	Huffman & Hamilton.....	do.....	5 00	13	65 00	
	C. E. Maurice.....	do.....	5 00	16	80 00	
	H. M. Rector, jr.....	do.....	5 00	25	125 00	
	Weir & George.....	do.....	5 00	8	40 00	
	D. Ballentine.....	do.....	5 00	12	60 00	
1878.						520 00
January....	H. M. Rector, jr.....	do.....	5 00	25	125 00	
	C. E. Maurice.....	do.....	5 00	16	80 00	
	D. Ballentine.....	do.....	5 00	12	60 00	
	Huffman & Hamilton.....	do.....	5 00	13	65 00	
	Weir & George.....	do.....	5 00	8	40 00	
	D. B. Elliott & Co.....	do.....	5 00	30	150 00	
	*Annie M. Bloxam, one-third month.....	do.....	5 00	12	20 00	
February..	Annie M. Bloxam.....	do.....	5 00	12	60 00	540 00
	C. E. Maurice.....	do.....	5 00	16	80 00	
	H. M. Rector, jr.....	do.....	5 00	31	155 00	
	D. B. Elliott & Co.....	do.....	5 00	40	200 00	
	Huffman & Hamilton.....	do.....	5 00	18	90 00	
	Weir & George.....	do.....	5 00	13	65 00	
	D. Ballentine.....	do.....	5 00	12	60 00	
March.....	Annie M. Bloxam.....	do.....	5 00	12	60 00	710 00
	D. Ballentine.....	do.....	5 00	12	60 00	
	†C. E. Maurice.....	do.....	5 00	16	80 00	
	†Weir & George.....	do.....	5 00	13	65 00	
	†Huffman & Hamilton.....	do.....	5 00	18	90 00	
	D. B. Elliott & Co.....	do.....	5 00	40	200 00	
	H. M. Rector, jr.....	do.....	5 00	31	155 00	
April.....	Annie M. Bloxam.....	do.....	5 00	12	60 00	710 00
	D. Ballentine.....	do.....	5 00	12	60 00	
	H. M. Rector, jr.....	do.....	5 00	31	155 00	
	D. B. Elliott & Co.....	do.....	5 00	40	200 00	
May.....	Annie M. Bloxam.....	do.....	5 00	12	60 00	475 00
	D. Ballentine.....	do.....	5 00	12	60 00	
	D. B. Elliott & Co.....	do.....	5 00	40	200 00	
	H. M. Rector, jr.....	do.....	5 00	31	155 00	
June.....	Annie M. Bloxam.....	do.....	5 00	12	60 00	475 00
	D. Ballentine.....	do.....	5 00	12	60 00	
	H. M. Rector, jr.....	do.....	5 00	31	155 00	
	‡C. U. Rockafellow, one-half month.....	do.....	5 00	12	30 00	
	‡Fox, Toben & Co., one-half month.....	do.....	5 00	8	20 00	
	D. B. Elliott & Co.....	do.....	5 00	35	175 00	
July.....	Annie M. Bloxam.....	do.....	5 00	12	60 00	500 00
	C. U. Rockafellow.....	do.....	5 00	12	60 00	
	D. Ballentine.....	do.....	5 00	12	60 00	
	Fox, Toben & Co.....	do.....	5 00	8	40 00	
	H. M. Rector, jr.....	do.....	5 00	31	155 00	
	D. B. Elliott & Co.....	do.....	5 00	28	140 00	
August....	Fox, Toben & Co.....	do.....	5 00	8	40 00	515 00
	Annie M. Bloxam.....	do.....	5 00	12	60 00	
	C. U. Rockafellow.....	do.....	5 00	12	60 00	
	D. Ballentine.....	do.....	5 00	12	60 00	
	D. B. Elliott & Co.....	do.....	5 00	28	140 00	
	H. M. Rector, jr.....	do.....	5 00	20	100 00	
	§C. E. Maurice.....	do.....	5 00	12	60 00	
						520 00

* This bath-house reopened January 20, 1878.

† These three bath-houses destroyed by fire March 3, 1878.

‡ New bath-house opened June 15, 1878.

§ New bath-house opened August 1, 1878.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

3

Statement of collections, disbursements, and deposits, &c.—Continued.

Date.		For what.	Rate.	Tubs.	Amount.	Monthly.
1878.						
September.	Fox, Toben & Co	Water-rent.....	\$5 00	8	\$40 00	
	Annie M. Bloxam	do.	5 00	3	15 00	
	C. U. Rockafellow	do.	5 00	6	30 00	
	D. Ballentine	do.	5 00	7	35 00	
	D. B. Elliott & Co	do.	5 00	5	25 00	
	C. E. Maurice	do.	5 00	12	60 00	
	H. M. Rector, jr.	do.	5 00	3	15 00	
						\$220 00
October....	Fox, Toben & Co	do.	5 00	8	40 00	
	Annie M. Bloxam	do.	5 00	3	15 00	
	D. B. Elliot & Co	do.	5 00	5	25 00	
	D. Ballentine	do.	5 00	7	35 00	
	C. E. Maurice	do.	5 00	6	30 00	
	C. U. Rockafellow	do.	5 00	6	30 00	
	H. M. Rector, jr.	do.	5 00	1	5 00	
						180 00
November.	D. B. Elliott & Co	do.	5 00	10	50 00	
	D. Ballentine	do.	5 00	7	35 00	
	C. U. Rockafellow	do.	5 00	6	30 00	
	Annie M. Bloxam	do.	5 00	3	15 00	
	C. E. Maurice	do.	5 00	6	30 00	
	Fox, Toben & Co	do.	5 00	8	40 00	
	H. M. Rector, jr.	do.	5 00	7	35 00	
						235 00
	Total					6, 850 00

Disbursements and deposits.

Date.		No. of cer- tificate.	Amount.	Monthly.
1877.				
Dec. 5	Deposited in the Merchants' National Bank, Little Rock, per certificate.	2939	\$1, 330 00	
6	Deposited as above.....	2940	170 00	
1878.				\$1, 500 00
Jan. 10	do.	2975	680 00	
17	do.	2979	40 00	
28	do.	2989	150 00	
				870 00
Feb. 9	do.	3000	500 00	
15	do.	3008	100 00	
22	do.	3022	130 00	
				730 00
Mar. 11	do.	3041		
Apr. 8	do.	3069	275 00	
10	do.	3070	200 00	
				475 00
May 5	do.	3112	320 00	
11	do.	3117	155 00	
				475 00
June 10	do.	3155	275 00	
29	Paid F. C. Stearns for care of Hot Springs Commission papers from May 20 to June 30, at \$2 per day.		80 00	
29	Paid H. A. Whittington for rent of room for same from May 20 to June 30.		33 00	
29	Amount expended for cleaning Hot Springs Creek on the reservation.		75 00	
				463 00
July 6	Deposited as above.....	3178	412 00	
25	do.	3201	97 50	
25	Paid F. C. Stearns, as above, from July 1 to 15, at \$2 per day....		30 00	
25	Paid H. A. Whittington, as above.....		12 50	
				552 00
Aug. 7	Deposited as above.....	3215	220 00	
16	do.	3223	300 00	
				520 00
Sept. 25	do.	3266		220 00
Oct. 19	do.	3302		180 00
Nov. 14	do.	3338		235 00
	Total			6, 930 00

DUPLICATION OF SURVEYS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

CONCERNING

Duplication of the surveys of the Mississippi River by the Coast Survey.

JANUARY 15, 1879.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 10, 1879.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives, for the consideration of the Committee on Appropriations, copy of a letter from the Chief of Engineers, dated the 2d instant, inclosing copy of a communication from Maj. C. B. Comstock, Corps of Engineers, in regard to the duplication of the War Department survey of the Mississippi River by the Coast Survey.

GEO. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., January 2, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith copy of a communication from Major Comstock, of the Engineers, relative to duplication of the War Department survey of the Mississippi River by the Coast Survey.

The law of Congress under which this department is surveying the Mississippi River and the law making appropriations for the Coast Survey of that river are correctly quoted by Major Comstock, but they are not necessarily in conflict. The latter (the coast) survey is limited by the terms of the law to "the head of ship navigation or tidal influence," while the Engineer Department survey is, by the terms of the law, a survey "of the Mississippi River and its tributaries."

While the southward limit of the Engineer Department survey is not limited by the law making appropriations for it, the survey of the river

by the Coast Survey above "the head of ship navigation or tidal influence" is not warranted by law. Major Comstock very properly suggests that the limit provided by the law for the Coast Survey is in the vicinity of New Orleans (say New Orleans), since the Mississippi above that point cannot be considered a tidal river, and ships, steam or sail, rarely go above it, so that it may be considered as "the head of ship navigation." The term "head of ship navigation" cannot, of course, refer to steamboat navigation, for that would carry the coast survey into the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, near the northern limit of the United States, and over those portions of the river which have been in many river and harbor acts of appropriation other than the act before cited, assigned to this department for survey and improvement.

The Coast Survey, under date of October 21 last, reported that its parties have during the last year been surveying the Mississippi River in the vicinities of Donaldsonville, La., Natchez, Vicksburg, and Greenville, Miss., and Helena, Ark.

Helena, Ark., the place mentioned by Major Comstock as the present locality both of the Coast Survey and of the Engineer Department survey of the Mississippi, is, following the course of the river, nearly seven hundred miles above New Orleans, "the head of ship navigation or tidal influence."

It should be added that the Engineer Department survey of the Mississippi River has been, for some years, carried on by officers of the Corps of Engineers, under specific appropriations made by Congress therefor, in view of the preparation of plans by this department for the improvement of the navigation of the river, and the protection of its alluvion against floods. The maps of the survey embrace all the information that Coast Survey maps exhibit, and much other information which the officers engaged in the survey have been especially directed to obtain, and which is necessary for the above-named objects, so that the Coast Survey work, as far as it goes, is a duplication of the work of this department in the survey of the Mississippi River above New Orleans, is insufficient for engineering purposes, and is not needed for navigation.

It is respectfully suggested that the matter herein referred to is of sufficient importance to be brought to the attention of the Committees on Appropriations and on Commerce of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Engineers.

Hon. GEO. W. MCCREARY,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LAKE SURVEY,
Detroit, Mich., December 20, 1878.

SIR: The surveys of the Mississippi River under the War Department are now being carried on in the vicinity of Helena, Ark. The Coast Survey is also carrying on a survey at Helena, and before this, doubtless, the two organizations have surveyed the same areas, thus giving rise to unnecessary duplication of expensive work.

The surveys being carried on under the War Department on the Mississippi River are in much greater detail than those of the Coast Survey, in order to answer for engineering purposes, for which those of the Coast Survey are inadequate. Hence, if the work of the Coast Sur-

vey be continued, it will still have to be done over by the Engineer Department, to obtain the special information required for its use.

The Engineer Department is carrying on the survey of the Mississippi River under a clause in the sundry civil bill, approved June 19, 1878, which appropriated \$99,000, and provided "one-half of which shall be used in continuing the survey now being made under the direction of the War Department of the Mississippi River and its tributaries." The Coast Survey are doing their work probably under the clause of the same bill reading, "Survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, the Mississippi and other rivers to the head of ship navigation or tidal influence." In reference to the limitation in this clause, it may be said that ships or other sailing vessels rarely go above New Orleans, and that the tide, which averages only about one foot in the Gulf of Mexico, is scarcely of sufficient importance above New Orleans to make that part of the Mississippi a tidal river.

Where laws relating to expenditures are either in conflict, or are so executed by different departments of the government as to come into conflict, causing a waste of public money, it would seem that there must be somewhere in the executive branch of government the power to stop such waste, either in the hands of the departments which come in conflict, or in the hands of the President.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. B. COMSTOCK,

Major of Engineers and Brevet Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Engineers U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

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REAL ESTATE ACQUIRED BY UNITED STATES IN COLLECTION OF DEBTS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN REFERENCE TO

Property acquired by the government in the collection of debts.

JANUARY 15, 1879.—Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 10, 1879.

SIR: Under the power conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury, and by the aid of an appropriation made by Congress, "for custody, care, and protection of lands and other property belonging to the United States," to be found in the "sundry civil" act of June 20, 1878, an investigation has been commenced in this office to ascertain the amount, character, and present value of real property belonging to the United States, or in which it has an interest, which property was acquired in the collection of debts due to the government. In the progress of this examination, numerous instances have been found where the legal title to the property which has been bid in under execution in favor of the United States, or which has been assigned, set off, or conveyed to the United States in satisfaction of such debts, has been for many years, and still is, involved in such doubt as practically to forbid a sale thereof in the manner prescribed by existing laws.

In some of the cases referred to, legal proceedings have been instituted to perfect the title in the United States, and, though pending for years, no final determination appears to have been reached.

In other instances an examination of the title, made long after the acquisition of the property by the United States, discloses defects of such a nature as would seem to make it unwise to incur the expense necessary for the purpose of attempting to establish the same.

It often happens that the persons claiming the adverse title are either in the use and occupation of the premises, or that other parties, claiming through them, are in possession. If authority should be conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury to release to them, or to sell outright to others, the interests of the United States for such consideration as might be agreed upon, it is believed that a considerable sum would be

realized to the government, besides relieving it of much vexatious and expensive litigation.

I have, therefore, the honor to submit for such action as Congress may deem proper to take thereon a draught of a proposed law "authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell real estate at private sale in certain cases."

Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell real estate at private sale in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the better protection of the interests of the United States, and in order to prevent protracted litigation and expense, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered, in cases where the title claimed by the United States to any lands has been acquired under judicial process in the collection of debts, or such property has been assigned, set off, or conveyed to the United States in payment of debts, including real estate which has been acquired by the United States either by forfeiture or in satisfaction of debts arising under the internal-revenue laws; and, where the title is in dispute, to sell the same at private sale by deed of release and quitclaim to the party or parties in possession thereof, or claiming the same under color of legal title, or to any other person or persons, upon the recommendation of the Solicitor of the Treasury (or the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, where the title has been acquired under the internal-revenue laws), if, in the judgment of the Secretary, the interests of the United States will be better subserved by such sale than by prosecuting legal proceedings to establish such title.



SURVEY OF THE ALLEGHENY RIVER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN REFERENCE TO

The survey of the Allegheny River.

JANUARY 15, 1879.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 11, 1879.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives letter of the Chief of Engineers, of to-day's date, inclosing copy of report of Maj. W. E. Merrill, Corps of Engineers, of an examination of the Allegheny River as far as the mouth of French Creek, made in compliance with the provisions of the second section of the river and harbor act of June 18, 1878.

GEO. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER *House of Representatives.*

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., January 11, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of a report to this office from Maj. W. E. Merrill, Corps of Engineers, of an examination of Allegheny River as far as the mouth of French Creek, with a view to the improvement of its navigation, made under his direction to comply with provisions of the second section of the river and harbor act of June 18, 1878.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Engineers.

Hon. GEO. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

EXAMINATION OF THE ALLEGHENY RIVER, UP TO THE MOUTH OF FRENCH CREEK.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 19, 1878.

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to submit the report and maps of the examination of the Allegheny River up to the mouth of French Creek, ordered in the last appropriation act for rivers and harbors.

The lower thirty miles of this river, from Freeport, at the mouth of the Kiskiminetas, to Pittsburgh, at the junction of the Allegheny and the Monongahela, was carefully surveyed in 1875, and the results are published in the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1876 (part 2, p. 147). As it was evidently unnecessary to repeat this work so soon, the present examination was limited to the part between French Creek and the mouth of the Kiskiminetas. The survey was intrusted to Mr. Thomas P. Roberts, assistant engineer.

Inasmuch as the allotment for this river was very small, and there was already on file in this office a complete map of the Allegheny River made in 1828, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Kearney, Corps of Topographical Engineers, I directed Mr. Roberts to use that map as a basis, and to carefully note all changes that had occurred during the past fifty years. He found that, while there was a general agreement with the map, and some changes that might have been expected, there were yet others that could not readily be explained. Should the systematic improvement of the Allegheny be undertaken it will be necessary to revise the line of levels, as our examination showed several apparent discrepancies. The proper method of inaugurating a system of locks and dams on the Allegheny would be to begin within the limits of the city of Pittsburgh, where there are strong local reasons for the construction of at least one lock and dam. Until this dam is completed the work that can be advantageously done on the river above Pittsburgh is limited to the removal of obstructions of all kinds, and the improvement of very bad shoals so as to get all the water into one channel and to make them safer for vessels. The present estimate is limited to this kind of work. It is as follows:

7,500 feet of dams and dikes built of cribs filled with stone, at \$5 per running foot	\$37,500
Removal of rocks in channel:	
3,700 cubic yards, at \$2.50	8,250
Removing dangerous rocks on shore	1,000
	46,750
Engineering and contingencies	4,675
Total	51,425

The style of construction of the dams and dikes is to be the same as that adopted on the Ohio at White's and the Trap, which has thus far proved to be the only successful system where such structures are exposed to heavy running ice.

Steamboat commerce on the Allegheny has almost been extinguished by railroad competition, by natural obstructions in the river, and by obstructions that man has put there in the shape of low bridges, with narrow spans badly located. There is hardly any river that shows more clearly the utter inadequacy of State laws to protect river commerce from wanton injury.

The laws of Pennsylvania on the subject of bridges may be models of legal wisdom; but their results, as seen in the structures built under their

authorization, are disastrous. The United States has not interfered, and the Allegheny is merely one of a number of rivers on which cheap transportation has been injured or destroyed by sheer negligence.

Should the commerce of this river be revived, the construction of some of the bridges will be a matter of vital necessity.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. E. MERRILL,
Major Engineers.

Brig. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Engineers U. S. A.

REPORT OF MR. THOMAS P. ROBERTS, ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

PITTSBURGH, PA., December 14, 1848.

COLONEL: I have the honor to present herewith my report upon the reconnaissance of the Allegheny River, between Franklin and Freeport, Pa., which work you assigned to me in August last.

My instructions were simply to bring the maps of the survey of 1828 up to date, to note important changes which have occurred in the river or in its surroundings, and to obtain information concerning the commerce of the river, &c. Copies of the maps of the surveys of 1828 of the Allegheny River, made under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Kearney, Corps of Topographical Engineers, were given me. The tracings consisted of a map of the river, drawn to a scale of 2 inches to the mile, which indicated the islands and ripples and neighboring topography; but there were no soundings or channel lines shown, and the names of rapids, &c., excepting in a few instances, were omitted. Accompanying the map was a profile drawn to the same horizontal scale, viz, 2 inches to the mile, and 1 inch to 50 feet vertical. There being some confusion with the arrangement of the profile, you requested me as another duty to rectify it. There were also several sheets exhibiting cross-sections of the river at various points on a larger scale than the general map.

THE PROFILE OF THE ALLEGHENY RIVER.

I found the map to be generally correct for distances and shapes, and it proved a very material aid in the construction of the new maps which accompany this report, and which exhibit as clearly as the scale will permit the various changes in the shapes of the islands, ripples, and bars which have occurred in the half-century interval between the survey and the reconnaissance. But I had not proceeded very far below Franklin when I discovered a number of curious changes, or errors, probably, on the profile, and of such a nature that without leveling the entire distance, it would be impossible to make a profile which would represent the river in its present condition. Fearing that the available funds would not be sufficient to do the work which a careful leveling of such a distance involved, and that the remarkably low water in the river would not continue for other useful examinations, I concluded to disregard the old profile, and in the case of each rapid to measure its length and descent, and report a table of them. I have, therefore, no record of the fall of the river between rapids.

Independently of the profile of 1828, the fall of the Allegheny River between Franklin and Pittsburgh can be determined from the surveys of Lieutenant Mahan in 1875, as far as Freeport, 30 miles, and for the residue of the distance from the surveys of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, which closely follows the river on the left bank all the way along.

I present herewith a table of fall of the Allegheny River, as shown by the authorities mentioned:

	Miles.	Surveys of Lieutenant Mahan.	Surveys of Allegheny Valley Railroad.	Surveys of 1828.	
		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
Pittsburgh and Freeport	30.0	52.14	48.46	39.00	Lieutenant Mahan connected with the Monongahela gauge, and the others, probably, with the Allegheny gauge.
Freeport to mouth of Mahoning	25.0	.....	52.50	48.00
Mahoning to mouth of Red Bank	8.5	.....	24.20	23.00
Red Bank to mouth of Clarion	20.6	.....	40.50	43.00
Clarion to East Sandy Creek	33.4	.....	91.30	86.80
East Sandy to French Creek	5.4	.....	15.90	13.00
Totals	122.9	52.14	272.86	252.80	

Although, as stated above, I found various errors in the surveys of 1828, as shown by the profile, they appeared to be local. On the rapids we sometimes found more fall, at other times less, than it gave, but more frequently we found *less* fall. The principal difficulty was to reconcile distances and relative positions of rapids, their length, &c. We nearly always found the length of the rapids to be less than the old profile made them, but this fact would make no difference with their descent if the pools above and below were level planes. Until a regular system of slackwater improvement of Allegheny River is undertaken it may not be worth while to investigate the discrepancies between the several statements. I can say of our own levels, that they are correct for the river at its lowest stages on the lengths given.

There being no field notes or report accompanying the old maps, I found it difficult to discover the positions where cross-sections had been taken. Some of them were across islands, but many of the islands had disappeared and all of them were more or less changed in shape, so that in some places I could not be sure that I was nearer than 500 feet of the old positions, notwithstanding, however, we made a number of sections as nearly as possible on the old lines, but for purposes of critical comparison they cannot be relied upon. I am satisfied, however, from the general result of these measurements of the width of the river, that it is now somewhat greater than it was fifty years ago. My attention was called to one place where the bank for nearly one-half a mile had been encroached upon by the river, upwards of 150 feet, and at many other places I was informed the banks had been washed away to a greater or less extent. The river has, as a general rule, an exceedingly contracted valley, flowing for the most part between hills protected at their bases by masses of rock which have fallen down their slopes, so that the increase of width referred to will never likely proceed so far as to change the *régime* of the stream. The clearing of forest lands, I believe, is followed by greater fluctuations in our river. I think the storm-waters undoubtedly reach the streams more rapidly now than formerly, and thus may be effected the increase in width of river-beds observed so frequently in the West. Settlers along the Allegheny have stated that these changes have mostly occurred since the oil discovery, which was followed for a number of years by great activity in steamboat navigation; the waves from the boats, it was averred, undermined the banks and sides of islands, causing them to cave in and be carried off with the swift current.

COMMERCE OF THE ALLEGHENY RIVER.

The Allegheny River as high up as Franklin, 123 miles above Pittsburgh, is navigable for a small class of steamers about six months in the year, but the periods of navigation are irregular and dependent upon freshets. The tow-boats which are usually employed in towing oil flats draw generally about 24 feet of water, and for that depth of navigation it is not safe to rely upon more than four months in the year, allowance being made for two months every winter when the river is frozen up. It is several years since there were any steamers engaged in the general freight and passenger business, the construction of the Allegheny Valley Railroad to the oil regions and through to Buffalo, N. Y., having effectually destroyed that interest. But notwithstanding the rivalry of the railroad and pipe lines, considerable quantities of oil are brought down to Pittsburgh from Brady's Bend, Parker's, and other points higher up, sufficient at least to indicate that were the river improved it would be more largely used for the transportation of this product. Besides the business in oil, the tow-boats frequently ascend with small fleets of Pittsburgh coal, which is recognized by the oil producers to be better fuel for their engines than any found along the Allegheny. There is also a large trade done in the transportation of barrels by these steamers.

After the river falls below a 24-foot stage it is deserted by the steamers, and for the remainder of the time the business is transacted upon small flat-boats pulled by horses. Quite a number of these boats are employed in transporting limestone from the quarries to the furnaces near Pittsburgh, while considerable quantities of building-stone are shipped on them, principally from near Freeport to Pittsburgh. There is, in addition, a considerable trade in bowlders for street-paving, fire-clay, railroad-ties, and a general assortment of country produce. There are also floating store or "junk-boats," which move from place to place as business demands.

But the chief commodity of commerce on the Allegheny River is, doubtless, lumber. Immense quantities of lumber come down every spring in rafts from the headwaters, which are manned by the half and quarter breed Indians forming the remnant of the Cornplanter's tribe, whose home is in New York. The number of these rafts is augmented by others from the Clarion, Red Bank, Mahoning, and Kiskiminitas Rivers. The bulk of the supply of pine lumber for Pittsburgh, Southwestern Pennsylvania, and large portions of West Virginia and Southern Ohio, comes from the Allegheny River.

Statistics of the trade and commerce of the Allegheny Valley can only be obtained by collating many records, which would require much patient labor and time. Eight counties in Western Pennsylvania and one county in New York abut directly upon its navigable section, while several other counties, situated upon its headwaters or on its

larger tributaries, furnish lumber, staves, &c., to the main stream, and are thus quite directly interested in its navigation.

In 1876 there were 34 steam saw-mills and 38 planing-mills, sash and box factories in Pittsburgh, which annually consumed 107,000,000 feet of lumber, mostly pine and hemlock. Of the quantity and value of the lumber which passes Pittsburgh I could obtain no record, but from what information I could obtain, the lumber trade of the Allegheny River in pine and hard woods aggregates over 100,000,000 feet, board measure, annually. A report made by the State board of Centennial managers states: "Although a large part of the Allegheny Valley has been almost denuded of its pine forests, and some portions of the Susquehanna lumber region have shared a similar fate, it may be said that the State is heavily timbered, and that many years must elapse before its forests will disappear."

Mr. Samuel P. Johnson, in his sketch of Warren County, Pennsylvania, concludes that since 1840 the Allegheny lumber trade has declined, though still very important. He does not give its present volume. He refers, however, to the immense development of late years of the tannery industry, which uses the hemlock bark of Western Pennsylvania. He mentions, also, that in 1873 there was still standing in the Allegheny region 1,000,000,000 feet of white pine.

In 1876 five coal-works along the Allegheny River reported 550 men employed, and the annual output of coal at 9,053,280 bushels, or about 350,000 tons. This was all shipped, mostly to the oil regions, by the Allegheny Valley Railroad. No record is given of the coal mined and shipped by river. There are large coal-fields along the river opposite the side occupied by the railroad, which could be worked to advantage if the navigation of the river was improved.

The yield of petroleum is now regularly nearly 40,000 barrels daily. But so great are the uncertainties of the river in its present condition, that but little comparatively of this product is shipped upon it. I was informed, however, that in 1877 263,000 barrels of oil were shipped in bulk-boats from the Allegheny River to Huntington, W. Va., on the Ohio, for transportation to the seaboard via the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and that this method of shipment, roundabout as it may appear, continues to grow in favor. This fact appears to demonstrate the superior advantages river transportation possesses over railroads, at least for this commodity. Oil wells in countless numbers are in operation in the Allegheny Valley, while pipe lines are to be seen suspended across the river or laid upon its bed, all leading to the "pumping stations" on the railroad. The oil industry is the second in importance in the State of Pennsylvania, and stands third or fourth in rank in the list of our national exports, yet nothing has ever been done to improve the navigation of the fine river which bisects the region of its production for over 100 miles. I have been reliably assured that it would be of great benefit to this trade to have longer-continued seasons of navigation on the Allegheny. The improvement of less than 70 miles of river would put the lowermost pumping station in connection with the vast inland system of cheap transportation, which, extending from Pittsburgh via the Ohio, reaches every point on the Mississippi River and its branches. The progress of the radical improvement of the Ohio River would undoubtedly receive additional impulse through the demands of commerce which this improvement of its headwaters would give it.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ALLEGHENY RIVER.

It has been proposed to construct locks and dams as high up the river as the mouth of the Kiskiminetas, 30 miles above Pittsburgh, and such works would become a necessity in case of the construction of a trans-Allegheny Mountain canal on the Kiskiminetas route to the seaboard. Above that point there is not trade enough at present, I believe, to warrant the extension of such a costly system of improvement, though possibly the demands of the oil trade and the development of the mineral resources of the country may some time in the future require it. A reservation might with propriety be made also in the case of the river as high up as Red Bank Creek, which stream is spoken of for a trans-Allegheny canal. But aside from such projects, the claims of the Allegheny are entitled to special and independent treatment.

The Allegheny is the main fork of the Ohio, and possessing at low water a very considerable volume in much narrower dimensions than the latter, it would appear to be susceptible of a more easy low-water improvement. I observed that whenever the stream was united in one body, even in the swiftest rapids, there was a depth of at least 1 foot, and that the width of such places was seldom less than 200 feet. The number of places where the depth at low water was less than this were not numerous, and their character was such as to indicate that by means of low wing-dams, the removal of rocks, &c., a safe channel of that depth could be made through them. The present difficulty with the navigation of the Allegheny is that from the number of rocks in its rapids it is *unsafe* for steamers to load to the full channel depth. In this respect the Allegheny differs from the majority of Western rivers, where the boats can run at least safely, though frequently rubbing the bottom. Therefore, if by minor improvements such as have been suggested a safe channel of even 1 foot can be

secured on the Allegheny, it will at once add materially to the length of time it can be navigated.

The table annexed gives the number of days at Oil City and at Pittsburgh in each month of the present year at which the river was at or below certain stages of depth. Oil City is nine miles above Franklin, or the mouth of French Creek, where our reconnaissance began:

	Pittsburgh.				Oil City.			
	Number of days 1 foot depth or less.	Number of days between 1 and 2 feet depth.	Number of days between 2 and 3 feet depth.	Number of days over 3 feet depth.	Number of days 1 foot depth or less.	Number of days between 1 and 2 feet depth.	Number of days between 2 and 3 feet depth.	Number of days over 3 feet depth.
1878.								
January	0	0	10	21	11	1	3	16
February	0	0	0	28	0	17	5	6
March	0	0	0	31	0	6	2	23
April	0	0	0	30	22	2	0	6
May	0	0	0	31	8	7	4	12
June	0	0	0	30	5	12	6	7
July	0	7	18	6	22	6	3	0
August	4	8	9	10	20	9	1	1
September	13	7	4	6	18	6	2	4
October	24	1	0	6	25	4	2	0
November	0	0	0	30	0	13	4	13
December	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	31
Total	41	23	41	280	131	83	32	119

The record closes with December 13, with 15 feet water at Pittsburgh and 8 feet 8 inches at Oil City. The weather indications are such that it is scarcely probable the Allegheny for the remainder of the year will at either place fall as low as 3 feet. The Oil City record can only be obtained from about July, 1877, so that this is the first complete year's record which can be furnished. The navigable season at Pittsburgh was better than ordinary during this year. The Upper Allegheny was excessively low in October, but on the whole the figures represent, I believe, an average year.

We learn from the record that the Allegheny during 1878 was navigable to Oil City for vessels drawing 3 feet or over only 119 days, or about four months. The river is apt to be frozen up at Oil City in navigable stages at least one month each year, which would leave only three months of fair navigable depth to that point. Below the Clarion and Red Bank Rivers, which are important tributaries, I feel satisfied the 3-foot stage would continue one month longer than at Oil City.

The construction of the dams proposed will increase the depth in the low-water channel 6 or 7 inches, and with the removal of the rocks besides boats can run safely at 2-foot stage. There will thus be added at the least calculation six weeks, possibly two months, to the season of navigation for steamers of considerable size to Oil City, while to Parker's Landing, Brady's Bend, &c., much more of an improvement will be effected.

The dams can be so located as to aid rather than endanger rafting. Rafts, when late in reaching the main stream, are compelled to follow the low-water channel, and would experience the same benefits from its improvement as other craft. At the stage as now, with the unimproved river, when they pass over low bars, they would also clear the dams, which would be built no higher. These rafts navigate between bridge piers placed only 158 feet apart, while the dams will always leave an opening of at least 250 feet. In the case of rapids requiring more contraction than this, the improvement could be confined to the removal of the rocks. I can see, therefore, no grounds to base any opposition to this method of making a sluice navigation in the Allegheny. Several raftsmen with whom I conversed approved of the plan. One of them, whose raft of boards was lodged on the low rocks in the channel as we passed along, was busily employed with a gang of men taking it apart and reconstructing it below; an operation involving considerable time and expense.

The average length of the dams would be about 500 feet. In nearly all cases they would be built in quite shallow water and on a firm foundation. They would not probably average more than 4 feet in height. The estimate of their cost is based on the assumption that they would be built of cribs filled with stone, such as the dam recently constructed, under your direction, by Mr. J. V. Hoag, at White's Ripple, in the Ohio. It is a plan calculated to withstand the action of the ice much better than ordinary riprap dikes.

Approximate estimate of cost of improvement of the Allegheny River between Franklin and Freeport, 93 miles.

Wing-dams, 15; average length, 500 feet—7,500 feet, at \$5.....	\$37,500
Removal of rocks in the channel 37 places—3,700 cubic yards, at \$2.50.....	8,250
Blasting dangerous shore rocks, &c.....	1,000
	<hr/>
Add 10 per cent. for engineering and contingencies.....	46,750
	<hr/>
Total	51,425

I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying memoranda or description of the river for detailed notices of the places which require improvement:

MEMORANDA OF RECONNAISSANCE OF THE ALLEGHENY RIVER FROM FRANKLIN, PA.,
TO FREEPORT, PA.

Franklin, Pa., October 1, 1878.—The stage of the river is called 10 inches by the signal observer at Oil City, 9 miles above this place. I am informed that it has yet to fall about 5 inches more before it will reach its lowest stage. We roughly gauged French Creek, and found the discharge to be 42,500 cubic feet per minute. French Creek is one of the most important tributaries of the Allegheny River. There is water enough to run a large mill which is located 500 feet above its mouth, while more or less water is constantly wasting over the dam. This dam is provided with a lock for the passage of moderate-sized boats, such as keel-boats and flats, which are sent to Pittsburgh, often carrying produce from the French Creek Valley. It was upon this stream that Fort Le Boeuf, within 20 miles of Lake Erie, was situated. This was the favorite post of the French and other early traders on the portage between the lakes and the Ohio Valley.

Franklin, at the mouth of French Creek, is the county seat of Venango County, and is a handsome town of 6,500 inhabitants; it is one of the emporiums of the oil regions, but has a more substantial basis than most of these places. The mouth of French Creek marks the southernmost limit of the heavy or lubricating oil belt. Immediately over the mouth of the creek and 500 feet below the mill, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad crosses upon an iron bridge of four spans (entire length 455 feet), elevated in the clear about 30 feet above the surface of low water. French Creek enters the Allegheny over a ripple. The channel of the Allegheny, opposite its mouth, is nearer the left bank. One-quarter of a mile below the mouth of French Creek we passed under the Franklin Bridge.

Franklin Bridge.—An open wagon-bridge across the Allegheny, through truss, wood and iron. Length between abutments, 711 feet; four spans, 175 feet each; height in clear above low water, 31½ feet; width of roadway, 18 feet; total width, including footwalk, 26 feet. The channel-way under either of the central spans is good. Half a mile below French Creek we encounter Porter's Ripple.

Porter's Ripple.—Depth at low water, 2 feet; length, 1,320 feet; fall (by survey of 1828), 1.6 feet. The channel through it is easy, and no improvement appears necessary. A large rock on the right of the channel just below the ripple should be removed (say 2 cubic yards to be blasted). Just at the head of the bend to the left we stopped for the night. This is also the head of Blue or Washington Rock Ripple. [A conspicuous rock at the water's edge on the right gives the name.]

Blue Rock Ripple, 1.1 mile below French Creek.—The old map of 1828 gives a cross-section of the river here at the old ferry landing. We identified the location and duplicated the section. The head of the rapids has apparently moved down, and the river is 1 foot deeper. Depth on shoal, 2 feet; length, 1,200 feet; fall, 8 inches. A small bar opposite Blue Rock, shown on the map of 1828, has disappeared. Other changes are observable. The place is not troublesome to the raftsmen and others who navigate the river, and no improvement appears necessary. Thence good water 1 mile, through a pool 8 feet deep, to Petticoat Ripple.

Petticoat Ripple, 2.2 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 1.3 feet; length, 730 feet; fall, 2.39 feet. Channel at upper end is only 60 feet wide, with a rock in the center which should be removed in case of improvement for low-water navigation. Otherwise no further improvement seems necessary. Thence half a mile of good water to Hoover Island.

Hoover Island.—Upper Ripple begins 2.7 miles below French Creek. Depth, 1.2 feet; length, 500 feet; fall, 2 feet. Thence a pool 1,000 feet long conducts to the Lower Ripple, 3.2 miles from French Creek. Depth, 1.2 feet; length, 500 feet; fall, 1.55 feet. The old map shows the island as connected with the left shore. There is now a chute carrying a little water down that side. A gravel bar has formed between the island and the right bank, opposite the head of the island, while 400 feet in length of the head of the latter has washed off, leaving a head bar. The uppermost ripple is quite

rapid, but no improvement seems necessary. The lower one is not so swift, nor does it require improvement. Thence good water for half a mile to Porter's Island Ripple.

Porter's Island Ripple, 4 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 2.2 feet; length, 575 feet; fall, 1.20 feet. The channel is here nearly equally divided by an island; best water down the right chute. There is a rock to be removed; no other improvement will probably be required. Since 1828, 600 feet of the head of the island has been washed away. The old map shows a continuous rapid from the head of this rapid for 1 mile, whereas the rapid now ends 300 feet above the foot of the island; its present length is as stated above. Thence good water (10 feet and over) for 0.8 mile to Porter's Run, which enters from the left, but does not appear on the old map.

Porter's Run Ripple, 4.9 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 2.2 feet; length, 700 feet; fall, 1.00 foot. Large bar here in mid-river covered at a moderate stage. Channel to the right of the bar. Several large rocks in this ripple should be removed. A considerable volume of water passes down to the left of the bar, but there is a sufficient depth in the main channel. Thence for half a mile good water to East Sandy Creek Ripple.

East Sandy Creek Ripple, 5.4 miles below French Creek (called also Six-Mile Run).—Least depth, 1 foot; length of ripple, 3,400 feet; fall, 3.25 feet. Channel at upper end is in mid-river, but below the mouth of the creek it sets in close to the left shore to avoid rocks; thence back toward mid-river. The channel could be straightened, and the depth improved somewhat by the removal of some of these rocks, particularly those at the upper end, which show out of water at the lowest stage. Thence good water half a mile through Smith's "Eddy" to Foster Island.

Foster Island Ripple, 6.8 miles below French Creek.—Least depth, 1.2 feet; length, 7,000 feet; fall, 7.19 feet. The steepest slope is near the lower end, where in a length of 2,000 feet there is a fall of 2.98 feet. The whole ripple is a continuous stretch of bad river. Ten years ago the channel was to the right of Foster Island, but that side is now almost dry. At the upper end of the present channel the width is scarcely more than 200 feet, and being so narrow the depth is good, though there are several rocks which should be removed. After passing the island the water escapes between bars on the right into the back channel, which is separated from the navigable channel by a nearly continuous bar. The water in this back channel or pool is nearly level, while in the navigable channel it continues to descend; thence soon results a difference of level which at the lower end is as much as $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet. In consequence of this great difference the surplus water of the back channel returns to the main channel in little cascades over the reef. The removal of a number of rocks and bowlders would improve the channel. The question of the utility of a continuous dike from the foot of island in order to confine the water in one body, can be deferred for the present. Foster Island is regarded as a troublesome point by steamboatmen. Thence good water 1 mile to Big Sandy Creek Ripple.

Big Sandy Creek Ripple, 9.5 miles below French Creek.—Least depth, 2.2 feet; length, 600 feet; fall, 0.92 foot. This ripple is comparatively gentle; there are a few rocks to the left of the channel, but apparently no work of improvement is required. Thence good water nearly 1 mile to Brandon's Ripple.

Brandon's Ripple, 10.4 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 1.3 feet; length, 800 feet; fall, 1.88 feet. There is a rock near channel on the right, otherwise the ripple is easy and no improvement is necessary. Thence good water $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to Saint George's Ripple.

Saint George's Ripple, 11.2 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 1.3 feet; length, 1,700 feet; fall, 3.12 feet. This ripple begins a short distance above the head of Saint George's Island. The channel takes down the right chute of the island. There are a number of rocks on the right side of the channel which could be removed to advantage, though they are not particularly dangerous. Thence 1 mile of good water to Stein's Island Ripple.

Stein's Island Ripple, 12.3 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 3 feet; the ripple is scarcely appreciable, and it causes no trouble. Stein's Island is covered at a five foot stage; in fact, it is now only a bar. The channel is down the right-hand chute. Thence good water to Charlie's Oven Ripple.

Charlie's Oven Ripple, 13.7 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 0.8 foot; length, 1,600 feet; fall, 3.38 feet. This is a bad shoal. The channel passes to the right of several bars. The place could be improved at once by closing the outlets through these bars by means of a long wing-dam from the left shore. But since the channel at rafting stages is in the bend, the heights of dams must not exceed those of the bars over which rafts must pass. Thence good water through Williamson's "Eddy" 1 mile to Dennis Run Ripple.

Dennis Run Ripple, 15.1 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 1.8 feet. This is a very gentle ripple, the only trouble being one rock to the left at the lower end. Thence good water 1.5 miles through Malony's "Eddy" to Scrub Grass Creek Ripple, passing on the way Scrub Grass Station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. This railroad follows the river closely all the way along on the left bank. At Scrub Grass the United Pipe Line have one of their largest pumping stations, the engine being supplied with natural gas for fuel. Scrub Grass is the trading point for the once celebrated Bullion Run oil region,

now comparatively insignificant. The Allegheny is spanned here by a thorough Howe truss bridge of wood, built last year for a railroad, 4 miles long, which extends up Bullion Run. The railroad is already abandoned, and the railroad-bridge has been converted into a highway-bridge. Its total length is 471 feet, divided into three spans of 157 feet each. The clear height of lower chord above low water is only 22.7 feet. The piers are timber cribs, but well constructed. This bridge is about 5 feet lower than any other bridge on the river, and it is a serious obstruction to navigation. It should at least be raised as high as the others. Just above the bridge a conduit oil pipe is suspended over the river at a height of about 40 feet above the low-water surface.

Scrub Grass Creek Ripple, 16.6 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 1.00 foot; length, 3,400 feet; fall, 4.77 feet. Half way down the ripple the fall in 150 feet is 0.91 foot. A short wing-dam from the foot of the island to a small central bar, shown on map, would be advantageous, and a number of rocks and bowlders, none of which are large, should be removed. Thence 1 mile of good water to Sister's Bars Ripple.

Sister's Bars Ripple, 18.1 miles below French Creek.—This place is a widespread shoal with but little fall. It would be advisable to extend a low wing-dam from each side to maintain the channel in the middle of the river. It is a place which at higher stages in the river probably causes no complaint, but as it appears in "dead low" water it is remarkably shoal. Thence good water half a mile to Jacob's Bars Ripple.

Jacob's Bars Ripple, 18.8 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 2.00 feet; length, 600 feet; fall, 1.67 feet; velocity, 3.4 miles per hour. I have noticed that the velocity of the rapids at this extremely low stage in the river bears less relation to the volume, length, and descent than it does to the character of the bottom over which it flows. Of course at higher stages in the river the impediments in the way or the resistance of the bottom to the current is relatively diminished until with great depths the character of the bottom can be safely neglected as an element for calculation. Jacob's Bars will probably require no improvement, though the channel is somewhat crooked. The removal of projecting points may at some future time prove necessary. Thence one-fourth of a mile of good water to Robert's Run Ripple.

Robert's Run Ripple, 19.2 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 2.5 feet; length, 350 feet; fall, 0.71 foot. The river is here confined in one body, and the channel is straight and easy, no improvement being required. This place presenting favorable conditions for gauging the stream, we measured it and found the discharge to be 143,900 cubic feet per minute. We only employed surface floats, but selected a point below the shoalest portion, where the depth of the section was greater than the average and the velocity less. It is stated that the Allegheny, near Pittsburgh, discharges as little as 80,000 cubic feet per minute during the lowest stages. It had here to fall about 3 inches to its lowest marks, which might possibly reduce the discharge by 20,000 cubic feet per minute, making it 123,000 cubic feet per minute. Granting that 80,000 cubic feet per minute is the least discharge of the river at Pittsburgh, our measurement would appear to show that at times the river may dwindle in volume as it descends. I am prepared to believe that it may have a somewhat diminished discharge further down at odd seasons, when the larger tributaries are nearly dry, as we found them; but yet I am not prepared to believe that the loss by evaporation could be so great a proportion of the whole as these figures would seem to indicate. Possibly more exact measurements would increase the discharge at Pittsburgh and diminish that at Robert's Run, so as to preserve a more natural relation between the two. Thence good water three-tenths of a mile to Falling Spring Rapid.

Falling Spring Rapid, 19.5 miles from French Creek.—Depth, 1.8 feet; length, 500 feet; fall, 1.62 feet; velocity, 3 miles per hour. There is no trouble here and no improvement is required. A large, high shore-bar on the left probably calls for some skill in raftsmen to avoid it in very high water. On the right, at the foot of the rapid, Falling Spring tumbles down from the low shale bluff in a delicate cascade from the height of 30 feet. The top of the cliff above the falls is fringed with scrubby pine. Thence, good water 3.4 miles to Elephant Rapid.

Elephant Rapid 22.9 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 1.5 feet; length, 1,100 feet; fall, 3.66 feet. This place has changed greatly since 1828. The old map shows the river as clear of bars; now there are three large bars, one extending down a long distance from the left bank and terminating in mid-river. The other two, farther down, are detached bars, between which the channel passes. A material improvement could be effected by closing the right-hand chute by means of a low dam. Care should be taken not to build high dams, as the best low-water channel is evidently not the best at high water, as at high stages the current usually takes into the bends, and in this case the rafting channel is through the chute proposed to be closed. At this place, as in a number of others, which apparently show a sufficient low-water depth, some improvement is suggested in order, as much as anything else, to afford more room for maneuvering in swift water. Thence, good water 1 mile, to Shields Run Ripple.

Shields Run Ripple, 24 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 2 feet; a very gentle ripple and no improvement required. The channel is in mid-river, with a half-moon shaped shore-bar to the right. Thence, good water 1.4 miles through Craig's "Eddy" (the name given to pools in the Allegheny) to Ewalt's Island Ripple.

Ecalt's Island Ripple, 25.4 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 1.5 feet; length, 1,975 feet; fall, 2.54 feet. The channel is to the left of the island. A large rock to the left near the lower end of the ripple should be removed; no other improvement seems to be required. Thence, good water, 1.5 miles around "Stover's Bend," through Gates "Eddy," to a ripple (name not obtained).

Ripple, 27 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 2.5 feet; fall scarcely appreciable. With the exception of the removal of one dangerous rock, no improvement is necessary. Thence, good water $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, to Black's Ripple.

Black's Ripple, 27.9 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 1.5 feet; length, 2,100 feet; fall, 4.41 feet. In 800 feet, near the lower end, the river falls 2.3 feet. On the left bank there is now a bar 2,600 feet long. At its lower end, for 300 feet, it is high; covered only at a 10-foot stage. The map of 1828 shows an island, 1,500 feet long, located upon the upper end of this bar. Several rocks in the channel should be removed, otherwise there is no difficulty here. Thence, good water 1 mile through Beal's Eddy to Patterson's Falls.

Patterson's Falls, 29.5 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 1 foot; length, 850 feet; with a total fall of 3.9 feet. In the first 200 feet the descent is 1.21 feet, or at the rate of 32 feet per mile. This is accounted one of the worst places on the Allegheny River. At this extreme low stage, the depth being only one foot, the velocity of the current was only $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. At high stages it is said to be much swifter, and steamboats are frequently compelled to cordel through the rapid. At the head there is a small semicircular shore bar on the right, around which the channel runs toward the right bank. To the left of the rapid there is an extensive high rocky bar projecting from the left bank a distance of several hundred yards. As neither of these bars appears to infringe on navigable limits, I am compelled to think the difficulty here is solely on account of the current. It is difficult to devise any improvement without first witnessing the action of the water at high stages. All the water is already confined to a width of about 250 feet, which is about as narrow as navigation will permit. The removal of some of the bottom might be permitted if it proves not to injuriously affect the ripple next above. Just below Patterson's Falls, and separated by a short intervening pool, the channel is divided by several quite small, rocky, and detached bars. The bottom is smooth solid rock, and these lumps or bars have possibly been raised by ice gorges which on the Allegheny are at times quite terrific. It is to their action that we must refer the chief part of such material changes as have occurred in this river since 1828. I have myself seen the river frozen up solid with ice 30 inches thick. From below Patterson's Falls the river is of good depth for about 0.6 of a mile, to the head of McGinnis Rapid, which is the beginning of what is better known as "Nicholson's Eddy," a name which has been applied facetiously to one of the longest and worst rapids in the Allegheny.

McGinnis Rapid, "Nicholson's Eddy," 30.8 miles below French Creek.—Least depth, 0.8 foot; length, 6,900 feet; fall, 11.23 feet. This is a connected series of rapids. The least depth was at the entrance to the right of the central bar now just dry (a raft of sawed lumber was beached upon it). The channel is down the right shore over very rough bottom. The left half of the river is separated by the reef or central bar just mentioned from the right side, and for the first half-mile has less fall (a case similar to Foster Island Rapids). Consequently the water which takes that side re-enters below through lateral issues. A wing-dam at the head from left shore to the reef mentioned above, and the removal of numerous stones and boulders, none very large, would materially improve the place. Nothing probably but a slack-water improvement would decrease the force of the current, which at some stages is exceedingly rapid by the map and profile of the survey of 1828. The map appears correct and agrees in this stretch of the river. It is quite impossible to reconcile the distances as shown well with the railroad distances. But in the case of some rapids, and particularly at this place, as shown on the profile, I cannot identify them. The levels here given are therefore our own. Good water thence to Emlenton Bridge, and past it to Ritchie's Run Ripple.

Emlenton Bridge, 33.6 miles below French Creek.—A covered, wooden-arch bridge of two spans, with a total length of 456 feet; the total width, 23 feet, and there are no foot-walks. The channel span to the right is 228 feet wide, and is elevated 34 feet in the clear above the surface of low water. Emlenton, on the left bank, has a population of about 1,000. The Emlenton and Shippenville Narrow Gauge Railroad leaves this point and runs eastward to the Clarion County oil regions.

Ritchie's Run Ripple, 34.4 miles below French Creek.—October 9, left Emlenton 10 a. m. From the bridge to Ritchie's Run there is considerable current, but no defined ripple. A short distance above the run, one or two rocks in the channel could be lifted by a crane. The bottom all along is rough, composed of large fragments of rocks, the depths varying from 3 to 6 feet and over. The ripple has 2 feet depth; length, 700 feet; fall, 1.20 feet. The removal of 6 rocks, say each a cubic yard, would make the channel easy and safe. Lowrie Run enters half a mile below this run. The left shore is rocky, as usual, but the shore on the right below this run is muddy, being

the first soft or muddy shore bar that we have seen; several snags were lodged in it, but entirely out of the way. Water continues good to Cummings Trunk Ripple.

Cummings Trunk Ripple, 35.6 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 2 feet; length, 1,100 feet; fall, 1.49 feet. Not a bad place, though the removal of a few stones would improve it. Thence the channel is deep through Stump Creek Eddy to the first ripple above the mouth of the Clarion River. At 37.3 miles we passed under *Foxburg Bridge*; length, 522 feet, with two spans, each 261 feet; roadway, 21 feet; foot-walk, 8 feet wide. The channel is under the left span. The bridge is composed of iron bow-string girders, and its height in the clear above low water is 28.3 feet. Foxburg, on the left, is another oil town with a population of about 500. The Foxburg and Clarion Narrow Gauge Railroad leaves this point for the "regions." It ascends the hills by means of a "switch-back," first up the river, thence back, and passing south of the town near the brow of the hill, turns up the Clarion River Valley.

Ripple above mouth of Clarion River, 38.3 miles below French Creek.—An island divides the river here, which is unusually wide, 1,035 feet by our cross-section. The entire length of the ripple, or rather of the series, is 2,500 feet, with a fall of 2.8 feet, and a depth of 0.7 feet at the lower end. Just above the Clarion our boat rubbed the bottom. The place could be improved by picking out some small stones, and by constructing a wing-dam from the right shore to the head of the island. (There are several reliable oil-wells on the island.)

Ripple below mouth of Clarion, 38.9 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 1.5 feet; length, 700 feet; fall, 1.78. This ripple is separated from the one above by a short shallow pool. It could be somewhat improved by the removal of a few rocks. A long dike from the foot of the island, in case the upper dam was built, would confine all the water in the channel as far down as the Parker Bridge. Here is another example of the surface of water on the two halves of the river flowing in planes differing a foot or more in height. From the foot of this rapid the current is strong but the depth is good to the Parker City Bridge.

The Clarion River enters from the left at 38.9 miles below French Creek. It is crossed at its mouth by the Allegheny Valley Railroad, on a through covered wooden bridge with single track. The total length is 328 feet, with two spans, one of 186 and the other 142 feet. The height in the clear above low-water surface of the Clarion is 33 feet. The basin of the Clarion has an area of about 900 square miles, or about as large as that of French Creek, but at this period the latter is discharging possibly twenty times as much water. It was so perfectly "dead" in the pool under the bridge that I could not gauge it there, but I risk the opinion from the appearance which its thin yellowish streak made in the Allegheny. Its volume I would judge at this time was about as much as Big Sandy Creek, which we gauged and found to discharge about 1,100 cubic feet per minute. I was not aware before that the Clarion dwindled to such small proportions in periods of drought. During rainy seasons, the Clarion, next to the Kiskiminetas, is probably the largest affluent of the Allegheny River. Great quantities of pine lumber are annually floated out of the river. At the time we passed a number of rafts were tied up in it above the railroad bridge, waiting for a rise.

Parker City Bridge, 40.1 miles below French Creek.—Length, 790 feet; with 4 equal spans. The channel is through the second span from left shore. It is an iron bow-string girder, 27 feet wide over all, elevated 34.5 feet above low-water surface. The Parker, Kearns City, and Butler Narrow Gauge Railroad crosses this bridge to the depot of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. It is also adapted to the use of wagons. Parker City is a thriving oil town of about 2,500 inhabitants. The business street is along the river. An inclosed elevator, set into the hillside, takes passengers to the top of the bluff, on which, judging from a moonlight view, are several fine streets and many neat cottages. The view up and down the river is fine. The Butler County oil region is tributary to this point. From the bridge there is a stretch of more or less swift, shoal, and wide river, 0.9 mile to Trout Run Ripple.

Trout Run Ripple, 41 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 0.7 foot; length, 500 feet; fall, 2.0 feet. This shoal could easily be improved by confining all the water to the left of the bar. Parker's Falls comes immediately below and nearly opposite the mouth of Bear Creek.

Parker's Falls, 41.3 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 1.5 feet; length, 1,350 feet; fall, 4.124 feet; velocity, 4.9 miles per hour. (At this stage, it is the swiftest rapid in the river.) This is one of the well-known rapids of the Allegheny through which steamers are often obliged to *cordel*. A former steamboat-clerk, now in the oil business, whom I accidentally met at this place, informed me that the river was now nearly 2 feet below a safe stage for steamboat navigation. He had, however, passed up through this rapid and others on boats drawing the full depth of the channel, frequently rubbing the bottom, &c. His remarks were interesting, as they seemed to show that, with the river as at present, there must be 2.5 feet depth on the rapids for safe navigation. He seemed to think that if the channel was cleared of the numerous dangerous rocks, steamers might then ply on the Allegheny at less depths. At Parker's Falls some water is spread over the right half of the river, but the great body of it is all down the left,

and close to a solid rock ledge. There would, therefore, be little use for a wing-dam, though the erection of a guide-wall, to the height of 8 feet, along the ledge, might be of service to keep boats off the shore-rocks and enable them more conveniently to *cor-del*. Some of the loose rocks should also be taken out of the channel, in order to make it 50 feet wide, of full depth. On the shore-rocks at this point may be found several well-preserved "carvings" by prehistoric men, representing animals. One is possibly a lynx, 4 feet long, but represented with antlers. Another may be an alligator. There are others undistinguishable, being nearly effaced by the wear of the water, which covers them in high stages, and by ice. The rock is hard sandstone. Thence good water for over 1 mile to Rattlesnake Ripple.

Rattlesnake Ripple (Upper), 42.6 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 0.5 foot; length, 500 feet; fall, 2.032 feet.

Rattlesnake Ripple (Lower), 42.75 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 1.5 feet; length, 1,700 feet; fall, 2.048 feet. Channel enters the uppermost ripple from mid-river, and turns in close to right bank. The bottom is composed of gravel. A low wing-dam from the left shore to the bar in mid-river would increase the depth. Rounding out from the right bank into the pool, which is only 300 feet long, the channel is again in mid-river, and so passes through the second ripple. One small rock should be removed here. Thence for 3 miles through Miller's Eddy, passing Monterey Station, a village on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, the Mineral Ridge Coal Works, &c., the river is good to Black Fox Island.

Black Fox Island Ripple, 45.8 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 2.0 feet; length, 1,400 feet; fall, 2.34 feet. The map of 1828 shows most water down the left chute; now nearly all of it takes down the right chute. No trouble here. Thence good water 1 mile to Eagle Island.

Eagle Island Ripple, 46.8 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 3.0 feet; the channel follows the right shore. The ripple is scarcely appreciable, and there is no trouble. Thence the water is good 2.7 miles through Truby's Eddy (said to be 40 feet deep in places; our deepest sounding was 28 feet) to Armstrong Ripple.

Armstrong Ripple, 49.5 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 1.5 feet; length, 1,400 feet; fall, 1.7 feet. There is a low bar on the left, behind which some water escapes. The approach to the rapid for half a mile is a widespread shoal with smooth bottom. A wing-dam from the left would improve both the rapid and this shoal, but it may not be necessary. Thence good water through Sarah Furnace Eddy 1.5 miles to Catfish Rapid.

Catfish Rapid, 51 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 1.0 foot; length, 900 feet; fall, 3.88 feet. This is an exceedingly bad place. The current at the head from mid-river sets strongly towards the left bank, which is rough and stony. From the shore it is again deflected to mid-river below. The place might be improved by straightening the channel on the right at the head by the removal of gravel and stone, while the left side lower down could be excavated in order to ease the turn. Improving the depth may be attended with difficulties. It must certainly be a dangerous rapid at an intermediate stage. The river is too low for us to judge very well how the current might act when several feet higher. An old mill worked by the fall of the river formerly stood on the right bank. It was peculiarly located over a fissure between two large rocks through which a small "mill-race" still runs. Thence good water 1.5 miles, through Catfish or Seibert's Eddy, to Sugar Creek Rapid.

Sugar Creek Rapid, 53.6 miles below French Creek.—This is a long ripple extending for three-quarters of a mile above Brady's Bend Bridge, but not swift, and with a least depth of 1.5 feet. At its lower end it terminates in an abrupt rapid; depth, 1.5 feet; length, 1,900 feet; fall, 2.87 feet. Other rapids, with a greater descent in less distance, have not the velocity of this one, which is very swift. Troublesome as such places always are to navigators, the fact that the Brady's Bend Bridge has its first pier from the left shore set exactly in the middle of the channel, adds tenfold to its difficulties. To make matters worse, an extra large quantity of riprapping of the pier was necessary, or was at least employed, which further diminishes the chances of a safe passage through. I was informed that many rafts were lost against this pier until the raftsmen learned to hold their crafts close down the left shore and pass through under the abutment span. Practically, therefore, this bridge leaves a channel-way for rafts at intermediate stages of only about 150 feet. The removal of this pier would be the most decided improvement which could be suggested, although the removal of some of the riprappings would of course be an aid.

The Brady's Bend Bridge, 53.7 miles below French Creek.—Entire length, 750 feet. It is a through Howe truss of wood, much dilapidated. Since the abandonment of the Brady's Bend Iron Works (on the right bank), it is no longer used for railway purposes. It has four spans of the following lengths, measured from the left shore: 192 feet, 200 feet, 200 feet, 158 feet. The height in the clear above low water is 35.7 feet. Thence good water through Brady's Bend Eddy to Goose bar.

Goose Bar Ripple, 56.4 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 1.0 foot; length 300 feet; fall, 0.5 foot. Gravel bottom and no rocks. If desired, a wing-dam 500 feet long from

the left shore would accomplish the object of deepening the channel. Thence 1.4 miles to Frazier's Ripple, through "eddy" or good water.

Frazier's Ripple, 57.8 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 2 feet; length, 1,800 feet; fall, 0.50 foot. The channel is down the left of the central bar. No improvement required. Thence good water to Red Bank Creek, 1.6 miles, though the pool approaching the creek gradually becomes a general shoal.

Red Bank Creek Ripple, 59.4 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 0.5 foot; length, 800 feet; fall, 1.66 feet. At this place the river is very wide, the water straggling over it, with detached bars showing out of water in various positions. We found the best channel close in to the right shore, but even there our boat, drawing 6 inches, rubbed the bottom. We measured the length of the ripple on the right bank, beginning at a point opposite the mouth of Red Bank Creek. For a low-water improvement, a long wing-dam from just below the mouth of the creek (which enters on the left) three-fourths of the distance across the river would probably be necessary. Below this upper ripple the channel on the right is gradually re-enforced with water from the left side, issuing at right angles from between bars. The whole stretch of shoal river here is about a mile in length, terminating at the lower end with a rather strong ripple, with a depth of 1.5 feet. In this last ripple a few stones could be removed to advantage.

Red Bank Creek is a noted lumbering stream, and drains Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, &c. It is up this stream to its head that the "Low Grade Division" of the Allegheny Valley Railroad extends, crossing the Allegheny divide to the waters of the Susquehanna River at Driftwood, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. This route is remarkable from the fact that, with a summit-tunnel only 19,065 feet in length, the railroad crosses the mountains with a grade not exceeding 33 feet per mile. Were it not for the detour to the north, this would make probably the best route for a trans-Allegheny canal anywhere south of the New York line, for at no other point is the divide so low and so easily approached. Years ago it was suggested as a canal-route, but its merits have never received an investigation. Franklin Wright, civil engineer, in 1854, was the first engineer to report the existence of the route, but his surveys were for railway purposes. The Allegheny Valley Railroad bridge over the mouth of Red Bank Creek measures 324 feet between abutments, and it is divided into two equal spans; it is a through covered Howe truss, of wood. From the foot of Red Bank Ripple half a mile of good water extends, through McClatchey's Eddy, to Early's Rapid.

Early's Rapid (Upper), 61.1 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 1.5 feet; length, 1,200 feet; fall, 1.95 feet. The channel would be easy and safe if about a dozen rocks were removed. One rock, 12 feet by 3 by 3, was just protruding above the surface. There was a large island here in 1828, but nothing now remains of it but a bar, covered at a 5-foot stage. A short stretch of good water conducts to the lower rapid.

Early's Rapid (Lower), 61.6 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 1.5 feet; length, 1,200 feet; fall, 3.641 feet. This is a powerful rapid. Here the river and channel is in one body down mid-river. A number of rocks make it dangerous for a low-stage navigation (the current and a strong wind combined nearly wrecked our boat on the rocks), but here, as in general along the river, the rocks referred to are of a size easy to lift; most of them could be raised by hand alone. Thence good water one mile to "Dixon's Chute" Ripple.

"Dixon's Chute" Ripple, 63.0 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 2.0 feet; length, 950 feet; fall, 2.78 feet. A bar on the right below the mouth of the creek confines the water somewhat, but the "chute" is of ample width. The current, however, is quite strong, the velocity at the time being three miles per hour. A few rocks could be picked off to advantage, but nothing else seems to be required. Coal is mined in the hills along this part of the river. One individual expressed the wish that the river may be improved, so that coal could be shipped in light flat-boats to the upper oil regions, where the fuel is inferior. No one, however, proposes to ship Allegheny River coal to Pittsburgh, fearing it to be a veritable "New Castle." Thence good water through American Furnace Eddy 1.8 miles to "Nellie's Chute" Ripple.

"Nellie's Chute" Ripple, 64.8 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 1.5 feet; length, 2,700 feet; fall, 3.762 feet. This is a connected series of rapids. Near the foot occurs the greatest fall, which is 1.685 feet in 500. The channel is crooked at the lower end, but not difficult. A small quantity of water escapes to the left of the bar. At the upper end there is a rock which projects 1.5 feet above the water, containing approximately 4 cubic yards. There are, besides, several other smaller rocks further down, which could be removed to advantage. Thence good water through Gray's Eddy 2.7 miles to Upper Mahoning Ripple.

Upper Mahoning Ripple, 68.0 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 2.5 feet; length, 500 feet; fall, 2.10 feet. The river approaching the ripple, and about opposite the mouth of the Mahoning, has less depth (1.5 feet) than the ripple itself. There are a great many scattered rocks which, if picked out, would make a safe depth of 2 feet through this place. The channel in the rapids is only about 200 feet wide. A few hundred feet below is the lower ripple. Mahoning Creek enters from the left; it is quite an

important tributary of the Allegheny. The through covered railroad bridge over the Mahoning is 305 feet in length, with two equal spans of wooden trusses strengthened by arches. Its height above low water is 32 feet.

Lower Mahoning Ripple, 68.4 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 3.0 feet; length, 350 feet; fall, 0.64 foot. No trouble here. Thence good water 1.3 miles to Orr Hill Island Ripple.

Orr Hill Island Ripple (Upper), 69.7 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 2.0 feet; length, 250 feet; fall, 1.16 feet. This ripple is opposite the upper end of the tow-head of the upper island. Material changes have occurred in the shapes of the two islands here since 1828, both having been washed away considerably, and as a consequence large areas of bar are exposed. The channel passes to the left of both islands and near the left shore. At intermediate stages much water escapes between the islands and between them and the right shore, and appearances indicate that the channel may change here at some future time, but as there is no special difficulty at present, plans for improvement may be deferred.

Orr Hill Island, Lower Ripple, 69.7 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 2.0 feet; length, 850 feet; fall, 1.15 feet. This ripple is opposite the point of the second island. No special trouble. Thence good water 2.5 miles to Pine Creek Ripple.

Pine Creek Ripple, 72.5 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 2.0 feet; length, 1,800 feet; fall, 2.34 feet. Although the depth here is 2 feet, the channel is so tortuous that it would require the removal of numerous rocks (none probably over one and a half tons in weight) to secure a safe depth of 2 feet for steamboats. Thence good water through Peart's Eddy, 1.8 miles to Cowanshannock Rapids.

Cowanshannock's Rapids, 74.8 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 1.0 foot; length, 500 feet; fall, 1.16 feet. The island shown here in 1828 as 2,000 feet long, has entirely disappeared, giving place to a long, low bar covered at a two-and-a-half-foot stage of the river. The channel is down the left of the bar. The river appears to be changing, and may eventually have its channel down the right, over the former site of the island. The water to the right of the central bar stands at a higher level than it does in the channel, in the manner described at Foster Island, Red Bank, and above Parker City. By means of a wing-dam from right shore, possibly continued downstream after it reached the bar, the channel could be maintained in its present course, and with an increased depth. Fire-clay is shipped from this place to Pittsburgh. There are a number of rocks and boulders which could be removed to advantage at this place. Thence through Leman's Eddy there is good water over 2 miles to the Castaway Rapid.

Castaway Rapid, 77.5 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 2 feet; length, 1,200 feet; fall, 2.8 feet. The river here is very wide, and a large "towhead" or high bar, in midriver nearly obstructs it, throwing the channel from midriver directly towards the right shore. Nearly the entire volume of the river at this stage takes the right chute, but the width of the navigable channel is not much over 75 feet. On account of the abruptness of the turn in entering the chute, boatmen experience much difficulty. Dredging might be used to improve this place. Thence about half a mile is the Kittanning Bridge.

Kittanning Bridge, 78.3 miles below French Creek.—This is a highway bridge, built of iron bow-string girders. It is 900 feet long, with five spans 180 feet from center to center of piers, elevated 32.7 feet in the clear above the surface of low water. Kittanning, 44 miles above Pittsburgh, is one of the oldest towns in Western Pennsylvania, and has a population of about 5,000. It is the county seat of Armstrong County.

Ripple, below Kittanning, 78.9 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 1.2 feet; length, 150 feet; fall, 7½ inches. As usual, a few rocks could be removed here to advantage. Boatmen apply the term "Castaway" to the whole extent of river from the Castaway Rapid to this one. Such powerful winds prevailed that we were unable to judge whether the channel between the rapids requires improvement or not; it is most probably free from dangerous rocks or other obstructions. Thence there is good water 1.1 miles to Cogley's Island.

Cogley's Island Ripple (two), 80.2 and 80.7 miles below French Creek.—Upper ripple, depth, 1.3 feet; length, 400 feet; fall, 9 inches. Lower ripple, depth, 1.2 feet; length, 500 feet; fall, 1.26 feet. The island formerly at this place is almost gone, nothing being left but a long, low bar connected with the right bank, the upper half of which is covered at a 1.5 foot stage, and all of it is under water at a 5-foot stage. Between the two ripples is swift water, with a depth of 3 feet. In the lower ripple, along the right shore, are numerous rocks and boulders (none more than one-half a cubic yard in volume), which so obstruct the channel that boatmen have built small wings to throw the current towards the bar, so that they may pass these obstructions in safety. Thence through Montgomery's Eddy the river is good to Zuer's Island.

Zuer's Island Ripple, 82.6 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 3.0 feet; length, 800 feet; fall, 1.49 feet. Considerable changes have occurred here in the shapes of the islands and bars since 1828. It might possibly be of service to close the left chute of Zuer's Island. Ross is the name of the second or largest island. Thence half a mile through Grey's Eddy there is good water to Nicholson's Rapid.

Nicholson's Rapid, 85.7 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 1 foot; length, 5,100 feet;

fall, 4.87 feet. The fall is mostly concentrated in the 600 feet at the foot of the upper island. The water nearly all passes to the right of the island. The channel entering the chute is shoal at the head and continues so all the way down. Opposite the foot of the first island (the two islands being connected by a dry gravel bar) is Nicholson's Rapid proper—a bad place. Through Nicholson's, the usual channel is along the right shore, but on account of numerous small rocks it is not practicable in low water. The safest water is to the left of the small bar in midriver (just showing), but it is quite swift. Thence it continues more or less swift and shoal (but not troublesome) for half a mile to a short, bad ripple, which has a fall of 2.54 feet in less than 2,000. At this last place the channel is divided by a small bar or lump of gravel. We passed to the left through a "suck," or passage, 2 feet deep, scarcely more than 25 feet wide, which was wonderfully swift for a short distance. For the improvement of Nicholson's Rapid I would recommend that a dam be built to close the left chute of the island, and another quite low one to extend from the island to the bar; the removal of the rocks mentioned above would also be advisable. At the lower rapid there being no channel whatever one must be made by means of dredging. I think that the trouble here must have been caused by the action of a recent ice-gorge, possibly last winter. Such gravel lumps as are found in this swift water could not long withstand the ordinary action of ice and drift, and the effect of the passage of boats. Thence 1 mile of good water through Pickle's Eddy to Walker's Bar Ripple.

Walker's Bar Ripple, 89.1 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 3 feet. Walker's Bar has changed but little since 1828. The ripple is exceedingly gentle, the channel is straight, and there is no trouble to navigation; Good water thence nearly 1 mile to Murphy's Island.

Murphy's Island Ripple, 90 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 1 foot; length, 4,400 feet; fall, 2.74 feet. Nearly all the river passes down the left chute of this island, which is narrow but direct. It is throughout rather swift and shoal, the depth varying from 3 to 5 feet. At its head, the depth was only 1.5 feet. A few rocks in the channel near the lower end have been grazed by boats. The worst part of the ripple is at the foot of the island, where there is a depth of only 1 foot. There the channel is divided by a gravel and stony bar. Dredging and the removal of rocks might be used to improve this place. Thence there is good water through a short pool, or "eddy," to Grassy Island or Mad-Dog Ripple.

Grassy Island Ripple, 91.1 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 2.5 feet; length, 700 feet; fall, 1.04 feet. Here a large, high bar, projecting from the left shore, occupies three-quarters of the width of the river. The channel is close in to the right shore. The only trouble is that at high stages it is difficult to keep rafts from striking the large rocks along the concave shore. Three or four of these rocks, 25 feet by 15 by 10, might be blasted away. Thence 1.5 miles of deep water to the mouth of the Kiskiminitas River. As we passed through this pool we could distinguish the bottom wherever the depth did not exceed 16 feet.

Kiskiminitas River Ripple, 92.7 miles below French Creek.—Depth, 1.8 feet; length, 700 feet; fall, 2.8 feet. This rapid occurs along the right shore of the river opposite the mouth of the Kiskiminitas, which has thrown out into the Allegheny a large, low, flat bar. There is no special difficulty in the navigation of this rapid. It would, however, be an improvement to remove another course from two of the five old piers of the demolished Pennsylvania Canal aqueduct bridge, portions of which still remain in the river. The canal crossed from the right or west bank of the river just above the mouth of the Kiskiminitas, and thence went up that river and its tributary, the Conemaugh, to the Portage Railroad, by which boats were carried across the Allegheny Mountains. The Allegheny Valley Railroad crosses the Kiskiminitas on an iron deck bridge 707 feet long, in five spans, elevated 31 feet above the surface of low water in the Kiskiminitas River. Just below the rapid the West Pennsylvania Railroad, which comes up the right bank of the Allegheny River, crosses that river on a deck bridge of wooden trusses strengthened by arches. The total length of the bridge is 795 feet, in five spans of 155½ feet each. The rail is 57 feet above low water, and the bottom chord is 38 feet above the same level. The two railroads cross each other, on grade, at West Penn Junction. On the right, below the West Penn bridge, is the town of Freeport, from which point to the mouth of the Allegheny, a distance of 30 miles, the river was regularly surveyed in 1875 by Lieutenant Mahan, under your instructions. The Kiskiminitas, like all the east side tributaries, was remarkably low. No point presented favorable conditions for gauging its discharge, but I should judge that it was flowing about 5,000 cubic feet of water per minute, or about one-eighth of the discharge of French Creek, and only one twenty-fifth the discharge of the Allegheny. With some knowledge of its sources in the Allegheny Mountains, I am inclined to the opinion that for some climatic cause prevailing during the present year it had lost the greater portion of its supply by evaporation on its numerous shallow pools. It has a fine width, and in the spring is a large stream, upon which considerable sized rafts can be safely navigated.

We closed our work in the field on October 21, the river at the time being as low as it was ever known to be.

Tabulated statement of the various rapids on the Allegheny River, between French Creek and the Kiskiminitas River.

Place.	Distance from mouth of French Creek.	Depth.	Length.	Fall.	Remarks
	Miles.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
Porter's Ripple	0.6	1.6	1,320	1.6	Easy; no trouble at this point for navigation.
Blue Rock Ripple	1.1	2.0	1,200	0.66	Do.
Petticoat Ripple	2.2	1.3	730	2.39	Narrow at upper end. A rock in channel.
Hoover's Island: Upper Ripple	2.7	1.2	500	2.01	Current quite rapid. No improvement suggested.
Lower Ripple	3.2	1.2	500	1.55	Not troublesome. No improvement suggested.
Porter's Island Ripple	4.0	2.2	575	1.20	Channel to right of island. Considerable water takes left chute. A rock to be removed.
Porter's Run Ripple	4.9	2.2	700	1.00	Several large rocks should be removed.
East Sandy Ripple	5.4	1.0	3,400	3.25	Three large rocks in head of ripple should be removed.
Foster Island Ripple	6.8	1.2	7,000	7.19	Fall in 2,000 feet 2.98 feet. This is a continuous stretch of bad river. For immediate improvement, a number of rocks should be removed from the channel.
Big Sandy Creek Ripple ...	9.5	2.2	600	0.92	Gentle ripple; a few rocks near channel apparently not dangerous.
Brandon Ripple	10.4	1.8	800	1.88	Easy; no improvements required.
Saint George's Run	11.2	1.3	1,700	3.12	A few rocks in channel not particularly dangerous.
Stien's Ripple	12.3	3.0	.....	.....	Very gentle ripple, scarcely appreciable; no trouble.
Charlie's Oven Ripple	13.7	0.8	1,600	3.38	A bad shoal. Wing-dam from left shore proposed.
Dennis Run Ripple	15.1	1.8	.....	.....	Very gentle ripple; no trouble.
Scrub Grass Ripple	16.6	1.0	3,400	4.77	Half-way down ripple in 150 feet river falls 11 inches. A wing-dam from foot of island advisable; also the removal of several rocks.
Sister's Bars Ripple	18.1	0.7	.....	.....	Widespread shoal. Wing-dams from each side to confine water in middle advisable.
Jacob's Bars Ripple	18.8	2.0	600	1.67	Velocity 2.4 miles per hour, channel crooked between bars; no improvement required.
Robert's Run Ripple	19.2	2.5	350	0.71	River confined in one body, straight; no trouble.
Falling Spring Rapid	19.5	1.8	500	1.62	Velocity 3 miles per hour; no trouble; no improvement required.
Elephant Rapid	22.9	1.5	1,100	3.66	Channel divided by gravel bars; dam from right shore suggested.
Shield's Run Ripple	24.0	2.0	.....	.....	Very gentle ripple; one bad rock in channel; no other trouble.
Ewalt's Island Ripple	25.4	1.5	1,975	2.54	A large rock to left of channel should be removed. No other improvement necessary.
—— Ripple	27.3	2.5	.....	.....	Current easy; one bad rock to be removed.
Black's Ripple	27.9	1.5	2,100	4.41	In 800 feet river falls 2.30 feet. Several rocks in channel should be removed.
Patterson's Falls	28.5	1.0	850	3.90	In first 20 feet fall is 1.21 feet; velocity, 3½ miles per hour. Cannot easily be improved.
McGinnis Rapids or Nicholson's Eddy.	30.8	0.8	6,900	11.23	A connected series of rapids, shoalest at head. Wing-dam from left shore at head, and the removal of numerous rocks suggested.
Ritchie Run Ripple	34.4	2.0	700	1.20	Easy ripple; the removal of several rocks all that is required.
Cummings Trunk Ripple ..	35.6	2.0	1,100	1.49	Not troublesome; a few stones could be removed to advantage.
Above mouth of Clarion Ripple.	38.3	0.7	2,500	2.80	A series of ripples, shoalest at lower end, just at mouth of Clarion. A long dam from right bank to head of island suggested.
Ripple below mouth of Clarion.	38.9	1.5	700	1.78	Separated from last by short and shallow pool. Dam for last ripple would aid here. A dike from foot of island would be advantageous.

Tabulated statement of the various rapids on the Allegheny River, &c.—Continued.

Place.	Distance from mouth of French Creek.	Depth.	Length.	Fall.	Remarks.
	Miles.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
Trout Run Ripple	41.0	0.7	500	2.00?	A shoal place; could be easily improved by means of dam from right shore. (See notes.)
Parker's Falls	41.3	1.5	1,350	4.12	One of the swiftest rapids on the river. (See notes.)
Upper Rattlesnake Falls...	42.6	0.5	500	2.032	Gravel bottom; wing-dam to left shore required.
Lower Rattlesnake Falls...	42.75	1.5	1,700	2.048	Separated from last by pool 300 feet long; rock to be removed.
Black Fox Island Ripple ..	45.8	2.0	1,400	2.34	No trouble; no improvement required.
Eagle Island Ripple	46.8	3.0			Ripple scarcely appreciable; no improvement required.
Armstrong's Ripple	49.5	1.5	1,400	1.7	Dam from left shore would improve; present necessity doubtful.
Cat Fish Rapid	51.0	1.0	900	3.88	Important rapid. Excavation to straighten channel suggested.
Sugar Creek Rapid	53.6	1.5	1,900	2.87	Very swift; crossed by Brady's Bend Bridge. (See notes.)
Goose Bar Ripple	56.4	1.0	300	0.50	Gravel bottom. Depth could be improved by dam from left shore.
Frazier's Ripple	57.8	2.0	1,800	2.08	No improvement probably necessary.
Red Bank Ripple	59.4	0.5	800	1.66	A widespread shoal. Dam from left required.
Early's (Upper) Ripple	61.1	1.5	1,200	1.95	Easy, but the removal of a few rocks would improve the place.
Early's (Lower) Ripple	61.6	1.5	1,200	3.641	A number of rocks in channel make this place dangerous.
Dixon's Chute Ripple	63.0	2.0	950	2.78	A few rocks to be removed. Velocity 3 miles per hour.
Nellie's Chute Ripple	64.8	1.5	2,700	3.762	Three rapids at close intervals; a few rocks to be removed.
Upper Mahoning Ripple ..	68.0	2.5	500	2.10	River quite shoal just above ripple. (See notes.) Numerous rocks could be removed.
Lower Mahoning Ripple ..	68.4	3.0	350	0.64	Separated from last by pool 700 feet long; no trouble.
Upper Orr Hill Island Ripple	69.7	2.0	250	1.16	No special difficulty at present. Dam to right shore would be long.
Lower Orr Hill Island Ripple	70.0	2.0	850	1.15	No special difficulty. Little water escapes between island and shore.
Pine Creek Ripple	72.5	2.0	1,800	2.34	Removal of small rocks would make channel safer.
Cowanshannock Rapids....	74.8	1.0	500	1.16	River shows disposition to change course. (See notes.)
Castaway River	77.5	2.0	1,200	2.80	Large central bar divides channel; no rocks, but channel narrow.
Ripple below Kittanning	78.9	1.2	150	0.63	No trouble, but the removal of a few rocks is suggested.
Head Cogley's Island Ripple	80.2	1.3	400	0.75	No trouble at this place.
Foot Cogley's Island Ripple	80.7	1.2	500	1.26	Separated from last by half a mile of swift water. Dangerous rocks here.
Zaver's Island Ripple	82.6	3.0	800	1.49	Not troublesome; some rocks to right of channel.
Nicholson's Rapids	85.7	1.0	5,100	4.87	A bad place; dam from island to bar advisable.
Kelly's Ripple	87.3	1.5	2,000	2.54	Channel too narrow; dredging and dam. (See notes.)
Walker's Bar	89.1	3.0			Ripple scarcely appreciable; no trouble.
Murphy's Island	90.0	1.0	4,400	2.74	Dredging, and removal of rocks advisable.
Grassy Island	91.1	2.5	700	1.04	No trouble excepting at high stages. (See notes.)
Kiskiminetas River	92.7	1.8	700	2.18	No special trouble; removal of old aqueduct piers, &c.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS P. ROBERTS,
Assistant Engineer.

Bvt. Col. WM. E. MERRILL,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

H. Ex. 21—2

CERTAIN HARBORS IN CALIFORNIA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

Reports upon the harbors of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and San Buenaventura, and Humboldt River.

JANUARY 15, 1879.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 11, 1879.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives a letter of the 7th instant from the Chief of Engineers, and copies of the reports submitted therewith, upon examinations of the harbors of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and San Buenaventura, Cal.; also copy of reports upon the Humboldt River and Crescent City Harbor, Cal., made in accordance with the provisions of the river and harbor act of June 18, 1878.

GEO. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., January 7, 1879.

SIR: To comply with the requirements of the river and harbor act of June 18, 1878, I have the honor to submit copies of reports to this office from Lieut. Col. C. S. Stewart, Corps of Engineers, of the results of examinations made under his direction of the harbors of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and San Buenaventura, Cal., with a view to the practicability of building breakwaters at those localities; and also a copy of a report from Lieut. Col. B. S. Alexander, Corps of Engineers, upon the adaptability of Humboldt River and of Crescent City Harbor, Cal., as harbors of refuge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Engineers.

Hon. GEO. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

EXAMINATIONS OF THE HARBORS OF SAN LUIS OBISPO, SANTA BARBARA,
AND SAN BUENAVENTURA, CALIFORNIA, WITH A VIEW TO THE PRAC-
TICABILITY OF BUILDING BREAKWATERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

December 11, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with instructions dated Washington, D. C., July 8, 1878, I have the honor to transmit herewith reports of results of examinations made of the harbors of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and San Buenaventura, Cal., under provisions of act of Congress approved June 18, 1878.

These reports have been delayed to obtain statistics relating to Santa Barbara. When received, they will be forwarded.

A tracing of each harbor referred to is sent herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,

Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

The CHIEF OF ENGINEERS U. S. A.

I.—EXAMINATION OF HARBOR OF SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA.

The harbor of San Luis Obispo is some 9 miles to the westward of south from the town of the same name, and is very nearly half-way between the harbor of Wilmington and that of San Francisco. It is at the north end of the bight lying between Point San Luis and Point Sal, the latter being to the southward and eastward from the former, and distant 18 miles. High hills shelter it from winds from west round by north to the east; from that to south-southeast it is more or less exposed, and from south-southeast to southwest is open to wind and sea.

For the greater part of the year the harbor is a good one. During the winter season, for some three or four months, the wind is more or less frequently from the southward. Then heavy storms from that quarter may occur, preceded, accompanied, or followed by a heavy swell from southward and westward, which causes trouble along this coast. It is said that during heavy southeasters, owing to the formation of the high hills at the northwest end of the harbor, the wind is deflected to the westward and rarely blows home. At the same time, on account of the curvature of the beach, the sea coming in makes an eddy, which tends to ease the strain there otherwise would be on the cables of vessels at anchor there.

As may be seen on the tracing sent herewith, the reef extending for nearly a half mile to southward and eastward from Point San Luis forms more or less of a breakwater against the swell from the southward and westward. By this means, during the worst gales, this swell is completely broken into foam, but, when the sea is not so heavy, some of it coming in through gaps in the ledge may be felt within. It was told me on the spot that this reef made the anchorage to the westward of the line AB, drawn from its end to the mouth of San Luis Obispo Creek, secure at all times, the seas from the southwest being cut off and those from the southeast being short and not heavy, the holding-ground also being good.

If this be so, there is already in this harbor, between the 3 and 5 fathom curves of the bottom, a good anchorage of an area of more than



250 acres, besides any there may be exterior to those curves. This should be ample for all present needs as well as for those of a long time to come.

The practicability of building a breakwater here depends on the amount of money that may be had for that purpose. If a harbor of refuge is wished large enough to satisfy the needs of commerce in the distant future, the work should be placed in water of from 8 to 9 fathoms deep. The cost will in addition depend on the kind of material used, the plan, section, and length of structure.

As to material, from the present high price of Portland cement and labor on this coast, and from other difficulties in the way of making blocks of beton of large size at a moderate cost, stone would probably have to be used as cheaper.

The mountains of the Coast range contain much rock, usually, so far as has been seen, a variety of sandstone, limestone, or conglomerate: within the vicinity of San Luis Obispo some syenite. The high hills at the northern end of this bay, from outcroppings, appear to be chiefly of sandstone and serpentine with other minerals, some of them very hard. There having been no demand here for stone, in large quantities, for building purposes, no quarries have been fairly opened so as to show whether blocks of suitable quality, size, and shape for resisting the action of heavy seas can be had, in quantity, at moderate cost. From the general appearance of the rocks it might be difficult to get out such. Therefore, any estimate of the cost of stone per ton in place can only be approximate. It is likely to be greater here than in similar works at the East, labor being higher, the seas heavier, and requiring in the structure more of the large blocks, which are the most costly to quarry and handle. With such information as is at hand, it is likely that, on an average, at least \$3 per ton would have to be paid for the mass of stone in place.

The general plan and sections of one design for a breakwater are shown on the tracing.

Along the line CA, the gaps in the reef, which are from 3 to 4 fathoms deep, are to be filled in with stone, and together with the low portions of the ledge raised to a level 6 feet below that of the plane of mean low-water. This mass will probably wholly break up the southwest swell. From the end of the reef, at A, the line of work is run east for a length of 500 yards to D to cover a larger area from the same swell. At a distance of 250 yards north from D, another line from E to F is run to the northward and eastward for 1,350 yards, to cut off heavy seas from the southward. This will also protect the space to its northward and westward from any southeasterly seas. These protecting masses are to be of stone of various sizes dropped in place. In arranging the form of cross-section, it is assumed that to a point 18 feet below lowest low-water of spring-tides, a slope $\frac{3}{4}$ faced with blocks of from 1 to 2 tons in weight will not be disturbed. From that depth to the level of highest water of spring-tides a slope of $\frac{1}{2}$ is given which is to be faced with stones of 8 to 10 tons and upward. The thickness at its crest is 25 feet. For an additional height of 10 feet and width at top of 20 feet, the structure is capped by large blocks. The river slope of the main mass is $\frac{1}{4}$. To diminish or prevent the injurious action of currents upon the bed, at the ends of the breakwater, an apron of small stones extends beyond them for a hundred yards.

In estimating the quantities of material, three-fourths of the volume given by calculation are taken and each cubic yard is supposed to

weigh 2 tons, and each ton in place, exclusive of apron, to cost \$3. With this understanding there will be required to fill gaps—

Along line AC.....	29,172.722 tons of 2,000 pounds each, at \$3	\$87,518 17	
For line AD.....	579,076.794 tons, at \$3	\$1,737,230 38	
For apron at end..	12,962.599 tons, at \$1.50.....	19,443 90	
			1,756,674 25
For line EF	1,795,924.672 tons, at \$3	5,387,774 02	
For apron at ends.	25,007.013 tons, at \$1 50.....	37,510 52	
			5,425,284 54
Total	2,442,143.500 tons, costing.....		7,269,476 99

Upon an average there is required along the line AC, 83.83 tons per running yard, at a cost of \$251.49; along AD, 1,184.08 tons, at a cost of \$3,513.35, and along EF, 1,348.84 tons, costing \$4,018.73.

From an examination of the records of vessels wrecked during the past four years and five months, on the coast of California south of San Francisco and north of San Diego, a shore-line of about 600 statute miles, it is found 12 vessels in all were stranded. One of these got off with trifling damage; eleven were total wrecks, with a loss of twelve lives and 4,907.83 tons, at an estimated value for vessels and cargoes of \$477,725. Out of this number, five schooners, giving a loss of 419.04 tons and \$40,025, went ashore during calms, or when there was very little wind—two having drifted into breakers, with a loss from one of two lives; the remaining three broke from their moorings owing to a heavy swell.

Three brigs, of 597.41 tons in all, parted their moorings or dragged ashore during heavy westerly gales accompanied by a heavy sea, with a loss of one life and \$21,700. One bark struck at night during a heavy gale and sea breaking, tonnage 833.31 tons; estimated loss, \$13,500. One ship of 1,864 tons was run ashore at night in a dense fog, owing to miscalculation of her position, with a loss of \$145,000 and nine lives. A steamer of 724.63 tons was stranded during a thick fog, the compasses bearing the blame as "faulty;" estimated loss, \$180,000. Another steamer of 469.44 tons was at a wharf; a heavy sea came in, and in casting off her lines, through carelessness, her stern-line fouled the propeller, and though able to reach the moorings, she dragged on to the beach and was a loss of \$77,500.

Of these disasters, all but one took place previous to December 4, 1876; two of them in 1875, and nine in 1876. Since December 4 of the latter year, including two winters, of which the past one has been noted for the severity and number of its southerly gales and for its heavy seas, no vessel has been wrecked from stress of weather on the coast of California south of San Francisco. On the 24th of March, 1877, a schooner of 43.93 tons did get ashore, and was wrecked, at a loss of \$4,000, but it was because there was no wind and the current drifted her into breakers.

A person who has for years kept an account of disasters of all kinds which happen to vessels, tells me losses are not now near so numerous as in former years. This is natural, for each year the masters of coasters are becoming acquainted more thoroughly with the peculiarities of fogs, winds, currents, and the swell at various points of the coast as well as with the other dangers to navigation, and can the better avoid them.

From the foregoing record, it seems the time has not yet come when the necessities of navigation can fairly compel the construction of a harbor of refuge along this coast.

A breakwater at the harbor of San Luis could not have saved a life of

those lost, nor have prevented the destruction of one of the vessels referred to. Such a construction here would probably tend to hasten the shoaling of the inclosed area, and in connection with some shoal spots of limited extent in the approaches, would, during the thick fogs which prevail in the summer months, render entrance and exit from the harbor more difficult.

This harbor is the chief port for the exports and imports of the town of San Luis Obispo and portions of the surrounding country. A narrow-gauge railway now connects the town with the landing, and it is intended to extend a branch to the Santa Maria Valley, to aid in the movement of its produce and return merchandise.

From statistics kindly given me by Messrs. Goodall, Perkins & Co., general agents of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, it appears that for the year ending October 31, 1878, there were received at the Port Harford landing as follows:

IMPORTS.

General merchandise, in tons of 2,000 pounds.....	2,814.26
General merchandise, in tons, measurement	4,903.00
Total tons	7,717.26
Lumber, feet, board-measure	3,133,266
Lime, barrels.....	718

EXPORTS.

Hides, tons of 2,000 pounds.....	60.73
Pelts, tons of 2,000 pounds.....	22.35
Tallow, tons of 2,000 pounds.....	6.99
Asphaltum, tons of 2,000 pounds.....	28.25
Iron ore, tons of 2,000 pounds.....	2,438.75
Grain, tons of 2,000 pounds.....	3,301.95
Wool, tons of 2,000 pounds.....	601.59
Butter, tons of 2,000 pounds	86.64
Cheese, tons of 2,000 pounds.....	67.49
General merchandise, tons of 2,000 pounds.....	1,455.55
Total tons	8,170.29
Stock (head).....	1,932

San Luis Obispo is in the collection district of San Francisco. San Francisco is the nearest port of entry.

The amount of revenue collected at that port during the past fiscal year is given as \$6,336,314.07.

The nearest light-house is at Piedras Blancos. The nearest fort is at Fort Point, San Francisco.

As the result of my examination of the locality and of such records and statistics as have been procured, I do not think the construction of a breakwater for the harbor of San Luis Obispo an improvement proper to be made at present.

Respectfully submitted.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

II.—EXAMINATION OF HARBOR OF SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA.

The roadstead of Santa Barbara, following the general direction of the coast, is some 100 miles to the southeast of the harbor of San Luis Obispo, 25 to the northward and westward of San Buenaventura, and nearly 100 in the same direction from that of Wilmington. It is exposed, more or

less, to wind and sea from south of east round by the south to nearly west. In general, there is no difficulty in landing at this place, where there is a good wharf, reaching to deep water, alongside of which vessels are made fast.

During the winter season now and then severe southerly storms, usually of short duration, do occur, which may make it impossible to land. This, however, it is said, rarely happens.

The islands, parallel to the coast and some 23 miles to the southward, aid in sheltering the roadstead somewhat from heavy swells from the southward and southwest, and during southerly gales vessels can seek shelter under the lee of the natural breakwater thus formed. Owing to the fine climate and agreeable surroundings Santa Barbara is already quite a place of resort for those not in robust health or who desire a pleasant residence. In addition, the hot sulphur baths in the vicinity, sea-bathing, and other advantages will probably combine to make it a favorite watering-place.

The population may be about 5,000.

The mountains to the northward, running east and west, isolate it, rendering access, except by water, somewhat tedious, and limit the area of whose products it may be said to be the outlet; so that there is but little back country available to make it of much importance as a commercial port. The coast-steamers which touch here every two or three days with a few sailing-vessels easily supply all wants so far as imports and exports are concerned. It has been reported that sailing-vessels and steamers to the number of 2,760, exclusive of regular passenger and freight vessels touching here, have passed through the Santa Barbara channel, in both directions, during the past three years. If so, records of disasters kept for the last four years and almost a half give no account of any vessel having gone ashore on the coast from stress of weather nearer Santa Barbara than the harbor of San Buenaventura, distant 25 miles on the one side, and Point Sal landing, upward of 80, on the other. It is nearly two years since any vessel has been lost south of San Francisco on the coast. This would seem to show that the necessities of general navigation do not require at this point any special construction for its protection, so far as stress of weather is considered. In fact, 75 per cent. of the lives, 68 per cent. of the money value, and 52 per cent. of tonnage lost during the past four years and five months by the stranding of vessels between San Francisco and San Diego has been due to fogs, joined perhaps to insufficient caution on the part of navigators. Having been directed to examine as to the practicability of building a breakwater at Santa Barbara, the result of the examination made is the conclusion one may be built if it is deemed worth while to make a large expenditure. The mountains in the vicinity contain sandstone and probably other rocks which may be durable enough and may perhaps be had of proper sizes. To find out with certainty, quarries would have to be opened at various points.

On the tracing forwarded herewith are given a plan and section of a breakwater. It has been placed in as shoal water and is of as little extent, 1,320 yards, as is thought would answer for a harbor of refuge of the smallest size. The same cross-section as given in the case of San Luis Obispo will probably do here. The bed beyond each end of the work to be protected by an apron of small stones to a distance of 100 yards. The quantity of material is taken at three-fourths of the calculated volume, and one cubic yard as weighing 2 tons. As there might be greater expense here in moving the material than at San Luis Obispo.



the cost per ton of mass, in place, is called \$3.25. There will then be required—

The body of the work.	1,047,019.08 tons, at \$3.25	\$3,532,812 01
Apron at ends.....	25,613.42 tons, at \$1.50.....	38,420 13
Total.....	1,112,632.50 tons, costing	3,571,232 14

This gives about 842.9 tons per running yard, at \$2,705.48.

Statistics of imports and exports have failed, as yet, to reach me. It is thought, however, the amounts cannot be very large.

Santa Barbara is in the collection-district of San Diego, which is the nearest port of entry.

The amount of revenue collected there (San Diego) during the past fiscal year is given as \$5,102.35.

Santa Barbara light is the nearest light house.

The nearest fort is that begun some years ago at San Diego.

As the result of examination and investigation made, it does not appear to me that a breakwater is required at Santa Barbara for the needs of general navigation.

Respectfully submitted.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

III.—EXAMINATION OF HARBOR OF SAN BUENAVENTURA, CALIFORNIA.

The town of San Buenaventura lies at the foot of a spur of the coast range between the San Buenaventura and Santa Clara Rivers, on the northside of the outlet to the Santa Clara Valley. It is about 25 miles to the southward and eastward of Santa Barbara and some 75 to the northward and westward of the harbor of Wilmington. The climate is pleasant. The population is estimated at about 2,000.

The harbor is an open roadstead, formed by a slight indent of the coast-line, and is exposed to wind and sea from the southward of east by the south to the northward of west. The bottom is of sand, and understood to be not particularly good holding-ground. The seas in southerly and westerly blows are said to be heavy. There is a wharf, at which some of the coast-steamers and sailing-vessels touch. From this, a portion of the produce of the Santa Clara Valley is shipped, but the great bulk of the grain is sent from Hueneme, about 10 miles farther to the southward and eastward, from which it is expected 14,000 tons will be exported this season. As yet, San Buenaventura is not a port of great commercial importance.

Upon examination, nothing was seen to make the building of a breakwater more impracticable here than elsewhere, nor to recommend this, in particular, as the site for such a work.

It does not appear that any stone-quarries have been opened near the town, and, on inquiry, I heard of none. In the mountains, between this place and Santa Barbara, are large quantities of sandstone. Much of it near the surface is seamy and shattered, and unfit for use. Perhaps if quarries were opened on a large scale, a better quality might be found which could be got out in large blocks. The prospects are that the material would have to be hauled quite a distance, or procured from some adjacent islands, or other points along the coast, thus increasing its cost.

A plan and section of a breakwater are shown on the tracing of this harbor. The least dimensions that would probably answer are given. Two positions for the westerly branch are indicated, the more northerly,

or broken line, would afford a better shelter from westerly seas, but might interfere in a greater degree with along-shore currents. An apron of small stones is to be laid for a hundred yards beyond the ends of the work, to prevent the formation there of deep holes and the deposition elsewhere of the material that otherwise would be moved. The cross-section from the bottom to lowest water of spring-tides is similar to that proposed for the one at San Luis Obispo, but as this is a more exposed situation, the slope between that level and highest water is made $\frac{1}{4}$, and thence to the top $\frac{1}{2}$, the thickness there being increased by 5 feet. The stones are to be put in place by some of the methods used in such constructions. The amount of stone is estimated by taking three-fourths of the volume of the solid given by calculation. Each cubic yard is supposed to weigh two tons. It is believed the cost per ton in place here will not be less than \$3.25. Then

The line AB will require	1,767,046.41 tons, at \$3.25 =	\$5,742,900.33
Apron at ends will require	38,898.72 tons, at \$1.50 =	58,348.08
Total	1,805,945.13 tons, costing...	5,801,248.41

This gives an average of about 1,368.14 per running yard, at a cost of \$4,394.88 $\frac{1}{2}$.

During the year 1876, three vessels were lost at San Buenaventura. On the 25th February, that year, the steamer Kalorama, of 469.44 tons, was at the wharf. A heavy sea came in, the lines were let go, and the stern line fouled the propeller. The vessel got to the moorings, dragged ashore, and was finally wholly wrecked, with a loss of \$77,500. Had she been able to work the propeller, this would not have happened. Very often along the coast of California, with no wind and a smooth sea, the heaviest waves will come in, due to a far-off storm, or sometimes to distant earthquakes, and do much damage. On the 29th of March following, the brig Crimea, of 223 tons, was beached during a heavy westerly gale and sea—loss, \$9,200. The 1st of the succeeding December, the brig Lucy Ann, of 199.61 tons, in a northwest gale and heavy sea, parted her moorings and was wrecked, with a loss of \$6,500 and one life. For the last two years, though the last winter was noted along the coast for the number, length, and severity of its storms and seas, no vessels have been lost between San Francisco and San Diego.

The following statistics of trade for San Buenaventura during the years 1876–1877 are given by Messrs. Goodall, Perkins & Co., of the Pacific Steamship Company:

	1876.	1877.	
EXPORTS.			
Barley	tons of 2,000 pounds..	1,060.40	1,700.85
Wheat	do.	279.48	603.42
Rye	do.		4.10
Corn	do.	1,291.88	596.70
Bird-seed	do.		21.63
Beans	do.	215.12	220.16
Flaxseed	do.	185.45	188.02
Potatoes	do.	35.37	
Ground feed	do.	43.02	74.50
Flour	do.	31.45	52.87
Wool	do.	406.88	461.13
Pelts	do.	25.37	25.00
Honey (extracted)	do.	20.00	78.56
Honey (combs)	do.		50.49
Rock soap	do.		58.90
Sundries	do.	231.00	265.00
Total tons		3,825.42	4,341.23



	1876.	1877.
EXPORTE—Continued.		
Eggs	number.. 336,000	288,000
Crude petroleum	gallons.. 93,000	139,500
Refined petroleum	do. 34,900	34,900
Hogs	number.. 4,840	7,086
Sheep	do. 300	886
Lambs	do. 400	610
Dry hides	do. 1,801	1,734
Tallow	barrels.. 32	32
INWARD FREIGHTS.		
General merchandise	tons.. 4,564	4,713
Lumber	feet.. 2,917,208	2,891,605

San Buenaventura is in the collection district of San Diego, which is the nearest port of entry. The amount of revenue collected at San Diego during past fiscal year is given as \$5,102.35. The nearest light-house is Hueneme light.

The nearest fort is that begun at San Diego.

From the examination made and from such other information as has been obtained, it does not appear that the wants of general navigation require, as yet, the construction of a breakwater at San Buenaventura.

Respectfully submitted.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

EXAMINATION OF HUMBOLDT RIVER AND CRESCENT CITY HARBOR, CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *September 20, 1878.*

GENERAL: I have duly considered the letter of the department of July 8, 1878, in reference to an examination of Humboldt River, California, and Crescent City Harbor, California.

On the 6th of August last I wrote to the department that the sum of \$500 would be necessary to enable me to prepare plans and estimates of cost for improvements "proper to be made" at these two places.

At that time I supposed it might be necessary for me to make a personal examination of these harbors, but an inspection of the act of Congress "making appropriations for the construction, repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," approved June 18, 1878, shows that Humboldt River and Crescent City Harbor are mentioned, as is stated in the letter of the Chief of Engineers of July 8, "*with a view to their adaptability as a harbor of refuge.*"

In view of the fact that both of these places were included among those which were examined by the Board of Engineers for the Pacific Coast in the year 1876, with a view of establishing a breakwater and harbor of refuge on the Pacific coast, at some point between San Francisco Bay and the mouth of the Columbia River, I cannot imagine a re-examination of them by me at the present time to be necessary. They were both included in the resolution of the House of Representatives of April 29, 1876. They were both thoroughly examined by the Board of Engineers for the Pacific Coast with the view of ascertaining if either of them could be converted into a harbor of refuge. They were examined, too, in connection with all the other possible places for a breakwater or harbor of refuge on this coast between San Francisco and the mouth of the Columbia River, and of all these places, "Humboldt River and Crescent City Harbor."

boldt Bay," which I suppose to mean the same as "Humboldt River," was found to be the most impracticable. So very impracticable did the Board regard the improvement of the entrance to this harbor that it did not even make any "plan or estimate of cost for a breakwater at this place, deeming it, if not impossible of execution, highly improbable that a breakwater or jetties will be attempted here at the present time." And of the other places examined, the Board regarded Crescent City Harbor as the worst. It is contracted and full of sunken dangers, both inside the harbor and in approaching it.

The Board stated in its report that—

Crescent City Harbor is usually regarded as the most dangerous roadstead on this coast. * * * Nevertheless, in order to have definite ideas as to the location and cost of a breakwater here, we have included it among the roadsteads for which we have given plans and estimates of cost for breakwaters.

In short, Humboldt Bay and Crescent City Harbor were the two places which the Board of Engineers, when considering the whole subject of a harbor of refuge on this coast, in 1876, reported particularly against.

I can only point to the report of the Board of Engineers for the Pacific Coast of February 14, 1877, as containing my views as to the impracticability of improving either of them.

That report contains my views, in every particular, as to the merits of these two places in connection with a harbor of refuge on the northern coast of California.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. ALEXANDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

Brig. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Engineers U. S. A.

MEM.—The report of the Board of Engineers for the Pacific Coast herein alluded to is appended.

EXAMINATIONS WITH A VIEW TO ESTABLISHING A HARBOR OF REFUGE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE BOARD OF ENGINEERS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST,
San Francisco, Cal., February 14, 1877.

GENERAL: In compliance with the instructions of the department of May 9, 1876, inclosing a resolution of the House of Representatives of April 29, 1876, "asking for an examination of the harbors of Mendocino, Humboldt Bay, Trinidad, and Crescent City, in the State of California, with a view of establishing a breakwater and harbor of refuge, with estimate of probable cost," the Board of Engineers for the Pacific Coast has the honor to submit the following

REPORT.

The Board sailed from this city on the 9th of August last in the Coast Survey steamer Hassler, and carefully examined all the so-called harbors where it has been thought a harbor of refuge might be constructed, between here and the mouth of the Columbia River, viz: Drake's Bay, Mendocino City, Shelter Cove, Humboldt Bay, Trinidad Harbor, Crescent City, Mack's Arch, Port Orford, and Cape Gregory.

The Board extended its examinations to all these places because it was by no means clear beforehand that either of the four places mentioned in the resolution of the House of Representatives furnished the best location for a breakwater and harbor of refuge. It is well, also, in such an examination, to have the data necessary to compare the advantages and cost of all the possible locations for such a harbor of refuge on the entire northern coast of California and Oregon.

The distance from San Francisco to Nee-ah Bay, at the entrance of the Straits of Fuca, is about 700 nautical miles. While there are many open anchorages scattered along the coast, between these two places, which afford reasonably good protection for vessels against the prevailing northwest winds and seas of summer, there are none, for this entire distance, that a vessel can enter in heavy southerly weather, when the wind is south, southeast, or southwest, as it frequently is in the winter season.

It is true that vessels can generally cross the bar of the Columbia River and seek shelter at secure anchorages in the river, but this is not always the case.

In heavy southerly weather, when a harbor of refuge is most wanted, vessels dare not approach the bar of this river. It cannot, therefore, be considered a secure harbor of refuge.

A good harbor of refuge ought, of course, to provide secure anchorage for vessels against all winds, from whatever direction; but what is more particularly needed on this coast is protection against heavy southerly storms.

One of the first questions which arise in the consideration of this subject is whether, in case protection for vessels is to be sought by artificial constructions, we should build one large breakwater inclosing a capacious harbor, or several smaller ones, distributed along the coast, each affording protection for a few vessels only.

Our examinations and studies of this question have satisfied us that, if any breakwater is to be built on the coast now under consideration, it should be large enough to afford all the protection that is needed for a harbor at that place for the present time and for many years to come.

We are led to this conclusion principally because any construction, at any place on the coast affording secure anchorage for even a few vessels, will necessarily be very expensive, and before undertaking any second work we should profit by the experience to be acquired by the first.

We inclose herewith Coast Survey charts of Drake's Bay, Bodega Bay, Mendocino Bay, Trinidad Harbor, Crescent City, Mack's Arch, Port Orford, and Cape Gregory, on which we have marked in red lines the proper position, in our judgment, of a breakwater for each bay or harbor.

We did not extend our examinations north of the Columbia River, because a harbor of refuge is first wanted south of that river.

We also inclose a section of a breakwater, such as we would propose, which is common to all the above-named places, varying only with the depth of water.

Stone is to be found in great abundance, and very convenient, at all of these places, except at Cape Gregory, where it would have to be obtained some miles to the southward.

The rock on the coast is metamorphic sandstone, and would generally be broken into small pieces in quarrying. Nevertheless, judging from the solid masses of stone which erosion has left along the sea shores of this coast, we think, in quarrying so large a mass as would be required

for the construction of a breakwater, that many large stones of a compact nature could be obtained at almost any quarry that might be opened.

We propose to build the base of any breakwater, up to the height of 15 feet below the level of low-water, of small stone, that is to say, of such stone as any quarry will furnish; and, while quarrying out this great mass, to lay away all large stones of 5, 10, or 20 tons for the construction of that portion of the breakwater from 15 feet up to low-water.

Upon this foundation we propose to build a masonry wall, faced with granite, 25 feet wide and 20 feet high including the foundation, protecting the seaward side by blocks of artificial stone (if natural stone cannot be obtained) of large size (20 to 30 tons each), and thoroughly paving the harbor side with large blocks of granite, to receive, without displacement, the water that will be thrown over the wall in great storms.

There is also inclosed a paper in which approximate estimates of costs of breakwaters at the several harbors above mentioned, on the lines as stated, are given.

The Board proceeds to make some remarks about these harbors.

DRAKE'S BAY.

This bay affords fine shelter against west and northwest winds, being sheltered by the high headland of Point Reyes, but it is exposed to south and southwest storms.

Here it may be remarked that throughout the sea-coast of California and Oregon, when the wind is strong from the south, southeast, or southwest, the waves always approach the shore from the southwest; and it is natural that this should be the case; for if we suppose waves to be generated by a southerly wind, having their crests on an east or west line, or even in a direction at right angles to the trend of the shore, the western ends of these waves will be in deeper water than the eastern ends, and, according to the laws of wave-motion, their western ends would travel faster, and thus the crests of such waves would gradually be brought to a northwest and southeast direction, the translation of such wave-motion being from southwest toward northeast.

Any breakwater, therefore, at any of the harbors now under consideration must be so located as to afford protection from the sea in that direction.

There is some granite at Point Reyes, but, as far as examined, it is overlaid with great masses of metamorphic sandstone. Stone for the substructure of a breakwater is in great abundance and very convenient.

We have no idea that a breakwater will be commenced here at the present time. In the distant future, when the commerce of this coast shall be greatly developed, it may be thought necessary to have a sheltered anchorage against heavy gales from the southward, near to the entrance of San Francisco Bay, where vessels bound to this city could seek protection at such times as it was not safe to cross the bar.

BODEGA BAY.

A breakwater here, as indicated on the chart, would protect a fine capacious anchorage, but being some 20 miles farther from San Francisco, and more frequently visited by fogs than Drake's Bay, we are of opinion that, if a harbor of refuge is ever wanted in this vicinity, Drake's Bay should receive the preference.

MENDOCINO BAY.

This is the first place mentioned in the resolution of the House of Representatives upon which we are now reporting. It is only a contracted indentation of the coast, 1 mile wide and less than half a mile in depth, entirely exposed even to the prevailing northwest winds of summer. Nevertheless, a sheltered harbor of refuge, but of very limited capacity, could be made here by building a breakwater on the lines indicated on the chart.

Stone for the foundation of such breakwater can be had in abundance on the adjacent shores.

HUMBOLDT BAY.

This is the second place mentioned in the resolution of the House of Representatives.

This bay affords fine shelter after vessels have once got into it, but it is a bar-harbor, the bar being composed of shifting sands, with heavy breakers even in moderate summer weather.

To give an idea of the great height of the waves rolling over this bar, we will state that when the Board of Engineers for the Pacific Coast arrived off the bar, in the Coast Survey steamer *Hassler*, the weather was very moderate, with only the usual summer wind from the northwest, yet, although there was 20 feet of water on the bar at the time, the pilot refused to take in the *Hassler*, drawing only 12 feet of water at the time, stating that he could not do so without running the risk of the vessel striking the bottom and her possible loss in the breakers.

The shores on both sides of the entrance are low and sandy, and there is no stone in the immediate vicinity.

The only way, as it appears to the Board, in which a safe entrance could be obtained into this harbor would be by the construction of two parallel jetties of very heavy stone, about 500 yards apart, from the north and south spits at the entrance.

If such jetties were built, the very large area of the inner bay would probably afford sufficient tidal prism to keep open a deep channel over the bar, against all drifts from the action of sea-waves. But such construction would be attended with immense difficulties and enormous expense. It is a question even, with the members of this Board, whether such construction would be physically possible, and one, too, upon which we dare not express an opinion without a searching examination of all the contingencies upon which the stability or instability of such works would hinge. We have not, therefore, made any plan or estimate of cost for a breakwater at this place, deeming it, if not impossible of execution, highly improbable that a breakwater or jetties will be attempted here at the present time.

TRINIDAD HARBOR.

This harbor is in latitude $41^{\circ} 03'$, about 240 nautical miles north-north-west of San Francisco. It is about 20 miles south of the middle point of the coast between the entrance into San Francisco Harbor and the mouth of the Columbia River. Geographically it is, therefore, well situated for a harbor of refuge between these two places.

Trinidad Head, a bold, picturesque headland, protects a limited anchorage from northwest winds, but the harbor is entirely exposed to southerly storms. This headland rises to the height of 380 feet above low-water. It is of metamorphic sandstone, covered, above the height of

80 to 100 feet above the water, with a few feet of earth which supports a thick growth of scrub bushes.

The rock here appears to be of better quality than is generally found along the coast. The fact that it is such a bold, projecting headland, with deep water around its southern face, shows that it has been able to resist the denudation of the sea, and would seem to bear out this conclusion.

The chart shows the lines we have selected for the breakwater. If built as we have indicated, they would protect an available anchorage of nearly one square mile, with good holding-ground.

If a harbor of refuge is made here, the light-house now on Trinidad Head should be removed to Pilot Rock.

There would be several rocks in the northern part of a harbor here, but they rise high above water.

There are no sunken dangers in approaching Trinidad, for the only rocks to be found lie close inshore, just off the high headland, and their position is well marked by two high rocks, one of which rises to the height of 80 feet, the other to the height of 100 feet, above the water.

The Board was favorably impressed with the advantages of Trinidad for a harbor of refuge; and as it is called upon to "designate the point which should, in its judgment, be selected for such harbor between San Francisco and Puget Sound," the Board, with the information now before it, gives the preference to Trinidad Harbor.

CRESCENT CITY.

This harbor is not favorably situated for a breakwater, because—

1. It is contracted.
2. On account of the many dangers, sunken and otherwise, both in approaching the coast and inside the anchorage.
3. Because of the heavy breakers, in southeast and southwest winds, clear across the entrance to the harbor from Steamboat Rock to Round Rock, from Round Rock to Mussel Rock, and from Mussel Rock to the shore.

The entire harbor is feather-white with breakers in a gale of wind from the southward.

Crescent City Harbor is usually regarded as the most dangerous roadstead on this coast. It has acquired importance on account of the town of Crescent City being conveniently located as the depot of supplies for Jacksonville, in Oregon, and the interior towns and mining-camps. It also has considerable trade in lumber.

A vessel off this coast, and wishing to make a harbor of refuge, would never venture into Crescent City Harbor unless the master knew his position accurately, and was well acquainted with the coast and all the sunken dangers; and should he arrive off the harbor, he could not enter it with safety in heavy southerly weather on account of the breakers at the entrance.

Nevertheless, in order to have definite ideas as to the location and cost of a breakwater here, we have included it among the roadsteads for which we have given plans and estimates for breakwaters.

MACK'S ARCH.

The recent coast surveys on this coast have developed this roadstead. It is in Oregon, a few miles north of latitude 42°, which is the northern boundary of California. The anchorage is somewhat protected from

westerly and southwesterly seas by a ledge of high detached rocks extending from the shore toward the big arched rock which gives name to the location.

A breakwater here would consist in connecting these separate rocks, or little islets, by a construction such as we have proposed, leaving an entrance on both sides of Mack's Arch. Several of these detached rocks are so high that their tops might be quarried off and the stone made to fall into position for the foundation of the breakwater.

Stone is abundant on the adjacent shores. It is of the usual metamorphic sandstone.

The harbor here would be small, but large enough for all present wants and those of the near future. It would be tolerably secure, and the holding-ground is good.

There are no settlements in the immediate vicinity.

PORT ORFORD.

This place is the best summer roadstead on the entire coast between Point Reyes and the Straits of Fuca. When vessels anchor close in to the northern shore they are protected, by a high point of land and some outlying islets to the south of it, from the summer waves coming from the west or northwest. The harbor, however, is entirely exposed to the southerly gales of winter, when the great rollers approach the shore from a southwest direction.

This port is well located for a harbor of refuge.

Stone for the foundation of a breakwater is abundant in the immediate vicinity.

The holding-ground is good, and, doubtless, it would be possible to make a good harbor of refuge here by the construction of a breakwater, about 1 mile long, on the line we have indicated.

Our only objection to it is the great depth of water on the proper line of breakwater, and consequent enormous cost.

There is the further objection to making a breakwater here that about half-way between Port Orford and Cape Orford, and some 3 miles off the coast, there is to be found a great group of rocky islets and sunken rocks, called Orford Reef, which render the approach to Port Orford from the north somewhat dangerous.

CAPE GREGORY.

This is the only place on the coast, between San Francisco Bay and Nee-ah Bay, that affords protection for vessels in a southerly or south-east gale.

The anchorage is protected from heavy seas from the southwest by a tongue of land some 20 or 30 feet wide on top and 50 to 60 feet high, extending out to, and a short distance beyond, the light-house, but it is entirely exposed to the north and northwest seas. From there, for a quarter of a mile farther, protection is given by a rocky ledge extending out to sea in a north-northwest direction.

This tongue of land, upon which the light-house is situated, is an island connected with the mainland by a wooden bridge. The tongue is rock, overlaid with earth, which supports a luxurious growth of grasses, with some pine trees.

The Coast Survey chart of this bay not being as yet completed, we took more than 100 soundings in and around the light northeast of Cape Gregory.

A few characteristic ones are noted on the chart herewith, all reduced to the plane of low-water.

Deep water is found close inshore.

Rock is not abundant here in the immediate neighborhood, but, doubtless, plenty could be found in a distance of a few miles from the light-house.

The character of the formation close to the shore appears to change at the entrance to Koos Bay. To the south it is high and rocky; toward the north it is low and sandy.

A breakwater half a mile long, as indicated on the chart, from the end of the rocky ledge, and at right angles to it, would furnish a safe harbor about half a mile square.

The places named in the foregoing review are the only open-sea harbors between San Francisco and the Straits of Fuca, so far as we are informed, where it would be possible to make a harbor of refuge.

Humboldt Bay and Koos Bay, south of the Columbia River, and also Shoalwater Bay and Gray's Harbor, north of that river, are all good land-locked harbors; their entrances being obstructed by bars of sand, over which the sea breaks almost incessantly, and often with great violence.

We think the only way a safe entrance into these inclosed harbors could be obtained, would be by the construction of two parallel dikes, or jetties of heavy stone, extending from deep water in the harbors out to deep water in the ocean.

The tidal prism in all of these inland harbors is very large, and if such jetties could be built they would make safer harbors of refuge than would be attainable in an open roadstead.

Doubtless such jetties could be built, but without any experience in such constructions, either in this or foreign countries, the Board has refrained from making any plans or estimates for the four land-locked harbors above named.

NECESSITY OF A HARBOR OF REFUGE BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND PUGET SOUND.

We have deferred the consideration of this subject to the close of this report, because to judge of the necessity of a harbor of refuge we ought to know, approximately at least, the cost of such harbor and the value of the shipping which would seek protection in it.

If the cost of such a harbor is out of all proportion to the value of the property seeking its protection, or, strictly speaking, if the annual interest on the cost and maintenance of such a harbor is greater than the value of the vessels and cargoes that might be lost or damaged for the want of it, political economy would say that it ought not to be built.

We are aware that other considerations ought to enter as factors in the decision of this subject, such as the value of the lives that may be lost for the want of a harbor, and the constant apprehension of danger on such a long line of exposed coast, and consequent enhanced insurance.

Again, the commerce of this coast is increasing rapidly, and although the time may not yet have arrived when the government would be justified in constructing an expensive harbor, yet, if this commerce goes on increasing as rapidly in the future as it has in the past, that time will arrive at no distant day.

Here, again, it is difficult to draw a line of demarkation between the present and the future; for the construction of any of the breakwaters

we have named will necessarily occupy many years. If we fix upon any future time when a harbor of refuge will be demanded in the interest of commerce, then the construction of that harbor should be commenced many years before that time.

To illustrate these ideas practically we will refer again to Trinidad Harbor, which is the one to which we give preference.

We will suppose that it is decided to build a harbor of refuge at this place, and in the first instance to construct only the portion represented by the lines a, b, b', b'' ; the two distances being 2,200 feet.

Now, in this portion of the work there is, as we have planned it, 762,000 cubic yards of stone, or disregarding the void spaces between the stone, which would be about a proper allowance for the stone that might be washed away by storms during the construction, and allowing 2 tons to the cubic yard, we have 1,524,000 tons of stone.

If we suppose the sea to be sufficiently smooth to permit work to be prosecuted, on an average, for 200 days in the year, and that we can quarry, transport, and put in place 1,000 tons of stone for each of these 200 days, the construction of this portion of the breakwater would occupy 7.6 years.

We are aware that the portion of the breakwater we are now considering, having one end connected with Trinidad Head at a central position, with quarries to the right and left, and one-half mile long if necessary, affords great facilities for rapid construction.

If sufficient funds were appropriated, so that work would not have to be suspended for want of money, it is probable, with the aid of proper appliances, such as steam-cars, steam-drills, steam-derricks, and an elevated superstructure along the line of the breakwater, it might be possible to quarry and put in place as much as 5,000 tons of stone per day, in the substructure and heart of the work, up as high as the level of 15 feet.

At this rate, this portion of the construction would only occupy 218 working days, after the quarries were once opened and all the auxiliary arrangements completed.

Although this substructure contains the greatest mass of stone in the work, its construction would not necessarily occupy the greatest time. The heavy stone above, between 15 feet and low-water, could not be handled so rapidly. Nor could the protecting mass of outside stone, or the paving on the harbor side.

But it is the construction of the wall of cut-stone masonry which would occupy the most time. Its foundation would be tide-work, requiring a combination of favorable circumstances to enable it to be placed—such as low tide and a smooth sea. In fact, the construction of the entire wall would, to a more or less extent, require these favorable conditions.

For these reasons we think that 1,000 tons is a fair estimate of the quantity of stone that could be placed in position for each working day, as applied to the entire mass of stone in the breakwater.

To construct the entire breakwater on the lines a, b, b', c, d , and d, e , at the rate we have supposed, would occupy 17.9 years.

If, therefore, we can fix upon any time in the future when the wants of commerce will require a breakwater here, or, in fact, at any other point on the coast now under consideration, it is manifest, from the great magnitude of the work, as well as the uncertainty of the appropriations, that such a construction should be commenced some twenty years before that time.

To enable us to arrive at some conclusion in regard to this period, we have compiled from the records of the custom-house in San Francisco

the following statement showing the import and export trade of merchandise, by sea, from this city, and the tonnage and number of vessels arriving and departing for several years.:

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Value of imports	\$31,529,708	\$35,708,782	\$37,539,014
Value of exports	28,425,248	30,554,081	31,314,782
Total	59,954,956	66,262,863	68,853,796

	1876.	
	Number.	Tonnage.
Vessels arrived from foreign ports	631	723,379
Vessels cleared for foreign ports	659	760,770
Total	1,290	1,484,149

Total arrivals during the years—

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Number of vessels	4,204	4,350	4,635
Tonnage	1,548,841	1,584,123	1,793,091

Assuming that the number and tonnage of vessels departing is the same as that for arriving, we would have a grand total for the year 1876, of—

Number of vessels arrived and departed	9,270
Tonnage of vessels arrived and departed	3,586,182

Much of this commerce would not receive any benefit from a harbor of refuge located at any point between San Francisco and the Columbia River.

All outward-bound vessels from San Francisco to more southern ports, or around Cape Horn, do not require a harbor of refuge north of this city; but on their return-trips the case is somewhat different, for sailing-vessels bound to San Francisco from any southern port usually stand well off-shore, and hold their course to the northward until they have passed the latitude of San Francisco. The prevailing northwest winds then enable them to approach the coast in the vicinity of Point Reyes, or at least north of this city, and have a fair wind for entering the harbor.

It is, however, the commerce passing along or near the northern coast of California and the coast of Oregon which is more directly interested in a harbor of refuge on the portion of the coast we are now considering. We have been unable to ascertain the amount of this commerce or the number of vessels engaged in it.

Both Trinidad Harbor and Port Orford are well situated, geographically, for a harbor of refuge for all vessels bound from San Francisco, or any southern port, to all northern Pacific-coast ports of the United States or British Columbia, and Trinidad Harbor is only 130 nautical miles from the arc of a great circle between San Francisco and Yokohama or Hong-Kong.

Sailing-vessels to or from San Francisco for Japan or China usually take the northern passage, or the arc of a great circle between their points of departure and destination. The steamers, however, take a more southerly route.

Respectfully submitted.

G. H. MENDELL,
Major of Engineers.

R. S. WILLIAMSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Engineers.

B. S. ALEXANDER,
Lt. Col. of Engineers, Prest. Board of Engineers Pacific Coast.

I concur in general with the views expressed in above report, but differ from the majority in regard to cross-section and plan submitted.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

Brig. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.

ESTIMATES OF COST (GOLD COIN) OF BREAKWATERS AS PROPOSED FOR VARIOUS HARBORS OF REFUGE ON THE PACIFIC COAST BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

Drake's Bay.

For one mile long.....	\$6, 168, 909
Add 10 per cent. for contingences	616, 891
Total	6, 785, 800

Bodega Bay.

For section <i>a b</i>	\$580, 000
For section <i>c d</i>	448, 000
For section <i>e f</i>	1, 130, 000
For section <i>f g</i>	3, 855, 000
	6, 013, 000
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies.....	601, 300
Total	6, 614, 300

Mendocino Bay.

For section <i>a b</i>	\$1, 231, 250
For section <i>c d</i>	1, 909, 750
	3, 141, 000
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies.....	314, 100
Total	3, 455, 100

Trinidad Harbor.

For section <i>a b</i>	\$2, 788, 500
For section <i>b b'</i>	288, 000
For section <i>c d</i>	2, 009, 000
For section <i>e f</i>	1, 909, 500
	6, 995, 000
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies.....	699, 500
Total	7, 694, 500

Crescent City.

For section <i>a b</i>	\$1,771,700
For section <i>c d</i>	3,703,700
<hr/>	
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies.....	5,475,400
	547,540
<hr/>	
Total	6,022,940

Mack's Arch.

For section <i>a b</i>	\$597,400
For section <i>c d</i>	704,950
For section <i>e f</i>	557,700
For section <i>g h</i>	1,174,300
For section <i>i k</i>	2,192,000
<hr/>	
	5,226,350
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies.....	522,635
<hr/>	
Total	5,748,985

Port Orford.

For section <i>a b</i>	\$4,538,700
For section <i>b c</i>	4,524,200
For section <i>d e</i>	409,100
<hr/>	
	9,552,100
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies.....	955,210
<hr/>	
Total	10,507,340

Cape Gregory.

For one-half mile.....	\$3,372,500
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies.....	337,250
<hr/>	
Total	3,710,160



STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

SHOWING

The strength of the Army at stated periods from the beginning of the government to date.

JANUARY 15, 1879.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 14, 1879.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives, for the Committee on Military Affairs, in response to the request of the chairman of said committee, a statement showing the actual strength of the Regular Army of the United States at a stated period in each year from the beginning of the government to the present time, with letter of the Adjutant-General submitting the same.

It is respectfully requested that this document be printed.

GEO. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER
of the House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 14, 1879.

SIR: In compliance with your reference of the communication, dated December 21, 1878, from the Hon. H. B. Banning, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, requesting "the number of officers and enlisted men in the Regular Army at the end of each fiscal year (or as near such dates as possible), from the beginning of the government to date, classified under each branch or arm of service," I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement containing the desired information, compiled mainly from the annual returns of the Army.

Recourse was had to these returns in order to expedite the completion of the statement within a reasonable length of time.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

Compilation of the annual returns of the Regular Army of the United States from 1780 to 1878, showing the actual strength thereof at a stated period in each year, furnished Hon. H. B. Banning, chairman of Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, in compliance with his request, dated December 21, 1878.

Date.	Arm of service or corps.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Remarks.
Aug., 1789	Artillery and Infantry		672		Officers not reported.
1790				} No returns.
1791	.....			
1792	.....			
1798	.....			
June, 1794		3,578		Officers not reported.
Dec., 1795	General Staff	6		6	
	Cavalry	9	240	249	
	Artillery	52	731	783	
	Infantry	145	2,257	2,402	
	Aggregate	212	3,228	3,440	
1796 to 1800				No returns.
Dec., 1801	General Staff	10		10	
	Dismounted Cavalry	4	106	110	
	Artillery and Engineers	103	1,517	1,620	
	Infantry	131	2,180	2,311	
	Aggregate	248	3,803	4,051	
1802				No returns.
Dec., 1803	General Staff	4		4	
	Corps of Engineers	12	14	26	
	Artillery	71	1,157	1,228	
	Infantry	76	1,217	1,293	
	Surgeons and Surgeons' Mates	25		25	
	Aggregate	188	2,388	2,576	
Dec., 1804	General Staff	4		4	
	Corps of Engineers	12	16	28	
	Artillery	73	1,265	1,338	
	Infantry	78	1,253	1,331	
	Surgeons and Surgeons' Mates	29		29	
	Aggregate	196	2,534	2,730	
1805 to 1808	.....			
Nov., 1809	General and General Staff	38		38	
	Corps of Engineers	19	24	43	
	Dragoons	28	423	451	
	Artillery	91	1,927	2,018	
	Infantry	257	3,518	3,775	
	Riflemen	83	504	597	
	Recruits unattached to regiments		32	32	
	Aggregate	406	6,488	6,894	
1810 & 1811				No returns.
July, 1812	301	6,385	6,686	} Composition by arms & branches of service not of record for these years.
Feb., 1813	.....	1,476	17,560	19,036
Sept., 1814	.....	2,395	35,791	38,186
Feb., 1815	.....	2,396	31,028	33,424
Dec., 1816	General Staff	113		113	
	Corps of Engineers	19		19	
	Ordnance Department	41	477	518	
	Artillery	209	3,121	3,330	
	Infantry	307	4,942	5,249	
	Riflemen	37	758	795	
	Aggregate	726	9,298	10,024	

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

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Compilation of the annual returns of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Arm of service or corps.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Remarks.
Dec., 1817	General Staff.....	115	115	
	Corps of Engineers.....	23	101	124	
	Ordnance Department.....	41	296	337	
	Artillery.....	181	2,950	3,131	
	Infantry.....	251	3,684	3,935	
	Riflemen.....	29	549	578	
	Aggregate.....	640	7,580	8,220	
Dec., 1818	General Staff.....	106	.....	106
	Department of Engineers.....	22	86	108	
	Ordnance Department.....	56	295	351	
	Artillery.....	157	2,852	3,009	
	Infantry.....	271	3,185	3,456	
	Riflemen.....	28	618	646	
	Aggregate.....	640	7,036	7,676	
Dec., 1819	641	8,047	8,688	Composition, by arms or branches of service, not of record for this year. No returns.
1820 & 1821	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov., 1822	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov., 1822	General Staff.....	88	88	
	Corps of Engineers.....	22	.....	22
	Artillery.....	178	1,578	1,756	
	Infantry.....	224	2,840	3,064	
	Ordnance men.....	.....	56	56
	Recruits at rendezvous and en route.....	.....	225	225
	Aggregate.....	512	4,699	5,211	
Nov., 1823	General Staff.....	91	.....	91
	Corps of Engineers.....	23	.....	23
	Artillery.....	189	1,668	1,857	
	Infantry.....	218	2,692	2,910	
	Ordnance.....	4	55	59	
	Recruits at rendezvous and en route.....	.....	1,009	1,009
	Aggregate.....	525	5,424	5,949	
Nov., 1824	General Staff.....	91	91	
	Corps of Engineers.....	22	.....	22
	Artillery.....	193	1,718	1,911	
	Infantry.....	226	3,014	3,240	
	Ordnance men.....	.....	56	56
	Orderlies.....	.....	16	16
	Recruits at rendezvous and en route.....	.....	443	443
	Aggregate.....	532	5,247	5,779	
Nov., 1825	General Staff.....	10	.....	10
	Medical Staff.....	54	.....	54
	Pay Department.....	15	.....	15
	Purchasing Department.....	3	.....	3
	Corps of Engineers.....	23	.....	23
	Topographical Engineers.....	10	.....	10
	Artillery.....	202	1,719	1,921	
	Infantry.....	245	2,992	3,237	
	Orderlies.....	.....	16	16
	Recruits at rendezvous and en route.....	.....	430	430
	Aggregate.....	562	5,157	5,719	
Nov., 1826	General Staff.....	12	12	56 men supernumerary for Ordnance.
	Medical Staff.....	54	.....	54
	Pay Department.....	15	.....	15
	Purchasing Department.....	3	.....	3
	Corps of Engineers.....	23	.....	23
	Topographical Engineers.....	10	.....	10
	Artillery.....	194	1,785	1,979	
	Infantry.....	229	3,249	3,478	
	Orderlies.....	.....	18	18
	Recruits at rendezvous and en route.....	.....	217	217
	Aggregate.....	540	5,269	5,809	

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

Compilation of the annual returns of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Arm of service or corps.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Remarks.
Nov., 1827	General Staff	12		12	56 men supernumerary for Ordnance.
	Medical Staff	54		54	
	Pay Department	15		15	
	Purchasing Department	3		3	
	Corps of Engineers	23		23	
	Topographical Engineers	10		10	
	Artillery	193	1,841	2,034	
	Infantry	236	3,064	3,300	
	Orderlies		21	21	
	Recruits at rendezvous and en route		250	250	
	Aggregate	546	5,176	5,722	
Nov., 1828	General Staff	12		12	4 officers and 56 men supernumerary for Ordnance.
	Medical Staff	54		54	
	Pay Department	15		15	
	Purchasing Department	3		3	
	Corps of Engineers	23		23	
	Topographical Engineers	10		10	
	Artillery	194	1,748	1,940	
	Infantry	229	2,660	2,889	
	Recruits and Unattached		583	583	
	Aggregate	540	4,989	5,529	
Nov., 1829	General Staff	14		14	4 officers and 56 men supernumerary for Ordnance.
	Medical Staff	54		54	
	Pay Department	15		15	
	Purchasing Department	3		3	
	Corps of Engineers	26		26	
	Topographical Engineers	10		10	
	Artillery	211	1,935	2,146	
	Infantry	275	3,043	3,318	
	Recruits and Unattached		583	583	
	Aggregate	608	5,561	6,169	
Nov., 1830	General Staff	14		14	4 officers and 56 men supernumerary for Ordnance.
	Medical Staff	54		54	
	Pay Department	15		15	
	Purchasing Department	3		3	
	Corps of Engineers	27		27	
	Topographical Engineers	10		10	
	Artillery	218	1,761	1,979	
	Infantry	286	3,060	3,346	
	Recruits and Unattached		503	503	
	Aggregate	627	5,324	5,951	
Dec., 1831	General Staff	14		14	56 men supernumerary for Ordnance.
	Medical Staff	54		54	
	Pay Department	15		15	
	Purchasing Department	3		3	
	Corps of Engineers	26		26	
	Topographical Engineers	10		10	
	Artillery	215	1,879	2,094	
	Infantry	276	3,081	3,357	
	Recruits and Unattached		296	296	
	Aggregate	613	5,256	5,869	
Nov., 1832	General Staff	14		14	
	Medical Staff	64		64	
	Pay Department	15		15	
	Purchasing Department	3		3	
	Corps of Engineers	22		22	
	Topographical Engineers	10		10	
	Ordnance Department	13	66	79	
	Artillery	209	1,569	1,808	
	Infantry	284	2,903	3,187	
	Mounted Rangers	25	660	685	
	Recruits and Unattached		215	215	
	Aggregate	659	5,443	6,102	

Compilation of the annual returns of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Arm or branch of service.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Remarks.
Nov., 1833	General Staff	14	.....	14	
	Medical Staff	68	.....	68	
	Pay Department	15	.....	15	
	Purchasing Department	3	.....	3	
	Corps of Engineers	26	.....	26	
	Topographical Engineers	10	.....	10	
	Ordnance Department	14	153	167	
	Dragoons	37	356	393	
	Artillery	203	1,585	1,788	
	Infantry	276	2,979	3,255	
	Recruits and Unattached .....	.....	673	673	
	Aggregate	666	5,746	6,412	
	General Staff	14	.....	14	
	Medical Staff	68	.....	68	
Nov., 1834	Pay Department	15	.....	15	
	Purchasing Department	3	.....	3	
	Corps of Engineers	28	.....	28	
	Topographical Engineers	10	.....	10	
	Ordnance Department	14	227	241	
	Dragoons	39	597	636	
	Artillery	210	1,806	2,016	
	Infantry	268	3,122	3,390	
	Recruits and Unattached .....	.....	403	403	
	Aggregate	669	6,155	6,824	
Nov., 1835	General Staff	14	.....	14	
	Medical Staff	68	.....	68	
	Pay Department	15	.....	15	
	Purchasing Department	2	.....	2	
	Corps of Engineers	28	.....	28	
	Topographical Engineers	10	.....	10	
	Ordnance Department	14	214	228	
	Dragoons	40	661	701	
	Artillery	207	1,776	1,983	
	Infantry	282	3,241	3,523	
	Recruits and Unattached .....	.....	579	579	
	Aggregate	680	6,471	7,151	
Nov., 1836	General Staff	14	.....	14	
	Medical Staff	76	.....	76	
	Pay Department	18	.....	18	
	Purchasing Department	3	.....	3	
	Corps of Engineers	22	.....	22	
	Topographical Engineers	10	.....	10	
	Ordnance Department	14	195	209	
	Dragoons	68	806	874	
	Artillery	187	1,519	1,706	
	Infantry	260	2,661	2,921	
	Recruits and Unattached .....	.....	430	430	
	Aggregate	672	5,611	6,283	
Nov., 1837	General Staff	13	.....	13	
	Medical Staff	76	.....	76	
	Pay Department	18	.....	18	
	Purchasing Department	3	.....	3	
	Corps of Engineers	28	.....	28	
	Topographical Engineers	10	.....	10	
	Ordnance Department	14	195	209	
	Dragoons	68	1,267	1,335	
	Artillery	185	1,421	1,606	
	Infantry	227	2,891	3,118	
	Recruits and Unattached .....	.....	1,418	1,418	
	Aggregate	642	7,192	7,834	
Nov., 1838	General Staff	56	.....	56	
	Medical Staff	80	.....	80	
	Pay Department	18	.....	18	
	Purchasing Department	3	.....	3	
	Corps of Engineers	32	.....	32	
	Topographical Engineers	29	.....	29	
	Ordnance Department	28	280	308	
	Dragoons	68	1,107	1,175	
	Artillery	180	1,972	2,152	
	Infantry	264	3,759	4,023	
	Recruits and Unattached .....	.....	834	834	
	Aggregate	701	7,952	8,653	

Thirty-seven (37) general staff officers belonging also to regiments or corps, in the strength of which they are included, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded from the footings on the line of "Aggregate."

Compilation of the annual returns of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Arm or branch of service.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Remarks.
Nov., 1839	General Staff	57	57	Thirty-eight (38) general staff officers belonging also to corps or regiments, in the strength of which they are included, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded from the footing on the line of "Aggregate."
	Medical Department	80	.....	80
	Pay Department	19	.....	19
	Purchasing Department	3	.....	3
	Corps of Engineers	35	.....	35
	Topographical Engineers	37	.....	37
	Ordnance Department	28	268	297	
	Dragoons	68	1,338	1,406	
	Artillery	163	1,957	2,120	
	Infantry	264	4,474	4,738	
	Recruits and Unattached .....	.....	950	950
	Aggregate	716	8,968	9,704	
Dec., 1840	General Staff	57	57	Thirty-eight (38) general staff officers belonging also to corps or regiments, in the strength of which they are included, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded from the footing on the line of "Aggregate."
	Medical Department	82	.....	82
	Pay Department	19	.....	19
	Purchasing Department	3	.....	3
	Corps of Engineers	36	.....	36
	Topographical Engineers	36	.....	36
	Ordnance Department	29	298	328	
	Dragoons	73	1,302	1,375	
	Artillery	170	2,072	2,242	
	Infantry	266	4,833	5,099	
	Recruits and Unattached .....	.....	1,361	1,361
	Aggregate	733	9,837	10,570	
Nov., 1841	General Staff	57	57	Thirty-eight (38) general staff officers belonging also to corps or regiments, in the strength of which they are included, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded from the footing on the line of "Aggregate."
	Medical Department	83	.....	83
	Pay Department	19	.....	19
	Purchasing Department	3	.....	3
	Corps of Engineers	39	.....	39
	Topographical Engineers	36	.....	36
	Ordnance Department	32	279	311	
	Dragoons	73	1,371	1,444	
	Artillery	177	2,416	2,593	
	Infantry	273	5,570	5,843	
	Recruits and Unattached .....	.....	779	779
	Aggregate	754	10,415	11,169	
Nov., 1842	General Staff	56	56	Thirty-eight (38) general staff officers belonging also to corps or regiments, in the strength of which they are included, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded from the footing on the line of "Aggregate."
	Medical Department	71	.....	71
	Pay Department	16	.....	16
	Purchasing Department	2	.....	2
	Corps of Engineers	46	.....	46
	Topographical Engineers	38	.....	38
	Ordnance Department	48	287	335	
	Dragoons	74	1,193	1,267	
	Artillery	182	2,343	2,525	
	Infantry	286	5,232	5,518	
	Recruits and Unattached .....	.....	681	681
	West Point Detachment .....	.....	111	111
	Aggregate	781	9,847	10,628	
Nov., 1843	General Staff	54	54	Thirty-six (36) general staff officers belonging also to corps or regiments, in the strength of which they are included, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded from the footing on the line of "Aggregate."
	Medical Department	70	.....	70
	Pay Department	16	.....	16
	Purchasing Department	2	.....	2
	Corps of Engineers	44	.....	44
	Topographical Engineers	40	.....	40
	Ordnance Department	50	286	336	
	Dragoons	39	593	632	
	Artillery	189	2,185	2,374	
	Infantry	800	4,298	4,598	
	Riflemen	37	571	608	
	Recruits and Unattached .....	.....	86	86
	West Point Detachment	111	111	
	Aggregate	905	8,130	8,935	

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

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Compilation of the annual returns of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Arm or branch of service.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Remarks.
Nov., 1844	General Staff	55	55	Thirty-seven (37) general staff officers belonging also to corps or regiments, in the strength of which they are included, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded from the footings on the line of "Aggregate."
	Medical Department	71	.....	71
	Pay Department	16	.....	16
	Purchasing Department	2	.....	2
	Corps of Engineers	44	.....	44
	Topographical Engineers	41	.....	41
	Ordnance Department	49	288	337	
	Dragoons	76	1,032	1,108	
	Artillery	190	2,047	2,237	
	Infantry	306	4,020	4,326	
	Recruits and Unattached .....	.....	252	252
	West Point Detachments .....	.....	121	121
	Aggregate	813	7,760	8,573	
Nov., 1845	General Staff	51	51	Thirty-four (34) general staff officers belonging also to corps or regiments, in the strength of which they are included, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded from the footings on the line of "Aggregate."
	Medical Department	71	.....	71
	Pay Department	16	.....	16
	Purchasing Department	2	.....	2
	Corps of Engineers	45	.....	45
	Topographical Engineers	43	.....	43
	Ordnance Department	51	279	330	
	Dragoons	76	1,126	1,204	
	Artillery	194	2,109	2,303	
	Infantry	309	3,582	3,891	
	Recruits and Unattached .....	.....	327	327
	West Point Detachment .....	.....	100	100
	Aggregate	826	7,523	8,349	
Dec., 1846	General Staff	59	59	Eighteen (18) general staff officers belonging also to corps or regiments, in the strength of which they are included, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded from the footings on the line of "Aggregate."
	Medical Department	71	.....	71
	Pay Department	19	.....	19
	Purchasing Department	2	.....	2
	Corps of Engineers	46	72	118	
	Topographical Engineers	43	.....	43
	Ordnance Department	52	355	407	
	Dragoons	79	1,427	1,506	
	Riflemen	43	607	650	
	Artillery	187	2,877	3,064	
	Infantry	278	4,147	4,425	
	Recruits and Unattached .....	.....	243	243
	West Point Detachment .....	.....	83	83
	Aggregate	879	9,811	10,690	
Nov., 1847	General Staff	No consolidated return for the year 1847, showing the number of officers and enlisted men in each arm or branch of the service, is in possession of the War Department. The aggregate here given is taken from the report of the Adjutant-General, dated November 30, 1847.
	Medical Department .....	.....	.....	.....
	Pay Department .....	.....	.....	.....
	Military Storekeepers .....	.....	.....	.....
	Corps of Engineers .....	.....	.....	.....
	Topographical Engineers .....	.....	.....	.....
	Ordnance Department .....	.....	.....	.....
	Dragoons .....	.....	.....	.....
	Mounted Riflemen .....	.....	.....	.....
	Artillery .....	.....	.....	.....
	Infantry .....	.....	.....	.....
	Voltigeurs .....	.....	.....	.....
	Recruits and Unattached .....	.....	.....	.....
	West Point Detachment .....	.....	.....	.....
	Aggregate	1,353	20,333	21,686	
Nov., 1848	General Staff	80	80	Twenty-nine (29) general staff officers belonging also to corps or regiments, in the strength of which they are included, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded from the footings on the line of "Aggregate."
	Medical Department	81	.....	81
	Pay Department	31	.....	31
	Military Storekeepers	17	.....	17
	Corps of Engineers	48	78	126	
	Topographical Engineers	43	.....	43
	Ordnance Department	37	548	585	
	Dragoons	75	1,318	1,393	
	Mounted Riflemen	38	351	389	
	Artillery	220	2,183	2,403	
	Infantry	268	3,850	4,118	
	Recruits and Unattached .....	.....	645	645
	West Point Detachment .....	.....	183	183
	Aggregate	929	9,106	10,035	

Compilation of the annual returns of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Arm or branch of service.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Remarks.
Nov., 1849	General Staff	70		70	Twenty-five (25) general staff officers belonging also to corps or regiments, in the strength of which they are included, are to avoid counting them twice, excluded from the footings on the line of "Aggregate."
	Medical Department	92		92	
	Pay Department	27		27	
	Military Storekeepers	17		17	
	Corps of Engineers	49	102	151	
	Topographical Engineers	42		42	
	Ordnance Department	88	535	573	
	Dragoons	73	1,053	1,126	
	Mounted Riflemen	39	634	673	
	Artillery	228	2,488	2,716	
	Infantry	295	3,799	4,094	
	Recruits and Unattached		917	917	
	West Point Detachment		112	112	
	Aggregate	945	9,640	10,585	
Nov., 1850	General Staff	74		74	Twenty-five (25) general staff officers belonging also to corps or regiments, in the strength of which they are included, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded from the footings on the line of "Aggregate."
	Medical Department	95		95	
	Pay Department	28		28	
	Military Storekeepers	17		17	
	Corps of Engineers	48	82	130	
	Topographical Engineers	41		41	
	Ordnance Department	38	563	601	
	Dragoons	78	1,295	1,373	
	Mounted Riflemen	40	464	504	
	Artillery	221	2,513	2,734	
	Infantry	293	4,078	4,371	
	Recruits and Unattached		685	685	
	West Point Detachment		135	135	
	Aggregate	948	9,815	10,763	
Nov., 1851	General Staff	71		71	Fifteen (15) general staff officers belonging also to corps or regiments, in the strength of which they are included, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded from the footings on the line of "Aggregate."
	Medical Department	95		95	
	Pay Department	28		28	
	Military Storekeepers	17		17	
	Corps of Engineers	50	86	136	
	Topographical Engineers	40		40	
	Ordnance Department	38	287	325	
	Dragoons	77	1,286	1,363	
	Mounted Riflemen	38	559	597	
	Artillery	217	2,214	2,431	
	Infantry	288	4,039	4,327	
	West Point Detachment		142	142	
	Recruits at depots and rendezvous		961	961	
	Aggregate	944	9,594	10,538	
Nov., 1852	General Officers	3		3	Three (3) assistant adjutants-general, seven (7) assistant quartermasters, four (4) commissaries of subsistence, four (4) aids-de-camp, and one (1) judge-advocate, belonging also to corps and regiments, and being reported in the strength thereof, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded as staff officers from the footings on the line of "Aggregate."
	Aids-de-Camp to General Officers	4		4	
	Adjutant-General's Department	14		14	
	Judge-Advocate's Department	1		1	
	Inspector-General's Department	2		2	
	Quartermaster's Department	41		41	
	Subsistence Department	12		12	
	Medical Department	95		95	
	Pay Department	28		28	
	Corps of Engineers	50	91	141	
	Topographical Engineers	42		42	
	Ordnance Department	55	239	294	
	Dragoons	77	1,237	1,314	
	Mounted Riflemen	39	688	727	
	Artillery	213	2,279	2,492	
	Infantry	300	4,514	4,814	
	Non-commissioned Staff Unattached to Regiments		59	59	
	Military Academy Detachments		138	138	
	Recruits at depots and rendezvous and en route		1,000	1,000	
	Aggregate	957	10,245	11,202	

Compilation of the annual returns of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Arm or branch of service.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Remarks.
Nov., 1853	General Officers.....	3		3	Four (4) assistant adjutants-general, six (6) assistant quartermasters, three (3) commissaries of subsistence, four (4) aids-de-camp, and one (1) judge-advocate, belonging also to corps or regiments, and being reported in the strength thereof, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded as staff officers from the footings on the line of "Aggregate."
	Aids-de-Camp to General Officers.....	4		4	
	Adjutant-General's Department.....	14		14	
	Judge-Advocate's Department.....	1		1	
	Inspector-General's Department.....	2		2	
	Quartermaster's Department.....	40		40	
	Subsistence Engineers.....	12		12	
	Medical Department.....	95		95	
	Pay Department.....	28		28	
	Corps of Engineers.....	49	88	137	
	Topographical Engineers.....	44		44	
	Ordnance Department.....	32	256	308	
	Dragoons.....	76	1,200	1,276	
	Mounted Riflemen.....	38	601	639	
	Artillery.....	216	2,322	2,538	
	Infantry.....	305	4,243	4,548	
	Non-commissioned Staff unattached to Regiments.....		64	64	
	Military Academy Detachments.....		136	136	
	Recruits at depots and rendezvous and en route.....		546	546	
	Aggregate.....	961	9,456	10,417	
Nov., 1854	General Officers.....	3		3	Four (4) assistant adjutants-general, four (4) assistant quartermasters, three (3) commissaries of subsistence, three (3) aids-de-camp, and one (1) judge-advocate, belonging also to corps or regiments, and being reported in the strength thereof, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded as staff officers from the footings on the line of "Aggregate."
	Aid-de-camp to General Officers.....	3		3	
	Adjutant-General's Department.....	14		14	
	Judge-Advocate's Department.....	1		1	
	Inspector-General's Department.....	2		2	
	Quartermaster's Department.....	40		40	
	Subsistence Department.....	12		12	
	Medical Department.....	95		95	
	Pay Department.....	28		28	
	Corps of Engineers.....	47	64	111	
	Topographical Engineers.....	41		41	
	Ordnance Department.....	54	310	364	
	Dragoons.....	77	1,240	1,317	
	Mounted Riflemen.....	37	486	523	
	Artillery.....	213	2,661	2,874	
	Infantry.....	304	3,745	4,049	
	Non-commissioned Staff unattached to Regiments.....		72	72	
	Military Academy Detachments.....		158	158	
	Recruits at depots and rendezvous and en route.....		1,053	1,053	
	Aggregate.....	956	9,789	10,745	
Nov. 1855	General Officers.....	3		3	Three (3) assistant adjutants-general, seven (7) assistant quartermasters, two (2) commissaries of subsistence, one (1) judge-advocate, and four (4) aids-de-camp, belonging also to corps or regiments, and being reported in the strength thereof, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded as staff officers from the footings on the line of "Aggregate."
	Aid-de-camp to General Officers.....	4		4	
	Adjutant-General's Department.....	14		14	
	Judge-Advocate's Department.....	1		1	
	Inspector-General's Department.....	2		2	
	Quartermaster's Department.....	39		39	
	Subsistence Department.....	12		12	
	Medical Department.....	95		95	
	Pay Department.....	28		28	
	Corps of Engineers.....	44	80	124	
	Topographical Engineers.....	37		37	
	Ordnance Department.....	52	248	300	
	Dragoons.....	71	1,391	1,462	
	Cavalry.....	70	1,349	1,419	
	Mounted Riflemen.....	36	501	537	
	Artillery.....	210	2,967	3,177	
	Infantry.....	341	6,924	7,275	
	Non-commissioned Staff unattached to Regiments.....		68	68	
	Military Academy Detachments.....		142	142	
	Recruits at depots and rendezvous and en route.....		1,030	1,030	
	Aggregate.....	1,042	14,710	15,752	

Compilation of the annual returns of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Arm or branch of service.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Remarks.
June 30, 1856.	General Officers	8	3	Two (2) assistant adjutants general, four (4) assistant quartermasters, two (2) commissaries of subsistence, one (1) judge-advocate, and five (5) aids-de-camp, belonging also to corps or regiments, and being reported in the strength thereof, are to avoid counting them twice, excluded as staff officers from the footings on the line of "Aggregate."
	Aids-de-Camp to General Officers	5	.....	5
	Adjutant-General's Department	14	.....	14
	Judge-Advocate's Department	1	.....	1
	Inspectors-General	2	.....	2
	Quartermaster's Department	39	.....	39
	Subsistence Department	12	.....	12
	Medical Department	95	.....	95
	Pay Department	28	.....	28
	Corps of Engineers	47	92	139	
	Topographical Engineers	37	.....	37
	Ordnance Department	53	244	297	
	Dragoons	74	1,309	1,383	
	Cavalry	74	1,012	1,086	
	Mounted Riflemen	37	794	831	
	Artillery	214	3,202	3,416	
	Infantry	351	6,662	7,013	
	Non-commissioned Staff unattached to regiments .....	.....	67	67
	Military Academy Detachments .....	.....	142	142
	Recruits at depots and rendezvous and en route .....	.....	906	906
	Aggregate	1,072	14,490	15,562	
June 30, 1857.	General Officers	4	4	One (1) assistant adjutant general, four (4) assistant quartermasters, one (1) commissary of subsistence, one (1) judge-advocate, and five (5) aids-de-camp, belonging also to corps or regiments, and being reported in the strength thereof, are to avoid counting them twice, excluded as staff officers from the footings on the line of "Aggregate."
	Aids-de-Camp to General Officers	5	.....	5
	Adjutant-General's Department	14	.....	14
	Judge-Advocate's Department	1	.....	1
	Inspectors-General	2	.....	2
	Quartermaster's Department	44	.....	44
	Subsistence Department	12	.....	12
	Medical Department	107	68	175	
	Pay Department	28	.....	28
	Corps of Engineers	47	88	135	
	Topographical Engineers	39	.....	39
	Ordnance Department	54	244	298	
	Dragoons	74	1,038	1,112	
	Cavalry	75	1,582	1,657	
	Mounted Riflemen	37	694	731	
	Artillery	216	3,191	3,407	
	Infantry	350	6,225	6,575	
	Non-commissioned Staff unattached to regiments .....	.....	72	72
	Military Academy Detachments .....	.....	136	136
	Recruits at depots, rendezvous, and en route .....	.....	1,329	1,329
	Aggregate	1,097	14,667	15,764	
June 30, 1858.	General Officers	4	4	One (1) assistant adjutant general, four (4) assistant quartermasters, one (1) commissary of subsistence, one (1) judge-advocate, and five (5) aids-de-camp, belonging also to corps or regiments, and being reported in the strength thereof, are to avoid counting them twice, excluded as staff officers from the footings on the line of "Aggregate."
	Aids-de-Camp to General Officers	5	.....	5
	Adjutant-General's Department	14	.....	14
	Judge-Advocate's Department	1	.....	1
	Inspectors-General	2	.....	2
	Quartermaster's Department	44	.....	44
	Subsistence Department	12	.....	12
	Medical Department	107	62	169	
	Pay Department	28	.....	28
	Corps of Engineers	47	99	146	
	Topographical Engineers	40	.....	40
	Ordnance Department	55	369	424	
	Dragoons	74	1,252	1,326	
	Cavalry	73	1,524	1,597	
	Mounted Riflemen	37	740	777	
	Artillery	216	3,156	3,372	
	Infantry	352	6,565	6,907	
	Non-commissioned Staff unattached to regiments .....	.....	77	77
	Military Academy Detachments .....	.....	142	142
	Recruits at depots, rendezvous, and en route .....	.....	2,423	2,423
	Aggregate	1,099	16,899	17,498	

Compilation of the annual returns of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Arm or branch of service.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Remarks.
Dec., 1859.	General Officers	4	4	One (1) assistant adjutant-general, five (5) aids-de-camp, five (5) assistant quartermasters, one (1) commissary of subsistence, and one (1) judge-advocate, belonging also to corps or regiments, and being reported in the strength thereof, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded as staff officers from the footings, on the line of "Aggregate."
	Aids-de-Camp to General Officers ..	5	.....	5
	Adjutant-General's Department ..	14	.....	14
	Judge-Advocate's Department	1	.....	1
	Inspectors-General	2	.....	2
	Quartermaster's Department	44	.....	44
	Subsistence Department	12	.....	12
	Medical Department	107	59	166	
	Pay Department	28	.....	28
	Corps of Engineers	46	89	135	
	Topographical Engineers	43	.....	43
	Ordnance Department	55	399	454	
	Dragoons	73	*1,375	1,448	
	Cavalry	71	*1,553	1,624	
	Mounted Riflemen	35	*964	999	
	Artillery	209	*2,861	3,170	
	Infantry	341	*7,722	8,063	
	Non-commissioned Staff unattached to regiments .....	.....	70	70
	Military Academy Detachments .....	.....	166	166
	Aggregate	1,077	15,358	16,435	
Dec., 1860	General Officers	4	4	Two (2) assistant adjutants-general, four (4) assistant quartermasters, one (1) commissary of subsistence, one (1) judge-advocate, and five (5) aids-de-camp, belonging also to corps or regiments, and being reported in the strength thereof, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded as staff officers from the footings on the line of "Aggregate."
	Aids-de-Camp to General Officers ..	5	.....	5
	Signal-Officer	1	.....	1
	Adjutant-General's Department ..	14	.....	14
	Judge-Advocate's Department	1	.....	1
	Inspectors-General	2	.....	2
	Quartermaster's Department	44	.....	44
	Subsistence Department	12	.....	12
	Medical Department	115	71	186	
	Pay Department	28	.....	28
	Corps of Engineers	48	98	146	
	Topographical Engineers	45	.....	45
	Ordnance Department	59	421	480	
	Dragoons	74	*1,297	1,371	
	Cavalry	73	*1,461	1,534	
	Mounted Riflemen	35	*847	882	
	Artillery	210	*2,859	3,169	
	Infantry	351	*7,849	8,200	
	Non-commissioned Staff unattached to regiments .....	.....	77	77
	Military Academy Detachments .....	.....	179	179
	Aggregate	1,108	15,259	16,367	
June, 1861	General Officers	10	10	} Including recruits at depot, rendezvous, and en route.
	Adjutant-General's Department ..	16	.....	16
	Judge-Advocate's Department	1	.....	1
	Inspector-General's Department ..	2	.....	2
	Signal-Officer	1	.....	1
	Quartermaster's Department	50	.....	50
	Subsistence Department	13	.....	13
	Medical Department	108	68	176	
	Pay Department	25	.....	25
	Corps of Engineers	42	99	141	
	Topographical Engineers	37	.....	37
	Ordnance Department	49	369	418	
	Cavalry	167	3,547	3,714	
	Artillery	180	3,425	3,605	
	Infantry	303	7,674	7,977	
	Non-commissioned Staff unattached to regiments .....	.....	46	46
	Military Academy Detachment ..	.....	190	190
	Aggregate	1,004	15,418	16,422	
1862 to 1864	During this period the usual annual returns of the Army were suspended.

* Including recruits at depots, rendezvous, and en route.

† Including dragoons and mounted riflemen.

Compilation of the annual returns of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Arm or branch of service.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Remarks.
May 1, 1865	General Officers	15	15	
	Chief of Staff to Lieutenant-General	1	1	
	Adjutant-General's Department	20	20	
	Bureau of Military Justice	2	2	
	Inspectors-General	9	9	
	Quartermaster's Department	78	78	
	Subsistence Department	29	29	
	Medical Department	177	931	1,108	
	Pay Department	28	28	
	Corps of Engineers	85	232	317	
	Ordnance Department	73	636	709	
	Cavalry	204	2,653	2,857	
	Artillery	228	4,558	4,786	
	Infantry	655	10,690	11,345	
	Non-commissioned Staff unattached to regiments	163	163	
	West Point Detachments	242	242	
	Recruits in depots, &c	605	605	
	Aggregate	1,605	20,705	22,310	
1866.	No consolidated returns were made for this year.
Oct., 1867	General Officers	17	17	Forty-three (43) aids-de-camp, one (1) military secretary, one (1) judge-advocate, and two (2) assistant quartermasters, belonging also to corps or regiments and being reported in the strength thereof, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded as staff officers from the footings on the line of "Aggregate."
	Chief of Staff to the General	1	.....	1
	Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General	1	.....	1
	Aids-de-Camp to General Officers	43	.....	43
	Adjutant-General's Department	20	.....	20
	Inspectors-General	9	.....	9
	Bureau of Military Justice	11	.....	11
	Quartermaster's Department	91	.....	91
	Subsistence Department	29	.....	29
	Medical Department	188	464	652	
	Pay Department	65	.....	65
	Corps of Engineers	106	646	752	
	Ordnance Department	79	999	1,078	
	Chief Signal Officer	1	.....	1
	Post-chaplains	30	.....	30
	Cavalry	406	8,892	9,298	
	Artillery	303	5,096	5,398	
	Infantry	1,500	31,183	32,683	
	Non-commissioned Staff unattached to regiments	119	119	
	Post or Brigade bands	264	264	
	Military Academy Detachments	254	254	
	Recruits at depots, rendezvous, and en route	6,046	6,046	
	Aggregate	2,852	53,962	56,815	
Oct., 1868	General Officers	17	17	Forty-three (43) aids-de-camp, one (1) military secretary, one (1) judge-advocate, and one (1) assistant quartermaster, belonging also to corps or regiments and being reported in the strength thereof, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded as staff officers from the footings on the line of "Aggregate."
	Chief of staff to the General	1	.....	1
	Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General	1	.....	1
	Aids-de-Camp to General Officers	43	.....	43
	Adjutant-General's Department	20	.....	20
	Inspectors-General	9	.....	9
	Bureau of Military Justice	10	.....	10
	Quartermaster's Department	89	.....	89
	Subsistence Department	29	.....	29
	Medical Department	173	471	644	
	Pay Department	64	.....	64
	Corps of Engineers	114	666	780	
	Ordnance Department	79	1,107	1,186	
	Chief Signal Officer	1	.....	1
	Post-chaplains	30	.....	30
	Cavalry	424	8,780	9,204	
	Artillery	304	4,859	5,163	
	Infantry	1,473	30,102	31,575	
	Non-commissioned Staff unattached to regiments	119	119	
	Post or Brigade bands	300	300	
	Military Academy Detachments	259	259	
	Recruits at depots, rendezvous, and en route	1,418	1,418	
	Aggregate	2,885	48,061	50,946	

Compilation of the annual returns of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Arm or branch of service.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Remarks.
Oct., 1869	General Officers.....	15	15	One (1) military secretary and forty-two (42) aids-de-camp, belonging also to corps or regiments and being reported in the strength thereof, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded as staff officers from the footings on the line of "Aggregate."
	Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General.....	1	.....	1
	Aide-de-Camp to General Officers.....	42	.....	42
	Adjutant-General's Department.....	18	.....	18
	Inspectors-General.....	9	.....	9
	Bureau of Military Justice.....	10	.....	10
	Quartermaster's Department.....	83	.....	83
	Subsistence Department.....	28	.....	28
	Medical Department.....	176	381	557	
	Pay Department.....	65	.....	65
	Corps of Engineers.....	108	600	708	
	Ordnance Department.....	76	742	818	
	Chief Signal-Officer.....	1	.....	1
	Post-chaplains.....	24	.....	24
	Cavalry.....	418	6,680	7,098	
	Artillery.....	315	3,997	4,312	
	Infantry.....	859	17,949	18,808	
	Unassigned Officers of Infantry.....	495	.....	495
	Non-commissioned Staff unattached to regiments.....	.....	118	118
	Post-Band at Military Academy.....	.....	24	24
	Military Academy Detachments.....	.....	241	241
	Recruits at depots, rendezvous, and en route.....	.....	3,342	3,342
	Aggregate.....	2,700	34,074	36,774	
Oct., 1870	General Officers.....	14	14	One (1) military secretary, thirty-four (34) aids-de-camp, one (1) assistant quartermaster, belonging also to corps or regiments and being reported in the strength thereof, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded as staff officers from the footings on the line of "Aggregate."
	Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General.....	1	.....	1
	Aide-de-Camp to General Officers.....	34	.....	34
	Adjutant-General's Department.....	17	.....	17
	Inspectors-General.....	8	.....	8
	Bureau of Military Justice.....	10	.....	10
	Quartermaster's Department.....	80	.....	80
	Subsistence Department.....	28	.....	28
	Medical Department.....	172	335	507	
	Pay Department.....	60	.....	60
	Corps of Engineers.....	105	548	653	
	Ordnance Department.....	72	703	775	
	Chief Signal-Officer.....	1	.....	1
	Post-chaplains.....	30	.....	30
	Cavalry.....	418	8,576	8,994	
	Artillery.....	311	3,844	4,155	
	Infantry.....	864	15,087	15,951	
	Unassigned officers of infantry.....	347	.....	347
	Supernumerary officers.....	5	.....	5
	Non-commissioned Staff unattached to regiments.....	.....	121	121
	Post-Band at Military Academy.....	.....	20	20
	Military Academy Detachments.....	.....	249	249
	Recruits at depots, rendezvous, and en route.....	.....	4,800	4,800
	Indian Scouts.....	.....	251	251
	Aggregate.....	2,541	34,534	37,075	
Oct., 1871	General Officers.....	14	14	One (1) military secretary and thirty-eight (38) aids-de-camp, belonging also to corps or regiments, and being reported in the strength thereof, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded as staff officers from the footings on the line of "Aggregate."
	Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General.....	1	.....	1
	Aide-de-Camp to General Officers.....	36	.....	36
	Adjutant-General's Department.....	15	.....	15
	Inspectors-General.....	8	.....	8
	Bureau of Military Justice.....	10	.....	10
	Quartermaster's Department.....	77	.....	77
	Subsistence Department.....	26	.....	26
	Medical Department.....	167	.....	167
	Pay Department.....	56	.....	56
	Corps of Engineers.....	98	292	390	
	Ordnance Department.....	63	434	497	
	Chief Signal-Officer.....	1	.....	1
	Post Chaplains.....	30	.....	30
	Cavalry.....	418	8,225	8,643	
	Artillery.....	292	3,119	3,411	
	Infantry.....	830	13,122	13,952	
	Non-commissioned Staff unattached to regiments.....	.....	108	108
	Post-Band at Military Academy.....	.....	24	24
	Military Academy Detachments.....	.....	190	190
	Recruits at depots, rendezvous, and en route.....	.....	1,334	1,334
	Aggregate.....	2,105	26,848	28,953	

Compilation of the annual returns of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Arm or branch of service.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Remarks.
Oct., 1872	General Officers	13	13	One (1) military secretary and thirty-six (36) aide-de-camp, belonging also to corps or regiments, and being reported in the strength thereof, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded as staff officers from the footings on the line of "Aggregate."
	Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General	1	.....	1
	Aide-de-Camp to General Officers	36	.....	36
	Adjutant-General's Department	15	.....	15
	Inspectors-General	8	.....	8
	Bureau of Military Justice	10	.....	10
	Quartermaster's Department	70	.....	70
	Subsistence Department	26	.....	26
	Medical Department	163	.....	163
	Pay Department	54	.....	54
	Corps of Engineers	103	282	385	
	Ordnance Department	61	441	502	
	Chief Signal Officer	1	.....	1
	Post Chaplains	30	.....	30
	Cavalry	423	7,707	8,130	
	Artillery	275	2,882	3,157	
	Infantry	852	12,810	13,662	
	Non-commissioned Staff unattached to regiments .....	.....	116	116
	Post Band at Military Academy .....	.....	24	24
	Military Academy Detachments .....	.....	103	103
	Recruits at depots, rendezvous, and en route .....	.....	1,706	1,706
	Aggregate	2,104	26,071	28,175	
Oct., 1873	General Officers	11	11	One (1) military secretary and twenty-nine (29) aide-de-camp, belonging also to corps or regiments, and being reported in the strength thereof, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded as staff officers from the footings on the line of "Aggregate."
	Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General	1	.....	1
	Aide-de-Camp to General Officers	29	.....	29
	Adjutant-General's Department	16	.....	16
	Inspectors-General	8	.....	8
	Bureau of Military Justice	10	.....	10
	Quartermaster's Department	69	.....	69
	Subsistence Department	26	.....	26
	Medical Department	158	.....	158
	Pay Department	49	.....	49
	Corps of Engineers	106	319	425	
	Ordnance Department	60	423	483	
	Chief Signal Officer	1	.....	1
	Post Chaplains	30	.....	30
	Cavalry	426	8,088	8,514	
	Artillery	271	3,051	3,322	
	Infantry	835	13,016	13,851	
	Non-commissioned Staff unattached to regiments .....	.....	261	261
	Post Band at Military Academy .....	.....	22	22
	Military Academy Detachments .....	.....	178	178
	Recruits at depots, rendezvous, and en route .....	.....	1,218	1,218
	Aggregate	2,076	26,576	28,652	
Oct., 1874	General Officers	11	11	One (1) military secretary and twenty-nine (29) aide-de-camp, belonging also to corps or regiments, and being reported in the strength thereof, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded as staff officers from the footings on the line of "Aggregate."
	Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General	1	.....	1
	Aide-de-Camp to General Officers	29	.....	29
	Adjutant-General's Department	16	.....	16
	Inspectors-General	8	.....	8
	Bureau of Military Justice	10	.....	10
	Quartermaster's Department	65	.....	65
	Subsistence Department	26	.....	26
	Medical Department	154	219	373	
	Pay Department	46	.....	46
	Corps of Engineers	104	315	419	
	Ordnance Department	56	419	475	
	Chief Signal Officer	1	.....	1
	Post Chaplains	29	.....	29
	Cavalry	426	7,939	8,365	
	Artillery	278	2,931	3,209	
	Infantry	850	12,076	13,526	
	Non-commissioned Staff unattached to regiments .....	.....	255	255
	West Point Detachments .....	.....	206	206
	Recruits at depots .....	.....	511	511
	Indian Scouts .....	.....	420	420
	Signal Detachment .....	.....	473	473
	Aggregate	2,080	26,364	28,444	

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

15

Compilation of the annual returns of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Arm or branch of service.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Remarks.
Oct., 1875	General Officers	11	11	One (1) military secretary and thirty-six (36) aide-de-camp, belonging also to corps or regiments, and being reported in the strength thereof, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded as staff officers from the footings on the line of "Aggregate."
	Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General	1	.....	1
	Aide-de-Camp to General Officers	36	.....	36
	Adjutant-General's Department	17	.....	17
	Inspectors-General	8	.....	8
	Bureau of Military Justice	10	.....	10
	Quartermaster's Department	67	.....	67
	Subsistence Department	26	.....	26
	Medical Department	191	206	397	
	Pay Department	53	.....	53
	Corps of Engineers	108	268	376	
	Ordnance Department	65	894	459	
	Chief Signal-Officer	1	.....	1
	Post-Chaplains	28	.....	28
	Cavalry	424	6,825	7,249	
	Artillery	210	2,343	2,553	
	Infantry	849	10,447	11,296	
	Non-commissioned Staff unattached to regiments .....	.....	255	255
	West Point Detachments .....	.....	225	225
	Recruits at depots .....	.....	1,603	1,603
	Indian Scouts .....	.....	230	230
	Signal Detachment .....	.....	454	454
	Aggregate	2,068	23,250	25,318	
Oct., 1876	General Officers	11	11	One (1) military secretary and thirty-one (31) aide-de-camp, belonging also to corps or regiments and being reported in the strength thereof, are, to avoid counting them twice, excluded as staff officers from the footings on the line of "Aggregate."
	Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General	1	.....	1
	Aide-de-Camp to General Officers	31	.....	31
	Adjutant-General's Department	17	.....	17
	Inspectors-General	8	.....	8
	Bureau of Military Justice	9	.....	9
	Quartermaster's Department	65	.....	65
	Subsistence Department	26	.....	26
	Medical Department	190	193	383	
	Pay Department	53	.....	53
	Corps of Engineers	107	245	352	
	Ordnance Department	65	404	469	
	Chief Signal-Officer	1	.....	1
	Post-Chaplains	30	.....	30
	Cavalry	419	8,619	9,038	
	Artillery	279	2,615	2,894	
	Infantry	871	11,419	12,290	
	Non-commissioned Staff unattached to regiments .....	.....	256	256
	West Point Detachments .....	.....	225	225
	Recruits at depots .....	.....	1,395	1,395
	Indian Scouts .....	.....	254	254
	Guards at Military Prison, and Recruits at Artillery School .....	.....	82	82
	Signal Detachment .....	.....	422	422
	Aggregate	2,151	26,129	28,280	
Oct., 1877	General Officers	11	11	One (1) military secretary and thirty-three (33) aide-de-camp, belonging also to corps or regiments and being reported in the strength thereof, are to avoid counting them twice, excluded as staff officers from the footings on the line of "Aggregate."
	Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General	1	.....	1
	Aide-de-Camp to General Officers	33	.....	33
	Adjutant-General's Department	17	.....	17
	Inspectors-General	7	.....	7
	Bureau of Military Justice	9	.....	9
	Quartermaster's Department	65	.....	65
	Subsistence Department	26	.....	26
	Medical Department	184	186	370	
	Pay Department	55	.....	55
	Corps of Engineers	108	199	307	
	Ordnance Department	64	346	410	
	Chief Signal-Officer	1	.....	1
	Post-Chaplains	30	.....	30
	Cavalry	439	7,911	8,350	
	Artillery	284	2,321	2,605	
	Infantry	877	8,778	9,655	
	Non-commissioned Staff unattached to regiment .....	.....	262	262
	West Point Detachments .....	.....	183	183
	Recruits at depots .....	.....	533	533
	Indian Scouts .....	.....	570	570

Compilation of the annual returns of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Arm or branch of service.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Remarks.
Oct. 1877	Guards at Military Prison	74	74	
	Signal Corps	404	404	
	Captain in United States Army, by act of Congress	1	1	
	Aggregate	2, 178	21, 767	23, 945	
1878.					
Jan. 30	General Officers	11	11	One (1) military secretary and thirty-three (33) aide-de-camp, belonging also to corps or regiments and being reported in the strength thereof, are to avoid counting them twice excluded as staff-officers from the footings on the line of "Aggregate."
	Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General	1	.....	1
	Aide-de-Camp to General Officers	33	.....	33
	Adjutant-General's Department	17	.....	17
	Inspectors-General	7	.....	7
	Bureau of Military Justice	9	.....	9
	Quartermaster's Department	64	.....	64
	Subsistence Department	26	.....	26
	Medical Department	181	185	366	
	Pay Department	55	.....	55
	Corps of Engineers	108	195	303	
	Ordnance Department	64	364	428	
	Chief Signal-Officer	1	.....	1
	Post-Chaplains	30	.....	30
	Cavalry	430	7, 443	7, 873	
	Artillery	281	2, 497	2, 778	
	Infantry	868	10, 028	10, 896	
	Non-commissioned Staff unattached to Regiments .....	.....	262	262
	West Point Detachments .....	.....	192	192
	Recruits at depots and en route and enlisted men unattached to regiments .....	.....	1, 724	1, 724
	Indian Scouts .....	.....	290	290
	Guards at Military Prison .....	.....	74	74
	Signal Corps .....	.....	411	411
	Captain in United States Army, by act of Congress	1	.....	1
	Aggregate	2, 153	23, 365	25, 518	

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 14, 1879.

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SURVEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

CONCERNING

Duplication of the survey of the Mississippi River by the Coast Survey.

JANUARY 15, 1879.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 10, 1879.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives, for the consideration of the Committee on Commerce, copy of a letter from the Chief of Engineers, dated the 2d instant, inclosing copy of a communication from Maj. C. B. Comstock, Corps of Engineers, in regard to the duplication of the War Department survey of the Mississippi River by the Coast Survey.

GEO. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., January 2, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith copy of a communication from Major Comstock, of the Engineers, relative to duplication of the War Department survey of the Mississippi River by the Coast Survey.

The law of Congress under which this department is surveying the Mississippi River and the law making appropriations for the Coast Survey of that river are correctly quoted by Major Comstock, but they are not necessarily in conflict. The latter (the coast) survey is limited by the terms of the law to "the head of ship navigation or tidal influence," while the Engineer Department survey is, by the terms of the law, a survey "of the Mississippi River and its tributaries."

While the southward limit of the Engineer Department survey is not limited by the law making appropriations for it, the survey of the river

by the Coast Survey above "the head of ship navigation or tidal influence" is not warranted by law. Major Comstock very properly suggests that the limit provided by the law for the Coast Survey is in the vicinity of New Orleans (say New Orleans), since the Mississippi above that point cannot be considered a tidal river, and ships, steam or sail, rarely go above it, so that it may be considered as "the head of ship navigation." The term "head of ship navigation" cannot, of course, refer to steamboat navigation, for that would carry the coast survey into the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, near the northern limit of the United States, and over those portions of the river which have been in many river and harbor acts of appropriation other than the act before cited, assigned to this department for survey and improvement.

The Coast Survey, under date of October 21 last, reported that its parties have during the last year been surveying the Mississippi River in the vicinities of Donaldsonville, La., Natchez, Vicksburg, and Greenville, Miss., and Helena, Ark.

Helena, Ark., the place mentioned by Major Comstock as the present locality both of the Coast Survey and of the Engineer Department survey of the Mississippi, is, following the course of the river, nearly seven hundred miles above New Orleans, "the head of ship navigation or tidal influence."

It should be added that the Engineer Department survey of the Mississippi River has been, for some years, carried on by officers of the Corps of Engineers, under specific appropriations made by Congress therefor, in view of the preparation of plans by this department for the improvement of the navigation of the river, and the protection of its alluvion against floods. The maps of the survey embrace all the information that Coast Survey maps exhibit, and much other information which the officers engaged in the survey have been especially directed to obtain, and which is necessary for the above-named objects, so that the Coast Survey work, as far as it goes, is a duplication of the work of this department in the survey of the Mississippi River above New Orleans, is insufficient for engineering purposes, and is not needed for navigation.

It is respectfully suggested that the matter herein referred to is of sufficient importance to be brought to the attention of the Committees on Appropriations and on Commerce of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Engineers.

Hon. GEO. W. McCARY,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LAKE SURVEY,
Detroit, Mich., December 20, 1878.

SIR: The surveys of the Mississippi River under the War Department are now being carried on in the vicinity of Helena, Ark. The Coast Survey is also carrying on a survey at Helena, and before this, doubtless, the two organizations have surveyed the same areas, thus giving rise to unnecessary duplication of expensive work.

The surveys being carried on under the War Department on the Mississippi River are in much greater detail than those of the Coast Survey, in order to answer for engineering purposes, for which those of the Coast Survey are inadequate. Hence, if the work of the Coast Sur-

vey be continued, it will still have to be done over by the Engineer Department, to obtain the special information required for its use.

The Engineer Department is carrying on the survey of the Mississippi River under a clause in the sundry civil bill, approved June 19, 1878, which appropriated \$99,000, and provided "one-half of which shall be used in continuing the survey now being made under the direction of the War Department of the Mississippi River and its tributaries." The Coast Survey are doing their work probably under the clause of the same bill reading, "Survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, the Mississippi and other rivers to the head of ship navigation or tidal influence." In reference to the limitation in this clause, it may be said that ships or other sailing vessels rarely go above New Orleans, and that the tide, which averages only about one foot in the Gulf of Mexico, is scarcely of sufficient importance above New Orleans to make that part of the Mississippi a tidal river.

Where laws relating to expenditures are either in conflict, or are so executed by different departments of the government as to come into conflict, causing a waste of public money, it would seem that there must be somewhere in the executive branch of government the power to stop such waste, either in the hands of the departments which come in conflict, or in the hands of the President.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. B. COMSTOCK,

Major of Engineers and Brevet Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Engineers U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

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BALANCES IN NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITARIES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY;

TRANSMITTING

Supplemental statement of balances in national bank depositaries.

JANUARY 15, 1879.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 15, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith, in connection with department's letter of the 19th ultimo, supplementary statement of balances on loan account, in coin, standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in national bank depositaries January 1, 1879, called for in resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th ultimo.

Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary.

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Statement of balances on loan account, in coin, standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in national banks, January 1, 1879.

Bank.	Location.	Balance.
Granite National Bank	Augusta, Me	\$165,995 74
First National Bank	Portsmouth, N. H.	116,407 97
First National Bank	Concord, N. H.	11,898 15
Montpelier National Bank	Montpelier, Vt	114,402 73
Maverick National Bank	Boston, Mass	4,842,999 76
National Security Bank	Boston, Mass	400,088 00
Central National Bank	Boston, Mass	296 85
Monument National Bank	Boston, Mass	1,088,521 06
North National Bank	Boston, Mass	503,079 54
Manufacturers' National Bank	Boston, Mass	327,580 86
First Ward National Bank	Boston, Mass	7,902 75

Statement of balances on loan account, in coin, &c.—Continued.

Bank.	Location.	Balance.
National Bank of Commonwealth.....	Boston, Mass.....	\$301,808 20
First National Bank.....	Chelsea, Mass.....	25,640 00
First National Bank.....	Salem, Mass.....	21,052 35
Natick National Bank.....	Natick, Mass.....	202,016 00
Appleton National Bank.....	Lowell, Mass.....	4,702 17
First National Bank.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	30,157 41
Rollstone National Bank.....	Fitchburg, Mass.....	25,741 56
Wachusett National Bank.....	Fitchburg, Mass.....	702,893 10
First National Bank.....	Newburyport, Mass.....	399,480 34
First National Bank.....	Marlboro', Mass.....	100,449 10
Franklin County National Bank.....	Greenfield, Mass.....	10,000 00
First National Bank.....	New York, N. Y.....	19,107,948 50
National Bank of Commerce.....	New York, N. Y.....	2,217,928 02
Chase National Bank.....	New York, N. Y.....	429,113 02
Bank of New York, N. B. A.....	New York, N. Y.....	5,551,411 91
National Bank State of New York.....	New York, N. Y.....	7,155,054 63
Second National Bank.....	New York, N. Y.....	1,512,526 45
National Albany Exchange Bank.....	Albany, N. Y.....	935,364 19
National Ulster County Bank.....	Kingston, N. Y.....	8,095 71
First National Bank.....	Syracuse, N. Y.....	23,679 46
First National Bank.....	Olean, N. Y.....	5,847 28
National Bank of New Jersey.....	New Brunswick, N. J.....	13,638 12
Tradesmen's National Bank.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	141,712 45
Honesdale National Bank.....	Honesdale, Pa.....	6,200 32
First National Bank.....	Connellsville, Pa.....	1,201 12
Farmers' National Bank.....	Ripley, Ohio.....	992 29
First National Bank.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	201,917 79
Lagonda National Bank.....	Springfield, Ohio.....	7,482 37
First National Bank.....	Holly, Mich.....	5,035 05
Third National Bank.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	9,261 05
City National Bank.....	Selma, Ala.....	100,388 90
New Orleans National Bank.....	New Orleans, La.....	3,000 00
First National Bank.....	Galveston, Tex.....	1,161 11
National Bank of Texas.....	Galveston, Tex.....	6,000 00
First National Bank.....	Walla Walla, Wash.....	50,093 15
	Total.....	46,898,168 01

UNITED STATES TREASURER'S OFFICE,
DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS,
January 14, 1879.



SCHEDULE OF CLAIMS ARISING UNDER ACT OF JULY 4,
1864.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

Lists of 1,034 claims arising under act of July 4, 1864, allowed by the proper accounting-officers since January 11, 1878.

JANUARY 15, 1879.—Referred to the Committee on War-Claims and ordered to be printed.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 11, 1879.

SIR: In compliance with the second section of the act of Congress approved June 16, 1874, I have the honor to transmit with the papers in each case lists of 1,034 claims arising under the act of July 4, 1864, and examined and allowed by the proper accounting-officers since January 11, 1878.

Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Speaker House of Representatives.

CLAIMS UNDER ACT OF JULY 4, 1864.

No. of claim.	Name of claimant.	Residence.	Date allowed.	Amount allowed.
45, 808	Alexander, James	Sumner County, Tennessee	Jan. 12, 1878	\$230 00
46, 034	Allen, Tabitha E	Williamson County, Tennessee	Feb. 2, 1878	150 00
45, 941	Abernathy, Mary E., administrator of Jas. Kimbrough, dec'd.	Shelby County, Tennessee	Feb. 28, 1878	4, 195 25
46, 036	Anderson, Samuel H	McMinn County, Tennessee	Sept. 13, 1878	115 00
46, 065	Atkins, John L	Todd County, Kentucky	Sept. 13, 1878	150 00
46, 064	Anderson, Peter L	Fayette County, West Virginia	Sept. 16, 1878	398 00
47, 474	Anderson, Robert B	Pike County, Ohio	Sept. 26, 1878	90 00
45, 552	Anthony, John C	Hocking County, Ohio	Sept. 26, 1878	100 00
47, 378	Armstrong, John G	Clermont County, Ohio	Sept. 26, 1878	130 00
46, 912	Armstrong, Abijah	do	Oct. 2, 1878	65 00
46, 238	Adams, Martin, administrator of Urias Faasacht, deceased.	Washington County, Maryland	Oct. 26, 1878	135 00
49, 877	Anderson, Silas	Lincoln County, Kentucky	Oct. 29, 1878	75 00
49, 754	Abbott, George W	Brown County, Ohio	Oct. 31, 1878	125 00
48, 876	Ahalt, Joshua	Frederick County, Maryland	Oct. 31, 1878	5 00
44, 707	Adams, John C	Harrison County, Ohio	Oct. 31, 1878	50 00

Schedule of claims—Continued.

No. of claim.	Name of claimant.	Residence.	Date allowed.	Amount allowed.
49, 753	Anderson, Mathias C	Guernsey County, Ohio	Nov. 8, 1878	\$125 00
47, 087	Arnold, Sarah, widow of John Arnold, deceased.	Vinton County, Ohio	Nov. 15, 1878	65 00
33, 587	Alexander, Isaac	Rutherford County, Tennessee	Dec. 11, 1878	100 00
47, 804	Alexander, E. J., wife of J. C. Alexander.	Marion County, Tennessee	Dec. 10, 1878	850 00
9, 246	Anthes, Peter	Brown County, Ohio	Dec. 17, 1878	110 00
49, 912	Addison, Jonathan, deceased, estate.	Hamilton County, Ohio	Dec. 19, 1878	220 00
50, 334	Arthur, Meredith	Hardin County, Kentucky	Dec. 19, 1878	130 00
50, 516	Anderson, A. E.	Washington County, Maryland	Jan. 2, 1879	60 00
50, 482	Alexander, George A.	Rutherford County, Tennessee	Jan. 2, 1879	195 00
50, 009	Ankeney, John C.	Washington County, Maryland	Jan. 2, 1879	167 65
50, 607	Alexan, John	Frederick County, Maryland	Jan. 3, 1879	183 29
50, 606	Anderson, Ellen	Montgomery County, Maryland	Jan. 4, 1879	117 64
50, 608	Ayers, Sortor	Hamilton County, Ohio	Jan. 4, 1879	125 00
50, 605	Allen, W. J.	Metcalfe County, Kentucky	Jan. 3, 1879	130 00
45, 743	Broyles, Joel	Laclede County, Kentucky	Jan. 12, 1879	30 00
45, 718	Butler, William G.	Jefferson County, West Virginia	Jan. 12, 1879	100 00
45, 849	Berry, Thomas	Hawkins County, Tennessee	Feb. 8, 1879	110 00
45, 851	Burkhart, John D.	Morton County, Missouri	Feb. 11, 1879	260 00
45, 942	Boggs, F. C.	Braxton County, West Virginia	Feb. 11, 1879	313 00
45, 875	Beard, Milton	Hart County, Kentucky	Feb. 21, 1879	77 00
45, 911	Brown, M. S., widow of George B. Brown, deceased.	Humphrey County, Tennessee	Feb. 21, 1879	155 00
45, 685	Bennett, John	Scioto County, Ohio	Aug. 22, 1879	30 00
46, 765	Blackwood, Allen	Meigs County, Ohio	Aug. 22, 1879	100 00
46, 899	Bowman, Henry	Clermont County, Ohio	Aug. 22, 1879	70 00
45, 742	Bowman, James W., executor of S. Bowman, deceased.	Knox County, Tennessee	Aug. 20, 1879	225 00
47, 179	Broadus, Sarah A.	Jefferson County, West Virginia	Aug. 27, 1879	90 00
47, 041	Burns, Maria	Adams County, Ohio	Aug. 20, 1879	100 00
47, 042	Burns, James S.	Vinton County, Ohio	Aug. 20, 1879	100 00
46, 900	Burr, William R.	Harrison County, Ohio	Aug. 20, 1878	50 00
47, 043	Butts, George T.	Brown County, Ohio	Aug. 20, 1878	54 00
45, 540	Bay, David	Vinton County, Ohio	Sept. 13, 1878	115 00
46, 038	Berry, P. C.	Whitley County, Kentucky	Sept. 13, 1878	49 07
46, 039	Bomberger, Joseph	Washington County, Maryland	Sept. 13, 1878	120 00
45, 850	Booth, William, administrator of Margaret Booth, deceased.	do	Sept. 13, 1878	894 00
46, 066	Bolton, George	Davidson County, Tennessee	Sept. 13, 1878	205 00
46, 812	Blue, John W.	Taylor County, West Virginia	Sept. 13, 1878	305 50
46, 040	Bruce, Felix	Boyle County, Kentucky	Sept. 13, 1878	115 00
32, 449	Butler, Henry A.	Prince George's County, Maryland	Sept. 13, 1878	148 00
46, 037	Baker, John H.	Washington County, Maryland	Sept. 13, 1878	250 00
46, 620	Baker, George	Adams County, Ohio	Sept. 13, 1878	260 00
46, 621	Baldridge, James W.	do	Sept. 13, 1878	115 00
46, 131	Blake, James M.	Putnam County, West Virginia	Sept. 13, 1878	195 00
46, 758	Buckingham, Euphemia, and others, executors of Horatio Buckingham, deceased.	Clermont County, Ohio	Sept. 13, 1878	150 00
47, 089	Buckingham, Charles J.	do	Sept. 13, 1878	135 00
47, 476	Burnap, Sallie	Meigs County, Ohio	Sept. 13, 1878	100 00
46, 660	Butler, Samuel C.	Muskingum County, Ohio	Sept. 13, 1878	90 00
47, 088	Booth, William	Washington County, Maryland	Sept. 16, 1878	135 00
46, 225	Bean, Samuel	Hardy County, West Virginia	Sept. 26, 1878	53 25
45, 622	Bowin, Kendel	Adams County, Ohio	Sept. 26, 1878	130 00
46, 067	Brooks, Henry C., administrator of Tolbert Bowman, deceased.	Rockcastle County, Kentucky	Sept. 26, 1878	202 50
46, 898	Brown, H. P.	Clermont County, Ohio	Sept. 26, 1878	65 00
47, 883	Bryan, William F.	Harrison County, Ohio	Sept. 26, 1878	100 00
46, 914	Benge, Henry	Clermont County, Ohio	Sept. 25, 1878	125 00
47, 459	Basin, Joseph	Washington County, Ohio	Oct. 2, 1878	125 00
45, 187	Bethel, William S., executor of Brandus Bethel, deceased.	Harrison County, Ohio	Oct. 2, 1878	270 00
47, 611	Bown, Abel	Clermont County, Ohio	Oct. 2, 1878	200 00
48, 231	Blankenship, J. A., administrator of T. D. Leeman, deceased.	Wilson County, Tennessee	Oct. 12, 1878	270 00
47, 882	Breazale, Elijah W.	Roane County, Tennessee	Oct. 12, 1878	50 00
46, 915	Brown, William H., Dr.	Maury County, Tennessee	Oct. 12, 1878	2, 520 00
47, 518	Boyd, William M.	Sumner County, Tennessee	Oct. 12, 1878	165 00
34, 984	Benecke, Louis	Chariton County, Missouri	Oct. 12, 1878	150 00
47, 213	Bland, Stephen	Shelby County, Tennessee	Oct. 13, 1878	150 00
46, 226	Brown, John	Washington County, Maryland	Oct. 12, 1878	89 37
47, 309	Bonyasson, A. P., and Keziah, his wife.	McCracken County, Kentucky	Oct. 14, 1878	29 71
47, 178	Bentz, George H. C.	Washington County, Maryland	Oct. 22, 1878	372 00
47, 180	Boone, William	Fayette County, West Virginia	Oct. 24, 1878	145 00
47, 818	Beall, M. C.	Washington County, Maryland	Oct. 26, 1878	34 92
47, 806	Benton, James N.	Montgomery County, Maryland	Oct. 26, 1878	341 00

Schedule of claims—Continued.

No. of claim.	Name of claimant.	Residence.	Date allowed.	Amount allowed.
48, 913	Blair, Hugh	Roane County, Tennessee	Oct. 25, 1878	\$969 40
48, 443	Brooks, James C.	McCracken County, Kentucky	Oct. 26, 1878	448 00
19, 784	Bruner, Telford N.	Jessamine County, Kentucky	Oct. 26, 1878	115 00
48, 441	Baker, Harriet	Washington County, Maryland	Oct. 26, 1878	120 00
48, 426	Backus, D. H.	Jefferson County, West Virginia	Oct. 29, 1878	390 00
47, 881	Beachley, Jonas	Frederick County, Maryland	Oct. 29, 1878	12 00
47, 438	Blackburn, James K.	Simpson County, Kentucky	Oct. 29, 1878	145 00
48, 428	Bossard, Samuel	Frederick County, Maryland	Oct. 29, 1878	8 40
47, 880	Bradley, Prior	Barry County, Missouri	Oct. 29, 1878	47 50
47, 517	Branstetter, Matthew A.	Metcalfe County, Kentucky	Oct. 26, 1878	140 00
49, 932	Bass, Samuel	Clermont County, Ohio	Oct. 31, 1878	100 00
49, 755	Briley, Ebenezer	Cabell County, West Virginia	Oct. 31, 1878	75 00
47, 150	Brown, James	Clermont County, Ohio	Oct. 31, 1878	80 00
49, 834	Bryan, Beal H.	Harrison County, Ohio	Oct. 31, 1878	75 00
47, 624	Breckenridge, John C., administrator of John Shreve, deceased.	Brown County, Ohio	Oct. 31, 1878	75 00
47, 516	Baker, William E.	Adair County, Kentucky	Nov. 15, 1878	51 00
48, 808	Bowers, J. F.	Weakley County, Tennessee	Nov. 16, 1878	140 00
49, 207	Boyd, James S.	Knox County, Tennessee	Nov. 22, 1878	2, 659 00
47, 475	Bird, Enoch	Whitley County, Kentucky	Nov. 23, 1878	15 00
46, 025	Bishop, John P., administrator of B. C. and B. Smith, deceased.	Union County, Kentucky	Nov. 23, 1878	450 00
48, 442	Balinger, A. J., sr.	Jefferson County, Tennessee	Dec. 4, 1878	732 50
48, 873	Busaard, Peter H.	Frederick County, Maryland	Dec. 6, 1878	32 00
47, 679	Burgess, Geo. W.	Platte County, Missouri	Dec. 11, 1878	1, 000 00
49, 136	Batts, James	Henry County, Kentucky	Dec. 11, 1878	150 00
49, 166	Bryant, Lorenzo D.	Davidson County, Tennessee	Dec. 9, 1878	77 50
49, 032	Beall, James W.	Logan County, Kentucky	Dec. 19, 1878	43 00
48, 826	Bearden, Geo. M.	Caldwell County, Kentucky	Dec. 19, 1878	115 00
50, 029	Bagby, Martha J.	Weakley County, Tennessee	Dec. 19, 1878	100 00
50, 282	Blankenship, A. B., administrator of John Segler, deceased.	Texas County, Missouri	Dec. 19, 1878	15 00
48, 825	Brantley, Tho. A.	Webster County, Kentucky	Dec. 19, 1878	140 00
50, 337	Bowman, Mary	Knox County, Tennessee	Dec. 21, 1878	448 12
49, 621	Brown, Mitchell	Maury County, Tennessee	Dec. 21, 1878	1, 292 00
46, 913	Blair, Catherine E., widow of Wm. L. Blair, deceased.	Brown County, Ohio	Dec. 21, 1878	75 00
50, 425	Beitler, Andrew H.	Adams County, Pennsylvania	Jan. 2, 1879	326 47
50, 485	Bizer, John	Hampshire County, West Virginia	Jan. 2, 1879	67 90
50, 030	Boothe, Tapley	Weakley County, Tennessee	Jan. 2, 1879	125 00
50, 363	Brien, Abraham	Adams County, Pennsylvania	Jan. 2, 1879	15 00
50, 467	Burnett, Robert W.	Sequatchie County, Tennessee	Jan. 2, 1879	40 00
50, 426	Bushman, Lewis A.	Adams County, Pennsylvania	Jan. 2, 1879	612 72
50, 424	Black, John	do	Jan. 3, 1879	138 00
50, 517	Blackwell, Joel	Webster County, Kentucky	Jan. 3, 1879	155 00
50, 335	Blevins, John	Hawkins County, Tennessee	Jan. 3, 1879	432 75
50, 338	Brown, James	Washington County, Maryland	Jan. 3, 1879	217 20
50, 548	Ball, Benjamin F.	Montgomery County, Maryland	Jan. 3, 1879	78 00
29, 432	Bean, Basil L.	do	Jan. 4, 1879	269 00
50, 612	Bernhart, Abram	Hamilton County, Ohio	Jan. 4, 1879	125 00
50, 350	Beakley, John H.	Frederick County, Maryland	Jan. 3, 1879	66 00
50, 616	Bowman, George	Knox County, Tennessee	Jan. 4, 1879	100 00
12, 717	Blair, J. W. L.	Franklin County, Tennessee	Jan. 4, 1879	68 00
50, 610	Bradley, Elizabeth	Sumner County, Tennessee	Jan. 4, 1879	125 00
50, 611	Bradshaw, William H., guardian of the minor heirs of Bradshaw, Mary Ann, deceased.	Wright County, Missouri	Jan. 4, 1879	40 00
50, 614	Brizindine, Richard C., estate of	Sumner County, Tennessee	Jan. 3, 1879	125 00
50, 613	Brock, B., estate of	McMinn County, Tennessee	Jan. 4, 1879	42 25
44, 851	Brown, William	Harrison County, Ohio	Jan. 4, 1879	6 16
50, 615	Brown, Anselum	Hamilton County, Tennessee	Jan. 4, 1879	45 50
50, 553	Brown, G. W.	Marion County, Tennessee	Jan. 3, 1879	71 25
27, 892	Brown, Joseph	Clinton County, Kentucky	Jan. 4, 1879	95 00
50, 554	Buckner, W. S.	Union County, Kentucky	Jan. 3, 1879	350 00
50, 555	Burkhart, G. W.	Frederick County, Maryland	Jan. 3, 1879	28 50
50, 556	Burross, Eli	Montgomery County, Maryland	Jan. 3, 1879	19 56
50, 551	Bridgea, Rebecca	Washington County, Maryland	Jan. 4, 1879	34 50
50, 586	Buzzard, Henry	Pocahontas County, West Virginia	Jan. 4, 1879	355 10
45, 744	Calloway, Charles J.	Bell County, Kentucky	Jan. 12, 1878	100 00
45, 749	Coffman, David	Washington County, Maryland	Jan. 15, 1878	70 00
45, 747	Claggett, Thomas W., and M. Claggett, administrators of Oratio Claggett, deceased.	Montgomery County, Maryland	Jan. 17, 1878	1, 118 81
45, 809	Crumbliss, Julia A.	Newton County, Missouri	Jan. 30, 1878	160 00
45, 984	Coblentz, Henry, of "J"	Frederick County, Maryland	Feb. 11, 1878	90 50
45, 983	Campbell, John J.	Greene County, Missouri	Mar. 15, 1878	100 00
47, 114	Campbell, William	Christian County, Kentucky	Aug. 13, 1878	630 00
46, 561	Church, Joseph	Meigs County, Ohio	Aug. 13, 1878	50 00

Schedule of claims—Continued.

No. of claim.	Name of claimant.	Residence.	Date allowed.	Amount allowed.
46, 623	Carter, Alice G., administratrix of J. Carter, deceased.	Clermont County, Ohio.....	Aug. 13, 1878	\$125 00
47, 498	Clark, Sarah.....	Hamilton County, Ohio.....	Aug. 13, 1878	100 00
46, 661	Connor, Reuben W.....	Guernsey County, Ohio.....	Aug. 13, 1878	120 00
46, 624	Coppinger, Susannah, administratrix of Alexander Coppinger, deceased.	Marion County, Tennessee.....	Aug. 13, 1878	187 50
46, 828	Craig, Hugh.....	Hocking County, Ohio.....	Aug. 13, 1878	77 00
45, 192	Cramblet, John.....	Jefferson County, Ohio.....	Aug. 13, 1878	125 00
46, 719	Cramer, John.....	Hamilton County, Ohio.....	Aug. 13, 1878	70 00
47, 090	Crawford, Benjamin F.....	Maury County, Tennessee.....	Aug. 13, 1878	455 00
46, 070	Carper, Elizabeth W.....	Hamilton County, Tennessee.....	Sept. 12, 1878	264 25
46, 071	Cranford, Arthur H.....	Maury County, Tennessee.....	Sept. 12, 1878	500 00
46, 230	Creson, George.....	Greene County, Missouri.....	Sept. 12, 1878	465 00
46, 229	Charles, Samuel H.....	Coffee County, Tennessee.....	Sept. 24, 1878	100 00
47, 612	Chatterton, William R.....	Clermont County, Ohio.....	Sept. 24, 1878	135 00
47, 091	Clark, Picket, executor of Francis M. Clark, deceased.	Jackson County, Ohio.....	Sept. 24, 1878	75 00
46, 959	Cleary, William F.....	Bedford County, Tennessee.....	Sept. 24, 1878	120 00
46, 958	Craver, Christian.....	Clermont County, Ohio.....	Sept. 24, 1878	135 00
46, 227	Carlin, Lewis.....	Coffee County, Tennessee.....	Sept. 26, 1878	280 00
46, 228	Carter, William F.....	White County, Tennessee.....	Sept. 25, 1878	262 50
46, 069	Carter, James M.....	Knox County, Tennessee.....	Sept. 26, 1878	473 75
48, 897	Cope, Hiram.....	Harrison County, Ohio.....	Sept. 26, 1878	135 00
47, 125	Churchill, Solomon.....	Jackson County, Ohio.....	Sept. 26, 1878	135 00
47, 151	Cornell, John R.....	Meigs County, Ohio.....	Sept. 26, 1878	13 00
45, 776	Chase, George W., administrator of John W. Packett, deceased.	Jefferson County, West Virginia.....	Sept. 30, 1878	335 00
46, 932	Curtis, John A.....	Franklin County, Tennessee.....	Sept. 30, 1878	70 00
47, 519	Carman, James T.....	Graves County, Kentucky.....	Sept. 30, 1878	150 00
47, 255	Coffey, Davis N.....	Maury County, Tennessee.....	Oct. 8, 1878	140 00
46, 072	Connell, Ann.....	Montgomery County, Maryland.....	Oct. 8, 1878	504 40
45, 745	Cameron, Catherine, widow of Robert Cameron, deceased.	Wayne County, Indiana.....	Oct. 12, 1878	130 00
47, 028	Carriger, James A., administrator of Daniel B. Carter, deceased.	Hamilton County, Tennessee.....	Oct. 12, 1878	175 50
45, 746	Cawood, Ezekiel.....	Dallas County, Texas.....	Oct. 12, 1878	430 00
47, 214	Charles, William A.....	Hawkins County, Tennessee.....	Oct. 12, 1878	235 00
46, 231	Cox, R. W. and William I.....	Washington County, Maryland.....	Oct. 12, 1878	112 00
45, 738	Clinton, Elizabeth.....	Douglas County, Missouri.....	Oct. 22, 1878	110 00
45, 965	Cobey, John F.....	Charles County, Maryland.....	Oct. 26, 1878	435 00
47, 809	Cheek, R. M., administrator of Elizabeth Cheek.....	Cumberland County, Kentucky.....	Oct. 26, 1878	25 00
47, 413	Clark, Silas H.....	Simpson County, Kentucky.....	Oct. 25, 1878	225 00
47, 414	Collins, Enoch.....	Meigs County, Tennessee.....	Oct. 25, 1878	140 00
47, 415	Crookshanks, T. R., and Lavinia his wife.....	Knox County, Tennessee.....	Oct. 25, 1878	108 75
48, 641	Cunningham, Martha.....	Claiborne County, Tennessee.....	Oct. 26, 1878	17 00
47, 668	Courtright, Moses S.....	Montgomery County, Missouri.....	Oct. 26, 1878	30 00
49, 756	Carman, Andrew.....	Hamilton County, Ohio.....	Oct. 29, 1878	125 00
47, 487	Coffey, William F.....	Lincoln County, Kentucky.....	Oct. 29, 1878	75 00
49, 209	Creager, Susan.....	Washington County, Maryland.....	Oct. 30, 1878	2 00
47, 805	Cirila, J. W., administrator of Henry Beaty, deceased.	Simpson County, Kentucky.....	Oct. 30, 1878	150 00
42, 171	Cardin, Jordan, administrator of Larkin Cardin, deceased.	Monroe County, Tennessee.....	Oct. 31, 1878	386 25
47, 613	Criawell, James.....	Berkeley County, West Virginia.....	Oct. 31, 1878	160 00
47, 288	Courtney, John.....	Van Buren County, Iowa.....	Oct. 31, 1878	20 00
49, 933	Compton, Berseba.....	Hamilton County, Ohio.....	Nov. 2, 1878	50 00
49, 980	Compton, Oliver.....	do.....	Nov. 15, 1878	100 00
49, 208	Case, Charles.....	Hawkins County, Tennessee.....	Nov. 16, 1878	32 00
49, 211	Collett, George C.....	Taylor County, West Virginia.....	Nov. 16, 1878	96 00
42, 438	Champion, Abigail.....	Franklin County, Tennessee.....	Nov. 23, 1878	252 00
50, 270	Crumley, Wilson.....	Harrison County, Ohio.....	Dec. 4, 1878	90 00
48, 652	Clark, Jonathan.....	Muhlenburg County, Kentucky.....	Dec. 9, 1878	940 00
49, 188	Condy, James.....	Washington County, Maryland.....	Dec. 11, 1878	52 22
50, 011	Christopher, William H.....	Bedford County, Tennessee.....	Dec. 11, 1878	336 00
48, 429	Cox, Moses.....	Washington County, Maryland.....	Dec. 13, 1878	415 00
49, 861	Combs, Samuel.....	Owsley County, Kentucky.....	Dec. 18, 1878	10 00
46, 073	Cooke, Nathan.....	Montgomery County, Maryland.....	Dec. 18, 1878	311 56
50, 339	Cary, Simpson B.....	Cooper County, Missouri.....	Dec. 19, 1878	42 00
49, 187	Clifton, Isaiah, administrator of Liberty Clifton, deceased.	Laclede County, Missouri.....	Dec. 19, 1878	71 82
49, 210	Coffman, Simon.....	Washington County, Maryland.....	Dec. 19, 1878	70 00
50, 343	Cook, Albert.....	Weakley County, Tennessee.....	Dec. 19, 1878	130 00
29, 493	Collins, Elias.....	Clark County, Ohio.....	Dec. 19, 1878	80 00
50, 341	Crane, William H. H.....	Greenbrier County, West Va.....	Dec. 19, 1878	135 00
50, 269	Clark, Isaac P.....	Adams County, Ohio.....	Dec. 20, 1878	2 50
50, 365	Cardwell, John W.....	Mercer County, Kentucky.....	Dec. 31, 1878	137 00
50, 433	Culp, Henry.....	Adams County, Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 31, 1878	475 00
50, 520	Caruthers, John.....	Wilson County, Tennessee.....	Jan. 1, 1879	225 00

CLAIMS ALLOWED UNDER ACT OF JULY 4, 1864.

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Schedule of claims—Continued.

No. of claim.	Name of claimant.	Residence.	Date allowed.	Amount allowed.
50, 429	Collins, Edward	Adams County, Pennsylvania	Jan. 2, 1879	\$137 00
50, 547	Crump, William H., estate	Hart County, Kentucky	Jan. 2, 1879	100 00
50, 432	Cromer, Henry B.	Adams County, Pennsylvania	Jan. 2, 1879	255 00
50, 378	Culp, Henry, administrator of Peter Raphensperger, deceased.	do.	Jan. 2, 1879	77 17
50, 364	Culp, Henry, executor of Leonard Bicker, deceased.	do.	Jan. 2, 1879	226 50
50, 430	Conover, Peter	do.	Jan. 3, 1879	175 80
50, 431	Cowover, William	do.	Jan. 3, 1879	653 98
50, 619	Clopper, Josephus L.	Washington County, Maryland	Jan. 4, 1879	270 76
50, 618	Cain, John	Mineral County, West Virginia	Jan. 4, 1879	393 25
50, 428	Cannon, Andy	Bedford County, Tennessee	Jan. 4, 1879	50 00
50, 340	Cary, William M.	Cooper County, Missouri	Jan. 4, 1879	96 00
45, 876	Davis, Lawson L.	Fayette County, Tennessee	Jan. 12, 1878	1,561 43
45, 943	Dinamore, David	Baltimore County, Maryland	Feb. 11, 1878	115 75
45, 987	Dunn, Daniel	Washington County, Maryland	Feb. 11, 1878	455 00
	Dudderer, Peter \$74 00			
45, 751	Enser, Elijah 113 20	Frederick County, Maryland	Feb. 18, 1878	387 20
	Clary, Jesse 200 00			
45, 985	Dickey, George W.	Simpson County, Kentucky	Mar. 13, 1878	300 00
45, 886	Dorcas, Jacob	Frederick County, Maryland	Mar. 20, 1878	295 82
46, 590	Davis, Ira I.	Clermont County, Ohio	Aug. 22, 1878	218 00
46, 781	Davis, Richard	do.	Aug. 22, 1878	75 00
49, 104	Davis, Benjamin	Hamilton County, Ohio	Aug. 20, 1878	70 00
47, 127	Davidson, Robert, administrator of William South, deceased.	Clermont County, Ohio	Aug. 20, 1878	120 00
46, 870	Dearmond, James	Butler County, Ohio	Aug. 22, 1878	100 00
47, 083	Denney, Daniel	Gallia County, Ohio	Aug. 20, 1878	90 00
47, 045	Denning, Willis E. (should be Denning).	Adams County, Ohio	Aug. 13, 1878	120 00
47, 289	Depew, Abraham	Noble County, Ohio	Aug. 22, 1878	100 00
47, 116	Dobbins, Samuel	Jefferson County, West Virginia	Aug. 22, 1878	600 00
46, 901	Duckwall, E. D.	Clermont County, Ohio	Aug. 22, 1878	280 00
46, 710	Duffey, Michael	Adams County, Ohio	Aug. 22, 1878	85 00
46, 961	Durham, Jeremiah	Clermont County, Ohio	Aug. 22, 1878	125 00
46, 077	Donohoo, Michael	Baltimore County, Maryland	Aug. 29, 1878	137 35
46, 074	Davis, Azariah R.	Franklin County, Tennessee	Sept. 13, 1878	702 00
45, 741	Davis, George A., administrator of Abraham Briscoe, deceased.	Washington County, Maryland	Sept. 13, 1878	140 00
46, 076	Dellinger, William	do.	Sept. 13, 1878	269 10
45, 750	Doub, Daniel R., administrator of Jonathan Doub, deceased.	do.	Sept. 13, 1878	468 50
48, 189	Donnelly, John	Gallia County, Ohio	Sept. 13, 1878	75 00
46, 900	Dorst, Jonathan	Melba County, Ohio	Sept. 26, 1878	85 00
47, 741	Donaldson, William J., and R. E. Kingsley, executors of Joseph Worley, deceased.	Jefferson County, Tennessee	Oct. 14, 1878	107 06
47, 115	Day, Charles T.	Knox County, Tennessee	Oct. 12, 1878	112 50
47, 380	Dowdy, Jennie O.	Shelby County, Tennessee	Oct. 12, 1878	28 00
47, 810	Dowling, Hugh	Knox County, Tennessee	Oct. 14, 1878	217 50
47, 139	Donnavant, Henry E.	Giles County, Tennessee	Oct. 12, 1878	260 00
46, 080	Derryberry, Cynthia, executrix of Andrew Derryberry, deceased.	Madison County, Tennessee	Oct. 26, 1878	375 00
49, 249	Day, Samuel B.	Claiborne County, Tennessee	Oct. 29, 1878	690 25
45, 256	Davis, Robert F.	Clermont County, Ohio	Nov. 15, 1878	125 00
49, 193	Duffy, Elizabeth	Charles County, Maryland	Nov. 15, 1878	158 50
49, 190	Denney, Charles	Douglas County, Missouri	Nov. 16, 1878	223 75
49, 212	Dooley, J. W.	Mauzy County, Tennessee	Nov. 16, 1878	469 50
49, 192	Dozier, Harriet, administratrix of Dennis Dozier, deceased.	Cheatham County, Tennessee	Nov. 23, 1878	500 50
48, 874	Dunn, Elijah	Knox County, Tennessee	Nov. 29, 1878	497 10
49, 189	Davis, William	Washington County, Maryland	Dec. 17, 1878	70 00
44, 508	Davidson, Elizabeth, executrix of Abel Willis, deceased.	Madison County, Tennessee	Dec. 17, 1878	80 00
49, 647	Davis, B. F.	Fayette County, Kentucky	Dec. 19, 1878	80 00
50, 473	Dreece, S. C., administrator of William Dreece, deceased.	Hamilton County, Ohio	Dec. 24, 1878	130 00
50, 344	Dawson, Thomas	Hart County, Kentucky	Dec. 21, 1878	747 00
50, 524	Dunlavin, John M.	Crawford County, Missouri	Jan. 3, 1879	100 00
50, 522	Davis, P. W.	Davidson County, Tennessee	Jan. 3, 1879	316 00
52, 727	Darne, Alexander C. H.	Loudoun County, Virginia	Jan. 3, 1879	676 00
39, 630	Dowell, James D., administrator of Tandy Dowell, deceased.	Blount County, Tennessee	Jan. 3, 1879	46 50
47, 257	Douglas, W. H., and J. F. Adams, administrators of Melchior Merritt, deceased.	Cabell County, West Virginia	Jan. 3, 1879	177 50
45, 720	Eavey, Henry N.	Washington County, Maryland	Jan. 12, 1878	90 00
43, 553	Eaglehoof, John	Clermont County, Ohio	Jan. 30, 1878	125 00
45, 950	Elsston, Moses, administrator of Joel Vail, deceased.	do.	Feb. 11, 1878	135 00
45, 877	Evans, Thomas	Johnson County, Missouri	Feb. 21, 1878	230 00

Schedule of claims—Continued.

No. of claim.	Name of claimant.	Residence.	Date allowed.	Amount allowed.
35, 158	Ellis, Oswald T.	Adams County, Illinois	Mar. 16, 1878	\$740 00
46, 236	Ellis, B. H.	Davidson County, Tennessee	Mar. 20, 1878	84 00
46, 237	Elliott, T. F.	Stewart County, Tennessee	Sept. 11, 1878	130 00
46, 133	Estes, T. R.	McCracken County, Kentucky	Sept. 11, 1878	150 00
46, 079	East, A. A., executor of E. H. East, sr., deceased.	Davidson County, Tennessee	Sept. 13, 1878	165 00
48, 444	Edwards, Jacob J.	Pike County, Ohio	Sept. 13, 1878	100 00
46, 234	Emert, John N.	Blount County, Tennessee	Sept. 16, 1878	149 25
46, 233	Enimert, Daniel	Washington County, Maryland	Sept. 26, 1878	75 00
47, 439	Evitt, Thomas, executor of Daniel Cameron, deceased.	Hamilton County, Ohio	Sept. 26, 1878	115 00
47, 331	Eldridge, Jesse	Hamilton County, Tennessee	Oct. 12, 1878	60 00
46, 881	Evans, W. W.	Simpson County, Kentucky	Oct. 16, 1878	1,165 00
46, 440	Evans, John	Butler County, Ohio	Oct. 16, 1878	250 00
47, 223	Ellison, E. T., administrator of Polly Ellison, deceased.	Metcalfe County, Kentucky	Oct. 16, 1878	167 50
46, 854	Eve, Frances T.	Knox County, Kentucky	Oct. 16, 1878	30 00
48, 642	Estes, John R.	Claiborne County, Tennessee	Oct. 26, 1878	6 00
47, 441	Eakle, George	Washington County, Maryland	Oct. 26, 1878	485 00
42, 340	Evans, W. T.	Barren County, Kentucky	Oct. 29, 1878	795 00
47, 780	Everett, William H.	Christian County, Kentucky	Oct. 29, 1878	130 00
46, 783	Eynon, Samuel	Meigs County, Ohio	Nov. 14, 1878	110 00
50, 271	Eldridge, Samuel	Adams County, Ohio	Dec. 6, 1878	90 00
48, 810	Ecker, John and W., executors of John Ecker, deceased.	Washington County, Maryland	Dec. 17, 1878	206 50
47, 152	Eggleston, Tryphena	Athens County, Ohio	Dec. 18, 1878	100 00
49, 164	Emerson, Upton	Washington County, Maryland	Dec. 18, 1878	171 62
49, 882	Evans, William J., administrator of Mary Evans, deceased.	Jackson County, Ohio	Dec. 18, 1878	130 00
50, 446	Edmonson, John, and A. J. Walker, executors of Nathan Owen, deceased.	Williamson County, Tennessee	Jan. 2, 1879	1,350 00
50, 525	Edmonson, R. H.	Montgomery County, Tennessee	Jan. 2, 1879	120 00
45, 752	Fisher, William	Hardy County, West Virginia	Jan. 15, 1878	255 00
45, 988	Forrester, Narcissus, executor of W. Forrester, deceased.	Scotland County, Missouri	Feb. 21, 1878	230 00
45, 810	Frazier, Robert A.	Kanawha County, West Virginia	Feb. 28, 1878	188 56
46, 082	Funk, Joseph	Hampshire County, West Va.	Mar. 27, 1878	150 00
46, 134	Fleming, Alfred	Marion County, Tennessee	Aug. 27, 1878	250 00
46, 240	Flournoy, L. M.	McCracken County, Kentucky	Aug. 27, 1878	140 00
46, 135	Feland, Catherine, widow of Major Feland, deceased.	Lincoln County, Kentucky	Sept. 11, 1878	125 00
46, 941	Felter, George W.	Clermont County, Ohio	Sept. 13, 1878	75 00
47, 215	French, Grafton	Meigs County, Ohio	Sept. 13, 1878	100 00
45, 989	Fryar, Inva, Mrs.	Hamilton County, Tennessee	Sept. 13, 1878	347 50
48, 445	Foster, John S.	Green County, Kentucky	Sept. 26, 1878	130 00
47, 190	Fristoe, Richard	Adams County, Ohio	Sept. 26, 1878	120 00
46, 891	Faris, Levi	Highland County, Ohio	Oct. 2, 1878	75 00
47, 442	Ferree, Isaac	Clermont County, Ohio	Oct. 2, 1878	100 00
46, 872	Foster, W. W., guardian of the heirs of John B. O'Connor, deceased.	Highland County, Ohio	Oct. 2, 1878	125 00
47, 381	Frost, Lester	Meigs County, Ohio	Oct. 2, 1878	85 00
47, 153	Foster, Nancy	Graves County, Kentucky	Oct. 14, 1878	55 00
47, 812	Foxall, Solomon	Sumner County, Tennessee	Oct. 14, 1878	138 00
47, 117	Fuqua, Jesse	Hart County, Kentucky	Oct. 16, 1878	262 50
47, 093	Farnsworth, William D.	Upsher County, West Virginia	Oct. 22, 1878	125 00
44, 711	Francis, Robert	Jefferson County, Ohio	Oct. 31, 1878	135 00
46, 643	Ferguson, Samuel	do	Oct. 31, 1878	135 00
49, 757	Frazier, James	Guernsey County, Ohio	Nov. 8, 1878	60 00
49, 758	Ford, Thomas	do	Nov. 8, 1878	110 00
49, 862	Foster, David S., executor of John Foster, deceased.	Meigs County, Ohio	Nov. 14, 1878	90 00
49, 250	French, William H.	Knox County, Tennessee	Nov. 15, 1878	36 82
49, 215	Flora, Jacob	Hamilton County, Tennessee	Nov. 16, 1878	126 20
49, 213	Francis, James W.	Trigg County, Kentucky	Nov. 16, 1878	150 00
49, 216	Fuller, James T.	Laclede County, Kentucky	Nov. 23, 1878	80 00
49, 983	Fisher, Jesse and William, executors of George Fisher, deceased.	Hardy County, West Virginia	Dec. 10, 1878	1,040 00
45, 753	Flery, Lewis P. and John S., executors of Henry Flery, deceased.	Washington County, Maryland	Dec. 17, 1878	112 50
47, 614	Franklin, Valentine	Gallia County, Ohio	Dec. 17, 1878	100 00
49, 157	Fly, S. B., executor of Susan Allen, deceased.	Williamson County, Tennessee	Dec. 21, 1878	181 38
44, 713	Fox, Josiah	Columbiana County, Ohio	Dec. 20, 1878	100 00
50, 366	Fetterhaff, Eliza	Adams County, Pennsylvania	Dec. 21, 1878	53 89
50, 339	Friend, H. E., and Jane E. James.	Washington County, Maryland	Jan. 4, 1879	250 00
45, 302	Gilbert, William G.	Adams County, Ohio	Jan. 12, 1879	75 00
45, 754	Geeting, William	Formerly of Washington County, Maryland, now Chambersburg, Pa.	Jan. 15, 1879	304 50

Schedule of claims—Continued.

No. of claim.	Name of claimant.	Residence.	Date allowed.	Amount allowed.
45, 913	Goodman, Amos M.	Hart County, Kentucky	Feb. 2, 1879	\$504 90
45, 945	Guinn, George W.	Cabell County, West Virginia	Feb. 21, 1879	250 00
46, 085	Green, William M.	Graves County, Kentucky	Sept. 11, 1879	130 00
46, 242	Gray, John T.	Montgomery County, Maryland	Sept. 12, 1879	189 00
46, 702	Gruber, Jacob, sr	Jefferson County, West Virginia	Sept. 12, 1879	108 00
46, 244	Guthrie, James A. P.	Hamilton County, Tennessee	Sept. 12, 1879	215 50
42, 206	Gant, Judson	Manry County, Tennessee	Sept. 13, 1879	150 00
45, 944	Gaston, M.	McMinn County, Tennessee	Sept. 13, 1879	36 50
45, 992	Gillenwater, Lucretia	Hawkins County, Tennessee	Sept. 13, 1879	350 00
45, 991	Greene, M. W.	Jefferson County, Missouri	Sept. 13, 1879	218 25
45, 993	Griffin, Michael	Shelby County, Tennessee	Sept. 13, 1879	140 00
45, 994	Guisburt, Ann	Frederick County, Maryland	Sept. 13, 1879	15 00
47, 066	Gauche, John	Hamilton County, Ohio	Sept. 26, 1878	125 00
46, 902	Gest, Joseph	Clermont County, Ohio	Sept. 25, 1878	25 00
44, 768	Gilson, James	Jefferson County, Ohio	Sept. 25, 1878	270 00
47, 216	Given, James	Clermont County, Ohio	Sept. 25, 1878	100 00
47, 181	Greathouse, Caroline, widow of John Greathouse, deceased.	Adams County, Ohio	Sept. 25, 1878	110 00
48, 818	Grant, Alexander, executor of Ben. Wheeler, deceased.	Muskingum County, Ohio	Sept. 26, 1878	210 00
46, 720	Gregg, James M.	Noble County, Ohio	Sept. 25, 1878	90 00
48, 066	Griffiths, T. E.	Jackson County, Ohio	Sept. 25, 1878	48 50
47, 182	Green, Gilbert T.	Pike County, Ohio	Sept. 26, 1878	125 00
46, 086	Guthrie, Frances	Pendleton County, West Virginia	Sept. 26, 1878	100 00
46, 136	Graham, Daniel	Vernon County, Missouri	Oct. 2, 1878	40 00
46, 083	Green, Ira	Graves County, Kentucky	Oct. 2, 1878	125 00
47, 140	Giers, Charles C.	Davidson County, Tennessee	Oct. 12, 1878	40 00
47, 067	Green, James M.	Rutherford County, Tennessee	Oct. 15, 1878	1,346 50
47, 813	Grinstead, A. P.	Davidson County, Tennessee	Oct. 15, 1878	625 00
48, 811	Galloway, W. A.	Shelby County, Tennessee	Oct. 16, 1878	250 00
47, 154	Gladhill, Daniel	Frederick County, Maryland	Oct. 16, 1878	80 00
46, 916	Gusman, Jerome B.	Harrison County, West Virginia	Oct. 16, 1878	420 00
46, 241	Gray, Sarah A., executrix of William J. Gray, deceased.	Jefferson County, Kentucky	Oct. 26, 1878	26 25
45, 357	Gatrell, John H.	Washington County, Maryland	Oct. 29, 1878	300 00
47, 310	Goins, Stephen	Jefferson County, West Virginia	Oct. 29, 1878	17 00
41, 191	Gleaves, James T.	Davidson County, Tennessee	Nov. 19, 1878	215 00
46, 084	Green, William M., administrator of Joel Green, deceased.	Graves County, Kentucky	Nov. 29, 1878	130 00
44, 368	Gueas, W. R.	Crittenden County, Kentucky	Dec. 4, 1878	125 00
45, 757	Gibson, Tyre	Clay County, Kentucky	Dec. 6, 1878	185 00
49, 979	Galloway, Willie B., administrator of Henry Bowhannon.	Shelby County, Kentucky	Dec. 18, 1878	65 00
49, 622	Goodwin, John C. G.	Cooper County, Missouri	Dec. 19, 1878	1,615 00
49, 684	Gregory, Richard	Hopkins County, Kentucky	Dec. 19, 1878	150 00
50, 368	Goings, Balderman	Greene County, Ohio	Dec. 24, 1878	240 00
50, 526	Grigsby, Nimrod H.	Webster County, Kentucky	Jan. 2, 1879	135 00
50, 434	Group, John	Adams County, Pennsylvania	Jan. 2, 1879	19 25
50, 369	Gwynn, Catherine	do	Jan. 2, 1879	96 00
24, 137	Glenn, John	Santa Cruz County, California	Jan. 4, 1879	150 00
50, 367	Graham, Ambers	Jackson County, Missouri	Jan. 4, 1879	448 00
45, 758	Harrison, Samuel B.	Jefferson County, West Virginia	Jan. 15, 1879	437 50
45, 764	Hyatt, Eli H.	Frederick County, Maryland	Jan. 15, 1879	52 00
45, 761	Hughes, John	Davidson County, Tennessee	Feb. 8, 1879	205 00
45, 907	Hodges, D. P.	Smith County, Tennessee	Feb. 11, 1879	138 00
45, 957	Hall, Lucy S.	Macon County, Missouri	Mar. 27, 1879	300 00
45, 833	Hinkson, Thomas	Harrison County, Kentucky	Mar. 27, 1879	340 00
46, 247	Hughes, William	Hamilton County, Tennessee	Aug. 29, 1879	250 00
46, 245	Haman, Benjamin	Magoffin County, Kentucky	Aug. 30, 1879	192 37
47, 084	Hamilton, James M.	Gallia County, Ohio	Aug. 30, 1879	100 00
46, 137	Hanshaw, Adam J.	Fayette County, West Virginia	Aug. 30, 1879	111 25
47, 650	Hatfield, Amos C.	Vinton County, Ohio	Aug. 30, 1878	100 00
47, 188	Hessey, L. C., guardian of W. O. Scott.	Davidson County, Tennessee	Aug. 30, 1878	105 00
46, 090	Hixon, James M.	Bledsoe County, Tennessee	Aug. 30, 1878	180 00
49, 451	Hockaday, Beverly	Cass County, Missouri	Aug. 30, 1878	150 00
47, 184	Hodgson, William H.	Hamilton County, Ohio	Aug. 30, 1878	135 00
46, 784	Howland, Shephard	Adams County, Ohio	Aug. 30, 1878	90 00
46, 789	Huber, John, jr., administrator of James Huber, deceased.	Hamilton County, Ohio	Aug. 30, 1878	135 00
47, 029	Huffman, George W.	Metcalf County, Kentucky	Aug. 30, 1878	80 00
47, 311	Hnzler, John	Graves County, Kentucky	Aug. 30, 1878	140 00
47, 084	Hutton, George W.	Clermont County, Ohio	Aug. 30, 1878	100 00
46, 265	Haggard, James, administrator of William Norris, deceased.	Cumberland County, Kentucky	Sept. 11, 1878	90 00
46, 246	Hooper, Charles	Frederick County, Maryland	Sept. 11, 1878	85 50
47, 070	House, Jacob	Butler County, Ohio	Sept. 11, 1878	110 00
49, 217	Hightower, T. B. (colored)	Williamson County, Tennessee	Sept. 12, 1874	700 00
45, 908	Haggard, James, administrator of William Huff, deceased.	Cumberland County, Kentucky	Sept. 10, 1878	100 00

Schedule of claims—Continued.

No. of claim.	Name of claimant.	Residence.	Date allowed.	Amount allowed.
45, 856	Haggard, James, administrator of John H. Walthall, deceased.	Cumberland County, Kentucky.	Sept. 10, 1878	\$100 00
45, 999	Haggard, James, administrator of Alexander Janes, deceased.	do.	Sept. 10, 1878	170 00
46, 087	Hauck, Jacob	Washington County, Maryland.	Sept. 10, 1878	105 00
45, 879	Herbert, Bushrod W.	Jefferson County, West Virginia.	Sept. 10, 1878	2, 335 00
45, 995	Hilton, Walter	Montgomery County, Maryland	Sept. 10, 1878	62 50
45, 759	Hines, Sandy	Lake County, Tennessee	Sept. 10, 1878	300 00
45, 990	Hong (or Hoge), Anderson	Marion County, Tennessee	Sept. 10, 1878	125 00
45, 700	Horner, Alexander L.	Frederick County, Maryland	Sept. 10, 1878	524 00
45, 974	Holt, Thomas	Williamson County, Tennessee	Sept. 11, 1878	2, 359 00
47, 615	Hardenbrook, James, jr.	Hamilton County, Ohio	Sept. 13, 1878	405 00
47, 663	Harding, James	Harrison County, Ohio	Oct. 2, 1878	100 00
44, 716	Hagan, John	do.	Oct. 2, 1878	130 00
47, 217	Hawker, John	Jackson County, Ohio	Oct. 2, 1878	75 00
44, 873	Hazlett, James	Harrison County, Ohio	Oct. 2, 1878	135 00
44, 407	Huffman, Nathan	Guernsey County, Ohio	Oct. 2, 1878	290 00
48, 102	Harris, T. A.	Davidson County, Tennessee	Oct. 16, 1878	159 00
47, 815	Hinds, A. D. C.	Knox County, Tennessee	Oct. 16, 1878	195 00
47, 609	Holman, D. W., assignee.	Lincoln County, Tennessee	Oct. 16, 1878	3, 790 00
47, 004	Houchens, Samuel A. C.	Barren County, Kentucky	Oct. 16, 1878	85 00
47, 094	Hutcheson, John W.	Ballard County, Kentucky	Oct. 22, 1878	125 00
49, 879	Herrmann, Charles	Hamilton County, Ohio	Oct. 26, 1878	100 00
46, 798	Hays, Thomas G.	Harrison County, Kentucky	Oct. 26, 1878	150 00
44, 638	Houser, William L.	Harrison County, Ohio	Oct. 29, 1878	100 00
48, 447	Haggard, James, administrator of Zebulon Norris, deceased.	Cumberland County, Kentucky	Oct. 31, 1878	300 00
47, 521	Hardesty, William T.	Calvert County, Maryland	Oct. 31, 1878	20 00
47, 069	Helsley, William R.	Christian County, Kentucky	Oct. 31, 1878	165 00
47, 416	Hendrickson, Daniel	Frederick County, Maryland.	Oct. 31, 1878	55 20
47, 417	Huffer, David	do.	Oct. 31, 1878	135 00
47, 522	Hughes, William P.	Henry County, Kentucky	Nov. 2, 1878	150 00
46, 275	Haskins, Robert H., administrator of Webster Wheeler, deceased.	Jefferson County, Kentucky	Nov. 2, 1878	532 99
44, 714	Hendershot, Jonathan	Harrison County, Ohio	Nov. 7, 1878	120 00
49, 251	Hodge, Worick	Maury County, Tennessee	Nov. 15, 1878	34 50
46, 287	Hawkins, James	Jefferson County, Tennessee	Nov. 12, 1878	838 75
46, 088	High, John	Hampshire County, West Virginia.	Nov. 15, 1878	28 50
47, 616	Hopson, H.	Christian County, Kentucky	Nov. 25, 1878	140 00
49, 138	Hixon, Henry	Hamilton County, Tennessee	Dec. 13, 1878	332 50
46, 089	Higgins, Hilary T.	Montgomery County, Maryland	Dec. 14, 1878	168 50
47, 155	Hammond, Johnson	Harrison County, Ohio	Dec. 17, 1878	125 00
47, 884	Head, George	Pike County, Ohio	Dec. 17, 1878	120 00
50, 032	Hatter, Allen	Weakley County, Tennessee	Dec. 18, 1878	300 00
49, 137	Handy, William F.	Hart County, Kentucky	Dec. 18, 1878	65 00
49, 156	Hawkins, P. B.	Warren County, Kentucky	Dec. 18, 1878	205 00
50, 013	Hiller, John M.	Clark County, Missouri	Dec. 19, 1878	68 00
50, 345	Hammer, Edward W.	Cooper County, Missouri	Dec. 24, 1878	120 00
50, 567	Harlan, Patrick	Kenton County, Kentucky	Dec. 24, 1878	25 00
50, 346	Harrison, Catherine, administratrix of Jacob Harrison, deceased.	Bedford County, Tennessee	Dec. 24, 1878	2, 735 00
50, 436	Hopkins, John F.	Shelby County, Kentucky	Dec. 24, 1878	140 00
50, 528	Hammer, Jacob	Pendleton County, West Virginia	Jan. 2, 1879	185 00
50, 392	Horner, David W.	Adams County, Pennsylvania	Dec. 31, 1878	35 00
50, 672	Hooker, Joseph S.	Bedford County, Tennessee	Jan. 2, 1879	135 00
50, 438	Horner, Newton M.	Adams County, Pennsylvania	Jan. 1, 1879	38 20
50, 437	Howard, Andrew	do.	Dec. 31, 1878	128 00
50, 348	Hopkins, W. W.	Bedford County, Tennessee	Jan. 2, 1879	365 00
49, 880	Hornbeak, W. M., administrator of Timothy Terrell, deceased.	Weakley County, Tennessee	Jan. 2, 1879	570 00
50, 273	Hughes, Ann T., formerly Lewis	Jackson County, Ohio	Jan. 2, 1879	40 00
50, 435	Haner, John F.	Adams County, Pennsylvania	Jan. 3, 1879	50 00
50, 329	Hill, Comfort, administratrix of Moses Hill, deceased.	Jackson County, Ohio	Jan. 3, 1879	110 00
44, 874	Hickie, John	Guernsey County, Ohio	Jan. 4, 1879	60 00
34, 879	Hillbriant, Sylvester	Scotland County, Missouri	Jan. 4, 1879	230 00
45, 782	Ingle, John	Meigs County, Tennessee	Sept. 11, 1878	470 00
46, 953	Inman, Harriet	do.	Oct. 2, 1878	100 00
49, 139	Itneyer, William	Washington County, Maryland	Dec. 12, 1878	327 60
45, 780	Jacobs, R. P., administrator of Taylor Severr, deceased.	Boyle County, Kentucky	Feb. 2, 1878	541 20
45, 854	Johnson, James F.	Davidson County, Tennessee	Feb. 11, 1878	247 50
46, 091	Jackson, Adaline	Laurel County, Kentucky	Mar. 7, 1878	30 00
45, 914	Jacobs, Nathan	Pulaski County, Kentucky	Mar. 15, 1878	200 00
46, 248	James, Thomas G.	Davidson County, Tennessee	Sept. 11, 1878	41 00
46, 625	Jeffers, William	Athens County, Ohio	Sept. 11, 1878	120 00
46, 250	Jones, Joshua	Saint Mary's County, Maryland	Sept. 11, 1878	3 60
46, 139	Jones, Edward B.	McCracken County, Kentucky	Sept. 11, 1878	140 00
46, 249	Jennings, H. F.	Ballard County, Kentucky	Sept. 12, 1878	125 00
46, 133	Jeffries, William W.	Green County, Missouri	Sept. 10, 1878	197 75

Schedule of claims—Continued.

No. of claim.	Name of claimant.	Residence.	Date allowed.	Amount allowed.
48, 587	Jenkins, D. Lumley	Jackson County, Ohio	Oct. 2, 1878	\$80 00
48, 826	Jones, Thomas	Clermont County, Ohio	Oct. 2, 1878	135 00
47, 619	Johnson, Mary J.	Charles County, Maryland	Oct. 12, 1878	133 00
47, 885	Joyce, P. R. H.	Maury County, Tennessee	Oct. 16, 1878	130 00
47, 119	Jones, Jefferson	Davidson County, Tennessee	Oct. 16, 1878	300 00
45, 915	Johnson, Nancy	Washington County, Maryland	Oct. 24, 1878	343 25
47, 418	Jones, Thomas S.	Simpson County, Kentucky	Oct. 29, 1878	125 00
47, 618	Jones, Hiram J.	Laurel County, Kentucky	Oct. 30, 1878	51 80
47, 499	Jessup, Thomas F.	Greene County, Missouri	Oct. 30, 1878	520 00
48, 431	Jones, William	Washington County, Maryland	Oct. 30, 1878	332 58
48, 875	Jones, C. S., administrator of James M. Waggoner, deceased.	Cumberland County, Kentucky	Nov. 2, 1878	135 00
49, 252	Jones, John M.	Marion County, Tennessee	Nov. 15, 1878	130 00
49, 218	Jordin, Martha	Pocahontas County, West Virginia	Nov. 22, 1878	105 00
47, 617	Jackson, W. W., deceased, estate payable to his widow, Amanda Jackson.	Adams County, Ohio	Nov. 29, 1878	85 00
49, 111	Jamerson, K.	Hart County, Kentucky	Dec. 21, 1878	2, 776 03
50, 349	Jones, George R.	Hopkins County, Kentucky	Dec. 21, 1878	150 00
50, 322	Jones, Wiley B.	Fayette County, Tennessee	Jan. 2, 1879	427 00
50, 544	Jones, John W.	do	Jan. 3, 1879	980 60
50, 383	Jones, James B.	Bedford County, Tennessee	Jan. 4, 1879	130 00
50, 531	Johnson, William T., estate of	Montgomery County, Maryland	Jan. 4, 1879	434 00
45, 763	Kelly, Joseph B.	Sequatchie County, Tennessee	Jan. 17, 1878	651 62
46, 001	Krupp, Henry	Louisville County, Kentucky	Mar. 14, 1878	450 50
46, 000	Knode, Elias U.	Frederick County, Maryland	Apr. 8, 1878	50 00
46, 968	Kirkpatrick, Adam D.	Adams County, Ohio	Aug. 10, 1878	100 00
46, 827	Kendall, James	do	Sept. 12, 1878	100 00
46, 401	Kochat, Edward	Hamilton County, Ohio	Sept. 12, 1878	125 00
40, 764	Keener, Adam H.	Sevier County, Tennessee	Sept. 11, 1878	175 11
45, 811	Keedy, George W., C. M. Keedy, and Thomas J. Keedy, executors of John J. Keedy, deceased.	Washington County, Maryland	Sept. 11, 1878	69 00
45, 966	Kirtley, Ambrose	Edmonson County, Kentucky	Sept. 11, 1878	1, 245 00
45, 812	Kinsey, John G.	Montgomery County, Maryland	Sept. 11, 1878	99 00
46, 251	Kelly, James P.	Montgomery County, Tennessee	Sept. 25, 1878	80 60
46, 092	Kemp, George	Washington County, Maryland	Sept. 25, 1878	135 00
44, 949	Kirklin, Elisha, deceased, heirs of.	Hamilton County, Tennessee	Sept. 26, 1878	2, 056 12
46, 094	Knight, Isaiah	Graves County, Kentucky	Sept. 25, 1878	130 00
46, 095	Kunkle, John	Frederick County, Maryland	Sept. 26, 1878	171 50
46, 093	Kirkland, Charles K.	Boyle County, Kentucky	Sept. 26, 1878	305 50
46, 790	Kier, Mary	Brown County, Ohio	Oct. 2, 1878	80 00
47, 781	Kier, Gideon	Henry County, Kentucky	Sept. 30, 1878	332 80
47, 291	Kline, Mary, executrix of Adam Kline, deceased.	Clermont County, Ohio	Oct. 2, 1878	40 00
47, 290	Krause, Christian	Hamilton County, Ohio	Oct. 2, 1878	125 00
46, 289	King, Iredell H.	Hart County, Kentucky	Oct. 2, 1878	45 00
49, 760	Keller, Allen H.	Jackson County, Ohio	Oct. 16, 1878	110 00
46, 111	Koogle, John W., and George L. Koulzahn, administrators of Daniel Sheffer, deceased.	Frederick County, Maryland	Oct. 16, 1878	59 00
46, 902	Kyle, A. A.	Hawkins County, Tennessee	Oct. 16, 1878	102 60
46, 288	Keller, Charles H.	Frederick County, Maryland	Oct. 29, 1878	43 40
48, 914	Kennedy, Zadock S.	Cass County, Missouri	Nov. 2, 1878	545 00
49, 861	Kirk, Joseph	Brown County, Ohio	Nov. 5, 1878	75 00
49, 834	Knapp, Peter, and George W. Knapp	Gallia County, Ohio	Nov. 5, 1878	126 00
42, 309	Kesler, Elizabeth	Fayette County, West Virginia	Nov. 16, 1878	365 00
49, 330	Keiter, George	Hampshire County, West Virginia	Nov. 22, 1878	275 00
45, 946	Kidd, Maccager	Knox County, Tennessee	Nov. 23, 1878	320 00
50, 489	King, Henderson	Simpson County, Kentucky	Jan. 2, 1879	125 00
50, 532	King, J. M.	Stone County, Missouri	Jan. 3, 1879	45 00
45, 765	Lakin, John H.	Washington County, Maryland	Jan. 15, 1878	132 00
45, 766	Leach, William	Adrian County, Missouri	Jan. 15, 1878	300 00
46, 092	Lewis, Sylvanus	Scott County, Indiana	Mar. 7, 1878	35 00
45, 881	Littlepage, F. S.	Greenbrier County, West Virginia	Mar. 7, 1878	145 00
46, 003	Lloyd, Barney	Jefferson County, West Virginia	Mar. 7, 1878	19 98
45, 947	Lohr, Noah	Vinton County, Ohio	Mar. 7, 1878	100 00
47, 312	Lovett, James A., executor of Thos. A. Lovett, deceased.	Adams County, Ohio	Sept. 13, 1878	340 00
46, 956	Leatherwood, Aaron	do	Sept. 24, 1878	100 00
48, 252	Larnon, James	Montgomery County, Maryland	Sept. 25, 1878	40 00
49, 954	Lane, John P.	Clermont County, Ohio	Sept. 26, 1878	120 00
32, 197	Lakeman, Robert F.	Marion County, Missouri	Sept. 26, 1878	515 50
48, 253	Lampton, James S.	Kenton County, Kentucky	Sept. 26, 1878	64 22
48, 662	Lytle, Rowan	Clermont County, Ohio	Sept. 24, 1878	130 00
47, 095	Logsdon, Boaz	Hart County, Kentucky	Oct. 8, 1878	407 60

Schedule of claims—Continued.

No. of claim.	Name of claimant.	Residence.	Date allowed.	Amount allowed.
49, 185	Long, Eli	Brown County, Ohio	Oct. 8, 1878	965 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
46, 829	Linn, F. E.	Hocking County, Ohio	Oct. 8, 1878	96 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
46, 986	Loats, John	Frederick County, Maryland	Oct. 12, 1878	875 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
47, 071	Landess, Isaac W.	Highland County, Ohio	Oct. 10, 1878	87 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
46, 955	Lane, Isaac	Hamilton County, Ohio	Oct. 10, 1878	13 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
46, 254	Long, Benjamin S.	Platte County, Missouri	Oct. 14, 1878	560 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
46, 096	Landis, Henry	Washington County, Maryland	Oct. 23, 1878	172 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
46, 562	Lightner, Nathaniel	Adams County, Pennsylvania	Oct. 26, 1878	23 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
46, 290	Lafou, Nat.	Jessamine County, Kentucky	Oct. 26, 1878	144 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
47, 185	Laplant, Joseph	New Madrid County, Missouri	Oct. 29, 1878	125 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
47, 142	Lunn, Eli	Maury County, Tennessee	Oct. 26, 1878	125 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
48, 230	Lamar, Tho. J., executor of Wm. B. Lamar, deceased.	Washington County, Maryland	Oct. 31, 1878	35 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
47, 816	Layne, Lindsey	Floyd County, Kentucky	Nov. 2, 1878	506 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
47, 231	Launkin, William H., administrator of W. W. Wilson, deceased.	Hart County, Kentucky	Nov. 5, 1878	106 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
49, 219	Legate, Hyman	Stewart County, Tennessee	Nov. 5, 1878	125 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
49, 835	Lairmore, Matthew T.	Hamilton County, Ohio	Nov. 15, 1878	125 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
49, 998	Lairmore, James	do	Nov. 15, 1878	110 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
49, 379	Lapole, John	Washington County, Maryland	Nov. 23, 1878	37 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
49, 331	{ Love, Sanders, in his own right } { Love, Sanders, administrator of } { William M. Love, deceased. }	Moniteau County, Missouri	Nov. 29, 1878	617 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
50, 033	Labyteaux, Hiram	Henry County, Maryland	Dec. 17, 1878	222 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
50, 035	Loivster, J. C.	Weakley County, Tennessee	Dec. 18, 1878	125 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
50, 568	Light, Joseph	Washington County, Maryland	Dec. 24, 1878	10 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
50, 350	Lewis, Rebecca	Pocahontas County, West Va.	Dec. 20, 1878	490 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
50, 442	Loyster, Lydia	Adams County, Pennsylvania	Jan. 2, 1879	24 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
50, 031	Lanier, Abner W.	Fayette County, Tennessee	Jan. 3, 1879	606 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
30, 234	Langston, P. M.	Webster County, Kentucky	Jan. 4, 1879	250 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
45, 890	Lewis, Jackson P.	Shelby County, Tennessee	Jan. 4, 1879	283 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
45, 813	McAlexander, Samuel R.	Hardeman County, Tennessee	Jan. 12, 1878	267 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
42, 245	McKee, George T.	Washington County, Maryland	Jan. 15, 1878	475 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
45, 771	Moore, Harry	Davidson County, Tennessee	Jan. 15, 1878	150 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
45, 773	McCallie, John	Franklin County, Tennessee	Jan. 18, 1878	437 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
45, 787	Maclin, F. N., administrator of E. T. Taylor, deceased.	Tipton County, Tennessee	Jan. 30, 1878	135 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
46, 006	McIntyre, Robert, in right of his wife Elizabeth.	Knox County, Tennessee	Jan. 28, 1878	104 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
45, 774	McCrory, John B.	Williamson County, Tennessee	Feb. 8, 1878	115 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
42, 454	McCollum, S. A.	Lake County, Tennessee	Mar. 7, 1878	200 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
45, 772	Murphey, William	Hamilton County, Tennessee	Mar. 13, 1878	225 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
45, 775	McWilliams, James	Marion County, Tennessee	Mar. 13, 1878	622 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
46, 140	Middlekauff, Peter	Washington County, Maryland	Mar. 14, 1878	115 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
46, 791	Morgan, William	Montgomery County, Maryland	June 14, 1878	105 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
47, 501	Morgan, Edward J.	Hamilton County, Ohio	Sept. 12, 1878	100 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
46, 782	McCreight, Jonathan	Adams County, Ohio	Sept. 10, 1878	90 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
47, 143	Mason, A. J.	Franklin County, Tennessee	Sept. 10, 1878	539 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
47, 145	Mercer, John E.	Ballard County, Kentucky	Sept. 10, 1878	135 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
45, 305	Morrison, William R.	Adams County, Ohio	Sept. 10, 1878	80 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
47, 620	Marriott, Joseph	Clermont County, Ohio	Sept. 10, 1878	245 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
46, 802	Moore, Newton S.	Pike County, Ohio	Sept. 10, 1878	125 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
46, 563	Moore, W. C., administrator of Alfred Moore, deceased.	Crittenden County, Kentucky	Sept. 10, 1878	765 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
47, 328	Murfin, Josiah	Adams County, Ohio	Sept. 10, 1878	125 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
46, 969	Martin, Lewis J.	Clermont County, Ohio	Sept. 13, 1878	125 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
45, 948	Mcguier, John, administrator of Charles C. Mcguier, deceased.	do	Sept. 13, 1878	200 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
47, 047	Morrison, Nancy, who was the widow of W. S. Smith, now N. Morrison.	Adams County, Ohio	Sept. 13, 1878	125 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
47, 738	Macpherson, J. M.	Williamson County, Ohio	Sept. 18, 1878	540 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
46, 564	McNeill, Jane, administratrix of Thomas McNeill, deceased.	Adams County, Ohio	Sept. 21, 1878	110 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
47, 333	Marshall, Joseph	Clermont County, Ohio	Sept. 21, 1878	135 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
46, 957	Martin, Hannah, administratrix of Joseph Martin, deceased.	do	Sept. 21, 1878	220 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
49, 109	Mercer, Allen	Athens County, Ohio	Sept. 21, 1878	100 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
46, 809	Merryman, Thomas E. and James E., executors of James Merryman, deceased.	Guernsey County, Ohio	Sept. 21, 1878	70 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
47, 335	Millhone, Elijah	do	Sept. 21, 1878	100 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
47, 737	Matkin, Elizabeth	Saint Francois County, Missouri	Sept. 26, 1878	350 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
46, 004	Mullican, William	Montgomery County, Maryland	Sept. 28, 1878	456 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
46, 097	Myers, Adam	Berkeley County, West Virginia	Sept. 28, 1878	370 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
45, 770	Marriott, James R., Mary R., and Laura V.	Frederick County, Maryland	Sept. 30, 1878	503 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
47, 502	McFaddin, George W.	Brown County, Ohio	Oct. 8, 1878	100 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
47, 292	McClelland, R.	Jefferson County, Ohio	Oct. 8, 1878	135 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
47, 044	McLaughlin, Aaron, executor of John Grabelle, deceased.	Jackson County, Ohio	Oct. 8, 1878	80 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀

Schedule of claims—Continued.

No. of claim.	Name of claimant.	Residence.	Date allowed.	Amount allowed.
45, 218	McIntyre, Robert.....	Jefferson County, Ohio.....	Oct. 8, 1878	\$120 00
46, 089	McVey, George W.....	Fayette County, West Virginia.....	Oct. 8, 1878	75 75
46, 476	Marshall, Nathaniel.....	Brown County, Ohio.....	Oct. 8, 1878	110 00
47, 334	Mershon, Cornelius.....	Fayette County, Ohio.....	Oct. 8, 1878	75 00
46, 257	Miller, William R.....	Rhea County, Tennessee.....	Oct. 8, 1878	350 00
46, 256	Milstead, Walter W.....	Charles County, Maryland.....	Oct. 8, 1878	100 00
46, 259	Mitchell, Allen.....	Greene County, Missouri.....	Oct. 8, 1878	265 00
47, 673	Morgan, David.....	Jackson County, Ohio.....	Oct. 8, 1878	47 00
47, 337	Morgan, Newton R.....	Guernsey County, Ohio.....	Oct. 8, 1878	170 00
46, 008	McCoy, David.....	Lewis, County, Missouri.....	Oct. 10, 1878	180 00
46, 239	McEwen, John B., executor of Lemuel Farmer, deceased.	Williamson County, Tennessee.....	Oct. 12, 1878	995 35
45, 990	Malcy, John, executor of Samuel Green, deceased.	Tipton County, Tennessee.....	Oct. 14, 1878	70 00
46, 673	Moore, James.....	Hawkins County, Tennessee.....	Oct. 10, 1878	125 00
48, 432	Miller, Henry.....	Washington County, Tennessee.....	Oct. 16, 1878	84 00
48, 446	Miller, Moses.....	do.....	Oct. 16, 1878	100 00
47, 528	McDaniel, Lewis.....	Jefferson County, Tennessee.....	Oct. 19, 1878	775 00
47, 363	Moore, Abner.....	Hardeman County, Tennessee.....	Oct. 19, 1878	173 00
49, 773	Merrymann, Charles.....	Harrison County, Ohio.....	Oct. 22, 1878	130 00
47, 144	Meadows, William H.....	Summers County, West Virginia.....	Oct. 22, 1878	100 00
47, 030	Merredith Peter.....	Edmonson County, Kentucky.....	Oct. 22, 1878	130 00
44, 893	McCoy, Ebenezer.....	Harrison County, Ohio.....	Oct. 23, 1878	160 00
44, 888	McConnell, John.....	do.....	Oct. 23, 1878	165 00
46, 260	McIsaac, Isaac.....	Fayette County, Kentucky.....	Oct. 10, 1878	67 50
47, 817	McNeilly, F. C., administrator of Duncan L. Matlock, deceased.	Dickson County, Tennessee.....	Oct. 23, 1878	120 00
44, 778	Maxwell, Walker.....	Harrison County, Ohio.....	Oct. 23, 1878	50 00
47, 525	Merrill, Thomas.....	Hamilton County, Illinois.....	Oct. 23, 1878	130 00
44, 720	Milborn, John.....	Jefferson County, Ohio.....	Oct. 23, 1878	130 00
44, 721	Milborn, Furney.....	do.....	Oct. 23, 1878	100 00
47, 096	Moler, Henry.....	Jefferson County, West Virginia.....	Oct. 23, 1878	897 75
49, 268	Milea, Clementine.....	Hardy County, West Virginia.....	Oct. 30, 1878	100 00
49, 255	Merritt, Susan, deceased, estate of	Marion County, Tennessee.....	Oct. 30, 1878	35 00
49, 256	Motley, Samuel T.....	Wilson County, Tennessee.....	Oct. 30, 1878	1, 290 00
49, 882	Martin, Benjamin F.....	McMinn County, Tennessee.....	Nov. 7, 1878	1, 395 00
47, 258	Murphey, Edward B.....	Cass County, Nebraska.....	Nov. 7, 1878	120 00
47, 527	McCallum James P.....	Louisville, Kentucky.....	Nov. 11, 1878	287 50
47, 524	Marbut, Huston.....	Barry County, Missouri.....	Nov. 11, 1878	45 00
49, 332	McMenna, Eli.....	Laclede County, Missouri.....	Nov. 23, 1878	30 00
49, 914	Middlekanf, Susan and Martin L., executrix and executor of Mid- dlekanf, Peter, deceased.	Washington County, Maryland.....	Nov. 22, 1878	13 00
44, 777	Miller, John P.....	Jefferson County, Ohio.....	Nov. 23, 1878	125 00
49, 333	Montgomery, M. L., executor of Martin B. Spelton, deceased.	Sumner County, Tennessee.....	Nov. 23, 1878	135 00
50, 014	Moore, Archibald G.....	Bedford County, Tennessee.....	Nov. 29, 1878	300 00
50, 275	Martin, John.....	Highland County, Ohio.....	Dec. 6, 1878	125 00
47, 725	Merredith, Frederick, and Bradley Merredith, deceased, estate.	Edmonson County, Kentucky.....	Dec. 11, 1878	205 00
49, 883	McCollum, Alexander.....	Guernsey County, Ohio.....	Dec. 12, 1878	85 00
50, 036	Morris, Stephen H.....	Weakley County, Tennessee.....	Dec. 17, 1878	135 00
49, 478	McGinnis, W. H.....	Sumner County, Tennessee.....	Dec. 17, 1878	550 00
50, 445	Mills, Abner.....	Adams County, Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 31, 1878	60 00
50, 444	Miller, Samuel B.....	do.....	Jan. 2, 1879	439 95
46, 987	Matthews, L. L., estate of.....	Franklin County, Tennessee.....	Jan. 4, 1879	802 30
50, 351	Mabry, G. W.....	Knox County, Tennessee.....	Jan. 3, 1879	325 00
50, 373	McAllister, Samuel, administra- tor of James McAllister, de- ceased.	Adams County, Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 3, 1879	305 95
50, 374	McNair, Samuel S., estate of.....	do.....	Jan. 3, 1879	1, 079 37
50, 347	Milliken, George H., administra- tor of Gustavus Hendricks, de- ceased.	Simpson County, Kentucky.....	Jan. 3, 1879	100 00
50, 371	Martin, John.....	Adams County, Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 3, 1879	84 00
44, 890	McIntosh, Robert.....	Jefferson County, Ohio.....	Jan. 4, 1879	80 00
46, 258	Miller, Michael.....	Washington County, Maryland.....	Jan. 4, 1879	399 60
50, 332	McGowan, Edwin H.....	Bedford County, Tennessee.....	Jan. 4, 1879	150 00
45, 768	Mallory, John H., and R. W. Car- son, administrators of Mallory, R. T., jr., deceased.	Warren County, Kentucky.....	Jan. 4, 1879	362 00
47, 526	Miller, James and J. T.....	Ballard County, Kentucky.....	Jan. 4, 1879	140 00
50, 372	Myers, Jacob A.....	Washington County, Maryland.....	Jan. 4, 1879	150 00
45, 712	Northrup, William M., adminis- trator of W. G. Gabbart, de- ceased.	Russell County, Kentucky.....	Jan. 12, 1878	200 00
45, 967	Narramore, M. B.....	Sequatchie County, Tennessee.....	Feb. 18, 1878	255 00
45, 916	Newcum, Lance.....	Rock Castle County, Kentucky.....	Mar. 13, 1878	90 00
45, 815	Newcum, Michael.....	Washington County, Maryland.....	Sept. 28, 1878	481 50
46, 100	Newman, Wade H.....	Jefferson County, Tennessee.....	Sept. 28, 1878	188 50

Schedule of claims—Continued.

No. of claim.	Name of claimant.	Residence.	Date allowed.	Amount allowed.
46, 007	Nicodemus, Jacob	Washington County, Maryland.	Sept. 28, 1878	\$38 20
46, 008	Nikirk, John	do	Sept. 28, 1878	719 90
46, 977	Naylor, Robert B.	Brown County, Ohio	Oct. 5, 1878	125 00
46, 263	Nicodemus, Conrad	Washington County, Maryland.	Oct. 5, 1878	45 00
46, 262	Nicodemus, John	do	Oct. 5, 1878	188 00
46, 218	Norman, Francis H.	Hamilton County, Tennessee	Oct. 5, 1878	137 00
46, 264	Norris, Sophia	Washington County, Maryland.	Oct. 5, 1878	15 00
46, 102	Neely, Sarah	Adams County, Pennsylvania	Oct. 8, 1878	125 00
46, 101	Nevill, Matthew	Shelby County, Tennessee	Oct. 11, 1878	927 00
47, 348	Newbern, George W.	Hardeman County, Tennessee	Oct. 19, 1878	142 50
47, 031	Nicholl, King D.	Simpson County, Kentucky	Oct. 22, 1878	1, 018 00
47, 819	Nelson, R. M.	Livingston County, Kentucky	Oct. 29, 1878	140 00
49, 197	Newcomer, Joshua, Jr.	Washington County, Maryland.	Nov. 23, 1878	45 00
49, 885	Neal, Thomas A.	Adams County, Ohio	Nov. 29, 1878	125 00
49, 380	Nichol, William	Davidson County, Tennessee	Dec. 4, 1878	5, 252 82
49, 406	Neely, James H.	Cumberland County, Kentucky	Dec. 18, 1878	40 00
50, 037	Newell, Alfred S., and Samuel McLean, administrators of Newell, John, deceased.	Hamilton County, Ohio	Dec. 24, 1878	133 00
50, 474	Nicodemus, John	Washington County, Maryland.	Dec. 24, 1878	125 73
46, 009	Ozment, Thomas	Davidson County, Tennessee	Jan. 28, 1878	83 00
44, 780	Osterhouse, James	Jefferson County, Ohio	Sept. 12, 1878	75 00
46, 830	Oiler, James	Gallia County, Ohio	Sept. 12, 1878	125 00
47, 332	Overly, Samuel, administrator of William Jackson, deceased.	Jackson County, Ohio	Sept. 12, 1878	150 00
49, 110	Oliver, James	Adams County, Ohio	Sept. 13, 1878	80 00
47, 477	Orr, Andrew J.	Clermont County, Ohio	Sept. 10, 1878	75 00
46, 104	Ozburn, R. E.	Williamson County, Tennessee	Oct. 26, 1878	120 00
47, 293	O'Neal, Joseph	Washington County, Maryland.	Nov. 2, 1878	261 79
50, 535	O'Donnell, Thomas	Hamilton County, Ohio	Dec. 24, 1878	110 00
50, 376	Orendorf, Peter	Adams County, Pennsylvania	Jan. 2, 1879	23 25
45, 817	Powell, William H.	Marion County, Tennessee	Jan. 30, 1878	173 75
45, 816	Proctor, Thomas L.	Logan County, Kentucky	Jan. 30, 1878	300 75
48, 013	Prince, James	Raleigh County, West Virginia	Feb. 8, 1878	100 00
45, 949	Perry, Elbert	Montgomery County, Maryland	Feb. 28, 1878	96 00
45, 777	Pelly, Joseph A.	Warren County, Kentucky	Mar. 6, 1878	150 00
46, 293	Punlenny, John, administrator of D. Waite, deceased.	Adams County, Ohio	Apr. 27, 1878	100 00
46, 105	Parker, John, administrator of Alfred Parker, deceased.	Marion County, Tennessee	Sept. 12, 1878	56 25
46, 207	Pogue, John	Reynolds County, Missouri	Sept. 12, 1878	100 00
45, 040	Perkins, Thomas F.	Williamson County, Tennessee	Sept. 25, 1878	1, 050 00
46, 011	Parker, Allen, administrator of Elisha Parker, deceased.	Hamilton County, Tennessee	Sept. 30, 1878	575 37
45, 723	Pendleton, Robert N., administrator of Hugh N. Pendleton, deceased.	Jefferson County, West Virginia	Sept. 30, 1878	2, 515 00
45, 012	Price, Thomas H., administrator of Mary E. Price, deceased.	Frederick County, Maryland	Sept. 30, 1878	50 00
46, 010	Parham, James H.	Howell County, Missouri	Oct. 8, 1878	125 00
47, 011	Parish, William	Adams County, Ohio	Oct. 8, 1878	80 00
49, 230	Pearson, Samuel	Meigs County, Ohio	Oct. 8, 1878	100 00
46, 266	Pease, M. G., and Thomas, Charles H., executors of L. T. Pease, deceased.	Clermont County, Ohio	Oct. 8, 1878	125 00
46, 874	Peterson, John J.	do	Oct. 8, 1878	135 00
47, 460	Potter, Isaac, administrator of William Y. Potter, deceased.	do	Oct. 8, 1878	100 00
46, 589	Pool, George W.	do	Oct. 8, 1878	133 00
44, 895	Perkins, James	Guernsey County, Ohio	Oct. 8, 1878	90 00
48, 229	Pickett, J. C.	Humphreys County, Tennessee	Oct. 19, 1878	115 00
47, 886	Proffitt, John B.	Hawkins County, Tennessee	Oct. 19, 1878	106 25
47, 384	Prewitt, Nathan H.	Hardeman County, Tennessee	Oct. 19, 1878	157 20
42, 286	Polson, J. B.	Metcalfe County, Kentucky	Oct. 22, 1878	9 00
46, 917	Polson, J. B.	do	Oct. 23, 1878	13 00
46, 873	Parker, Joseph	Barren County, Kentucky	Oct. 23, 1878	125 00
47, 187	Pumphrey, Henry A.	Montgomery County, Maryland	Oct. 31, 1878	605 75
47, 186	Picking, Thomas	Frederick County, Maryland	Oct. 31, 1878	146 50
49, 886	Packard, Elizabeth	Clermont County, Ohio	Nov. 7, 1878	250 00
44, 408	Purcell, John	Rockcastle County, Kentucky	Nov. 11, 1878	220 00
44, 670	Purcell, John	do	Nov. 11, 1878	149 00
47, 658	Peyton, Bailie, deceased, estate	Sumner County, Tennessee	Nov. 11, 1878	1, 396 30
45, 250	Philhower, William	Clermont County, Ohio	Nov. 15, 1878	125 00
50, 245	Patton, James	Brown County, Ohio	Dec. 6, 1878	120 00
50, 277	Peniston, Margaret, widow of McCormick Peniston, deceased.	Pike County, Ohio	Dec. 9, 1878	210 00
49, 985	Pond, John	Simpson County, Kentucky	Dec. 18, 1878	80 00
50, 333	Pearson, Abel A.	Hamilton County, Tennessee	Dec. 19, 1878	1, 179 90
50, 276	Perkins, John	Wilson County, Tennessee	Dec. 19, 1878	52 00
50, 279	Poe, William H.	Jefferson County, Tennessee	Dec. 19, 1878	35 00
50, 015	Prince, Edwin	Raleigh County, West Virginia	Dec. 19, 1878	101 25

Schedule of claims—Continued.

No. of claim.	Name of claimant.	Residence.	Date allowed.	Amount allowed.
49, 558	Perkins, Newton C., administrator of Jos. L. Todd, deceased.	Shelby County, Tennessee	Dec. 24, 1878	\$1, 293 40
46, 106	Polsgrove, Nathaniel, administrator of Jacob Polsgrove, deceased.	Graves County, Kentucky	Jan. 3, 1879	140 00
51, 038	Price, Jacob	Weakley County, Tennessee	Jan. 4, 1879	150 00
46, 035	Reifsneider, John, surviving partner of firm of Anders & Reifsneider.	Frederick County, Maryland	Feb. 11, 1879	149 00
45, 855	Riffle, Jacob	Braxton County, West Virginia	Mar. 11, 1879	200 00
45, 884	Rupert, C. A.	Greenbrier County, West Virginia.	Mar. 8, 1879	700 00
45, 177	Robbins, Joseph	Adams County, Ohio	Apr. 24, 1879	90 00
40, 841	Roundtree, Z. M.	Greene County, Missouri	June 2, 1879	560 00
46, 020	Rucker, Hancel	Rutherford County, Tennessee	Aug. 29, 1879	100 00
38, 787	Rodgers, Thomas B.	Saint Louis County, Missouri	Sept. 12, 1879	145 00
47, 353	Rodford, Thomas	Meigs County, Ohio	Sept. 12, 1879	120 00
46, 813	Rainie, Joseph W.	Guernsey County, Ohio	Sept. 12, 1879	125 00
46, 107	Rentfro, James W.	McMinn County, Tennessee	Sept. 12, 1879	137 15
46, 017	Richardson, Wilkes B.	Morgan County, Ohio	Sept. 12, 1879	125 00
47, 354	Richmond, Nelson	Vinton County, Ohio	Sept. 12, 1879	230 00
46, 970	Rondebush, Francis J., administrator of Charles Madarus, deceased.	Clermont County, Ohio	Sept. 12, 1879	100 00
47, 355	Russell, Enoch	Jackson County, Ohio	Sept. 12, 1879	125 00
47, 385	Russell, Margaret M., widow of John Russell, deceased.	do.	Sept. 12, 1879	155 00
47, 356	Russell, Hiram	do.	Sept. 12, 1879	100 00
47, 150	Rust, Joshua M., executor of Hy. Rust, deceased.	Clermont County, Ohio	Sept. 12, 1879	140 00
45, 251	Ramsey, William	Columbiana County, Ohio	Sept. 10, 1879	80 00
47, 622	Ridd, Jacob	Hamilton County, Ohio	Sept. 10, 1879	100 00
40, 831	Rose, John C.	Guernsey County, Ohio	Sept. 10, 1879	250 00
45, 778	Ramsay, James H.	Shelby County, Tennessee	Sept. 25, 1879	405 00
46, 378	Rice, William H.	Montgomery County, Maryland	Oct. 2, 1879	252 00
47, 887	Riley, William	Chariton County, Missouri	Oct. 5, 1879	38 00
47, 218	Robinson, Edward	Hardeman County, Tennessee	Oct. 5, 1879	373 00
47, 066	Reno, Fred	Highland County, Ohio	Oct. 8, 1879	80 00
45, 883	Roderick, Joseph	Frederick County, Maryland	Oct. 8, 1879	154 62
46, 108	Rogers, John S.	Marion County, Tennessee	Oct. 8, 1879	118 00
45, 917	Rickett, Elizabeth	Montgomery County, Maryland	Oct. 8, 1879	160 00
46, 270	Richardson, J. W.	Houston County, Tennessee	Oct. 10, 1879	120 00
46, 019	Roberts, Thomas H., administrator of John D. Roberts, deceased.	Williamson County, Tennessee	Oct. 11, 1879	500 00
46, 005	Ryan, William B., administrator of Alfred Macalister, deceased.	Saline County, Missouri	Oct. 15, 1879	160 00
46, 289	Rainey, John A.	Johnson County, Missouri	Oct. 19, 1879	253 00
46, 268	Raine, Joseph	Bell County, Kentucky	Oct. 19, 1879	90 00
48, 448	Rang, Jacob	Washington County, Tennessee	Oct. 19, 1879	270 00
48, 981	Roberts, Mary P., administratrix of Nathan Roberts, deceased.	Hardeman County, Tennessee	Oct. 19, 1879	1, 273 00
46, 580	Roberson, Samuel W.	Sequatchie County, Tennessee	Oct. 19, 1879	6, 301 42
49, 774	Ritchey, William	Harrison County, Ohio	Oct. 22, 1879	135 00
47, 219	Roberts, R. M.	Fayette County, Tennessee	Nov. 15, 1879	497 50
47, 649	Riddle, John L., administrator of James Hardenbrook, deceased.	Hamilton County, Ohio	Nov. 23, 1879	270 00
49, 198	Roch, John	Jackson County, Ohio	Nov. 23, 1879	9 00
49, 142	Roderick, George W.	Frederick County, Maryland	Dec. 13, 1879	156 00
50, 280	Resor, W., jr., administrator, with will annexed, of Jacob Resor, deceased.	Hamilton County, Ohio	Dec. 17, 1879	135 00
49, 141	Rogers, A. F., administrator of John Rogers, deceased.	McMinn County, Tennessee	Dec. 18, 1879	30 75
50, 040	Roberts, William (estate of)	Rockcastle County, Kentucky	Dec. 19, 1879	171 00
50, 017	Roberts, Amos W.	Carroll County, Tennessee	Dec. 19, 1879	75 00
49, 381	Rowland, Daniel G., and David W., executors of Jonas Rowland, deceased.	Washington County, Maryland	Dec. 19, 1879	120 00
50, 450	Rice, John M.	Cabell County, West Virginia	Dec. 24, 1879	97 45
50, 455	Ryan, John W.	Frederick County, Maryland	Dec. 24, 1879	8 00
50, 453	Routh, Mary, administratrix of John Routh, deceased.	Dallas County, Missouri	Dec. 24, 1879	26 25
50, 449	Rice, Azariah	Caldwell County, Kentucky	Jan. 2, 1879	125 00
50, 379	Rose, John P.	Adams County, Pennsylvania	Jan. 2, 1879	50 00
50, 454	Rudisill, John	do.	Jan. 2, 1879	35 50
50, 016	Rechenun, Joseph	Frederick County, Maryland	Jan. 4, 1879	419 00
44, 678	Ross, William F.	Hardeman County, Tennessee	Jan. 4, 1879	130 00
50, 448	Ray, Jesse	Phelps County, Missouri	Jan. 4, 1879	195 00
50, 452	Robinson, James T.	Livingston County, Kentucky	Jan. 4, 1879	150 00
49, 407	Rohrbach, Noah	Washington County, Maryland	Jan. 4, 1879	339 68
44, 890	Rowland, James	Harrison County, Ohio	Jan. 4, 1879	205 00
49, 986	Riley, Otto	Montgomery County, Maryland	Jan. 4, 1879	37 00

Schedule of claims—Continued.

No. of claim.	Name of claimant.	Residence.	Date allowed.	Amount allowed.
50, 476	Rupard, L. R.	Laclede County, Missouri	Jan. 4, 1879	\$120 92
50, 451	Rhinaman, Conrad	Jefferson County, West Virginia	Jan. 4, 1879	56 00
45, 781	Smudley, W. T.	McCracken County, Kentucky	Jan. 15, 1878	120 00
45, 779	Snively, Elias, executor of John Russell, deceased.	Washington County, Maryland	Jan. 15, 1878	392 87
46, 024	Schley, M. E., Mrs.	Frederick County, Maryland	Feb. 8, 1878	82 00
46, 023	Sanders, Randall	Rutherford County, Tennessee	Feb. 8, 1878	125 00
46, 545	Strong, Louis R.	Hamilton County, Ohio	Apr. 24, 1878	340 30
42, 481	Smith, William M.	Christian County, Kentucky	Sept. 11, 1878	130 00
46, 109	Sanders, Alfred, executor of Henry Sanders, deceased.	Williamson County, Tennessee	Sept. 12, 1878	132 50
46, 271	Shidler, John	Washington County, Maryland	Sept. 12, 1878	3 00
46, 674	Schwab, Emeline, executrix of Justus Schwab, deceased.	Hamilton County, Ohio	Sept. 12, 1878	125 00
45, 000	Smith, Thomas	Harrison County, Ohio	Sept. 13, 1878	135 00
47, 318	Secrest, David	Guernsey County, Ohio	Sept. 10, 1878	120 00
47, 421	Shane, James H.	Jefferson County, Ohio	Sept. 10, 1878	50 00
47, 625	Shumard, Edwin H.	Hamilton County, Ohio	Sept. 10, 1878	135 00
47, 358	Stewart, John	Jackson County, Ohio	Sept. 10, 1878	225 00
47, 387	Schweighart, Christian	Brown County, Ohio	Sept. 16, 1878	103 00
46, 676	Smith, Asa	Clermont County, Ohio	Sept. 16, 1878	125 00
45, 819	Sergeant, John W.	Franklin County, Tennessee	Sept. 18, 1878	625 00
45, 918	Smith, Francis	Hart County, Kentucky	Sept. 21, 1878	1, 078 75
46, 021	Shanks, William L.	Union County, Kentucky	Oct. 5, 1878	400 00
44, 782	Salman, Samuel	Jefferson County, Ohio	Oct. 8, 1878	100 00
46, 839	Shoridan, Joshua M.	Jackson County, Ohio	Oct. 8, 1878	110 00
46, 027	Showman, Otho and Alfred, executors of Kezia Showman, deceased.	Washington County, Maryland	Oct. 8, 1878	205 75
45, 788	Showman, Otho and Alfred, in their own right, and administrators of Raleigh Showman, deceased.	.....do.....	Oct. 8, 1878	1, 422 84
48, 591	Simmons, Charles	Hamilton County, Ohio	Oct. 8, 1878	125 00
46, 022	Small, Henry C.	Berkeley County, West Virginia	Oct. 8, 1878	300 00
45, 786	Smith, William F.	Washington County, Maryland	Oct. 8, 1878	608 00
46, 020	Smith, Adam	Jackson County, Missouri	Oct. 8, 1878	600 00
45, 784	Snively, Hiram B., executor of George Snively, deceased.	Washington County, Missouri	Oct. 8, 1878	150 00
46, 112	Stokes, Henry	Frederick County, Maryland	Oct. 8, 1878	75 00
47, 359	Stout, Milton	Meigs County, Ohio	Oct. 8, 1878	100 00
45, 112	Satterfield, Henry D.	Pike County, Ohio	Oct. 8, 1878	120 00
46, 110	Shadowen, William	Pulaski County, Kentucky	Oct. 8, 1878	258 00
47, 357	Sharp, H. Silas	Adams County, Ohio	Oct. 8, 1878	100 00
47, 032	Shelby, William H. ....	.....do.....	Oct. 8, 1878	60 00
45, 782	Sherer, Daniel	Newton County, Missouri	Oct. 8, 1878	40 00
47, 046	Snahr, Martin	Clermont County, Ohio	Oct. 8, 1878	125 00
45, 885	Slifer, Jonathan	Washington County, Maryland	Oct. 8, 1878	416 00
46, 875	Spark, S.	Adams County, Ohio	Oct. 8, 1878	100 00
47, 043	Secrest, Charles L.	Grant County, Kentucky	Oct. 23, 1878	150 00
47, 222	Stewart, William	Sequatchie County, Tennessee	Oct. 23, 1878	570 00
46, 272	Shomo, John	Barbour County, West Virginia	Oct. 26, 1878	86 55
46, 623	Stegner, Lawrence	Cooper County, Missouri	Oct. 26, 1878	172 00
46, 743	Snyder, John	Greenbrier County, West Virginia	Oct. 29, 1878	491 57
47, 259	Sagerson, J. H., administrator of Jefferson Sagerson, deceased.	Jessamine County, Kentucky	Oct. 31, 1878	262 50
49, 285	Sanders, Margaret	Crawford County, Missouri	Oct. 31, 1878	100 00
47, 821	Scott, A. R.	Shelby County, Kentucky	Oct. 31, 1878	610 00
47, 876	Shaunon, John	Hamilton County, Tennessee	Oct. 31, 1878	58 57
48, 815	Stalnaker, Zebulon	Randolph County, West Virginia	Oct. 31, 1878	128 00
47, 260	Simrall, Cynthia, executrix, and James V. Harbison, executor, of James Simrall, deceased.	Shelby County, Kentucky	Nov. 2, 1878	220 00
48, 818	Smith, Daniel, of "J"	Frederick County, Maryland	Nov. 2, 1878	126 80
47, 820	Smith, William N.	Adair County, Kentucky	Nov. 2, 1878	85 00
48, 449	Smithwick, Samuel	Wilson County, Tennessee	Nov. 2, 1878	250 00
47, 223	Snyder, Ezra J.	Washington County, Maryland	Nov. 2, 1878	94 20
49, 245	Smith, D. M.	Greene County, Missouri	Nov. 15, 1878	100 00
49, 257	Speck, Martin	Washington County, Maryland	Nov. 15, 1878	17 00
48, 334	Senter, W. D., Mrs., widow of W. D. Senter, deceased.	Merced County, California	Nov. 15, 1878	320 00
49, 963	Shaw, Anthony	Brown County, Ohio	Nov. 15, 1878	50 00
50, 018	Scott, William	Jefferson County, Ohio	Nov. 15, 1878	75 00
48, 193	Smeltzer, Sarah	Frederick County, Maryland	Nov. 29, 1878	384 37
45, 818	Sewell, J. Mary	Knox County, Kentucky	Dec. 2, 1878	900 00
50, 280	Stevens, Benjamin R.	Hamilton County, Ohio	Dec. 6, 1878	40 00
45, 001	Swickard, Mathias	Jefferson County, Ohio	Dec. 12, 1878	275 00
48, 590	Stanart, Nicholas	Meigs County, Ohio	Dec. 17, 1878	80 00
49, 335	Scurlock, John	Shelby County, Tennessee	Dec. 17, 1878	390 00
50, 013	Smith, William R.	Pulaski County, Kentucky	Dec. 18, 1878	100 00

Schedule of claims—Continued.

No. of claim.	Name of claimant.	Residence.	Date allowed.	Amount allowed.
49, 625	Singleton, A. J	Rockcastle County, Kentucky ..	Dec. 19, 1878	\$200 50
49, 987	Stone, James	Graves County, Kentucky	Dec. 19, 1878	103 00
49, 258	Scism, John	Stoddard County, Missouri	Dec. 21, 1878	77 50
50, 570	Shane, John	Harrison County, Tennessee	Dec. 24, 1878	330 00
50, 045	Shouse, Isabell	Anderson County, Kentucky	Dec. 21, 1878	115 00
50, 573	Sigley, David	Harrison County, West Virginia ..	Dec. 21, 1878	135 60
49, 382	Smith, Nicholas	Adams County, Pennsylvania	Dec. 21, 1878	59 32
50, 460	Stephens, Mary	Madison County, Missouri	Dec. 24, 1878	50 00
50, 044	Stonestreet, Noble	Charles County, Maryland	Dec. 21, 1878	20 00
50, 020	Syler, Charlotte, deceased, estate ..	Franklin County, Tennessee	Dec. 21, 1878	100 00
50, 356	Sitzea, David	Madison County, Missouri	Dec. 21, 1878	190 00
49, 387	Settle, T. T., administrator of Mil- ler Woodson, deceased.	McCracken County, Kentucky ..	Jan. 2, 1879	400 00
50, 458	Shaffer, Lydia and John B., ad- ministrators of Daniel Shaffer, deceased.	Adams County, Pennsylvania	Jan. 2, 1879	351 57
50, 458	Shaner, Charles	Adams County, Pennsylvania	Jan. 2, 1879	155 85
50, 569	Shaver, Willis P	Braxton County, West Virginia ..	Jan. 2, 1879	21 25
50, 462	Shumak, Joseph	Newton County, Missouri	Jan. 2, 1879	100 00
47, 361	Sibert, Noadiah	Meigs County, Ohio	Dec. 31, 1878	83 00
50, 375	Smith, William	Hardeman County, Tennessee	Jan. 2, 1879	125 00
48, 817	Smith, Daniel, of "J"	Frederick County, Maryland	Jan. 2, 1879	135 00
49, 383	Sutton, Leonard	Iron County, Missouri	Jan. 2, 1879	130 00
44, 371	(Syle, Rebecca J Thomas B. Washington and Annie M. T. Washington	Jefferson County, West Virginia ..	Jan. 2, 1879	930 04
50, 459	Sheely, Aaron	Adams County, Pennsylvania	Jan. 2, 1879	465 02
50, 380	Swisher, Jacob	do	Jan. 2, 1879	465 02
39, 178	Sultz, William	Adams County, Pennsylvania	Jan. 3, 1879	488 72
50, 604	Scabrough, Margaret E	do	Jan. 3, 1879	150 00
50, 574	Smith, Jesse R	Frederick County, Maryland	Jan. 4, 1879	45 00
50, 042	Stallcup, George W	Knox County, Tennessee	Jan. 4, 1879	66 00
44, 903	Skinner, C. A	Rutherford County, Tennessee ..	Jan. 3, 1879	250 00
50, 571	Stratton, John H	Weakley County, Tennessee	Jan. 4, 1879	73 00
50, 572	Spellman, Jonas	Harrison County, Ohio	Jan. 4, 1879	125 00
46, 029	Thomas, George W	Maury County, Tennessee	Jan. 3, 1879	636 00
45, 519	Tuggle, James H	Washington County, Maryland	Jan. 4, 1879	320 00
46, 296	Thompson, Moses F	Hamilton County, Tennessee	Jan. 20, 1878	240 00
47, 014	Thompson, Thomas	Macon County, Missouri	Feb. 11, 1878	96 50
47, 034	Teal, Lydia, administratrix of Ja- cob L. Teal, deceased.	Brown County, Ohio	Aug. 27, 1878	120 00
46, 744	Toney, John A	Clermont County, Ohio	Sept. 13, 1878	260 00
46, 117	Thurmond, Matt	do	Sept. 21, 1878	255 00
47, 848	Tate, James	Davidson County, Tennessee	Sept. 26, 1878	840 00
46, 832	Thompson, Elizabeth, executrix of John Thompson, deceased.	Hardeman County, Tennessee	Sept. 26, 1878	302 00
46, 291	Thoroman, G. W., trustee of the heirs of Thoroman, R. S., de- ceased.	Clermont County, Ohio	Oct. 8, 1878	265 00
46, 919	Trussell, Laura	Morgan County, Ohio	Oct. 8, 1878	100 00
49, 244	Turner, Kezia, formerly widow of Ben. H. South, deceased.	Adams County, Ohio	Oct. 8, 1878	110 00
43, 724	Thomas, Joseph, and Joseph Thomas, executor of Michael Thomas, deceased.	Meigs County, Ohio	Oct. 8, 1878	103 00
46, 113	Taylor, David	Clermont County, Ohio	Oct. 8, 1878	45 00
46, 115	Toomba, James	Washington County, Maryland	Oct. 8, 1878	341 40
46, 114	Troxel, John	Sullivan County, Tennessee	Oct. 12, 1878	73 33
45, 820	Toma, Josiah	Henry County, Tennessee	Oct. 10, 1878	135 00
47, 118	Trafford, W. H., administrator of Simeon Feelys, deceased.	Frederick County, Maryland	Oct. 10, 1878	24 97
36, 051	Trujillo, Maria Jesus	Washington County, Maryland	Oct. 19, 1878	135 00
46, 116	Turner, Benjamin F	Davidson County, Tennessee	Oct. 22, 1878	100 00
46, 274	Thomas, Andrew	San Miguel County, New Mexico ..	Oct. 22, 1878	50 00
46, 273	Taylor, Erasco	Bell County, Tennessee	Oct. 23, 1878	200 00
47, 261	Tabor, Archibald	Hamilton County, Tennessee	Oct. 28, 1878	177 04
47, 811	Tarwater, Jacob	Henderson County, Tennessee	Oct. 29, 1878	159 50
47, 192	Thomas, F. M	Taney County, Missouri	Nov. 2, 1878	60 00
47, 822	Taylor, S. A	Knox County, Tennessee	Nov. 2, 1878	18 75
47, 193	Thomas, Lewis C	Graves County, Kentucky	Nov. 2, 1878	125 00
47, 191	Thomas, Lewis C	Fayette County, Tennessee	Nov. 4, 1878	605 00
50, 019	Tiffany, Edward	Frederick County, Maryland	Nov. 11, 1878	24 00
49, 338	Tynes, Elizabeth, administratrix of Charles M. Tynes, deceased.	do	Nov. 11, 1878	61 25
47, 189	Tenant, Michael, formerly hus- band of Catherine Tenant, de- ceased.	Meigs County, Ohio	Nov. 15, 1878	48 00
50, 046	Turner, Rufus C	Davidson County, Tennessee	Nov. 22, 1878	17 00
47, 740	Tabb, John R., administrator of Joel B. Tabb, deceased.	Washington County, Maryland	Dec. 13, 1878	107 10
50, 463	Tatum, Nancy	Weakley County, Tennessee	Dec. 17, 1878	125 00
		Hardin County, Kentucky	Dec. 21, 1878	360 00
		Marion County, Tennessee	Jan. 2, 1879	289 50

Schedule of claims—Continued.

No. of claim.	Name of claimant.	Residence.	Date allowed.	Amount allowed.
50, 382	Thompson, James	Adams County, Pennsylvania	Jan. 2, 1879	\$280 50
49, 409	Toulinson, Uriah S.	Stewart County, Tennessee	Jan. 2, 1879	125 00
50, 539	Titts & Goldmeyer	Hamilton County, Ohio	Jan. 3, 1879	570 00
50, 541	Thompson, John	Marion County, Tennessee	Jan. 3, 1879	432 00
47, 823	Titherington, James M., administrator of R. W. Titherington, deceased.	Crittenden County, Kentucky	Jan. 3, 1879	400 00
49, 410	Thurmond, Van Buren	Hardeman County, Tennessee	Jan. 3, 1879	100 00
49, 384	Trail, Edward	Frederick County, Maryland	Jan. 3, 1879	411 00
21, 720	Trewhitt, T. L.	Hamilton County, Tennessee	Jan. 4, 1879	150 00
49, 385	Taut, Kinchen	Davidson County, Tennessee	Jan. 4, 1879	310 00
50, 594	Turner, A. D.	Crittenden County, Kentucky	Jan. 4, 1879	30 65
45, 789	Unger, William F.	Washington County, Maryland	Oct. 8, 1878	29 40
46, 030	Unger, Frederick	do	Oct. 19, 1878	115 00
46, 994	Vernon, Jonathan E.	Jackson County, Ohio	Sept. 21, 1878	100 00
46, 032	Vineyard, N. G.	Monroe County, Tennessee	Oct. 8, 1878	120 00
46, 031	Varnell, James F., administrator of David N. Varnell, deceased.	McMinn County, Tennessee	Oct. 8, 1878	90 16
47, 224	Vaughan, J. W., surviving executor of Johnson Vaughan, deceased.	Davidson County, Tennessee	Oct. 23, 1878	1, 026 10
50, 021	Vastine, Gabriel	Pike County, Ohio	Oct. 29, 1878	130 00
49, 805	Van Camp, Stephen	Noble County, Ohio	Dec. 11, 1878	85 00
40, 143	Woodson, John M.	Shelby County, Tennessee	Jan. 15, 1878	131 25
46, 294	Ward, James J.	Rutherford County, Tennessee	Apr. 8, 1878	6, 630 00
45, 512	Washburn, Mary A.	Adams County, Ohio	Apr. 24, 1878	100 00
40, 119	Webb, Howell	Fayette County, Tennessee	Sept. 25, 1878	300 00
46, 276	Wilson, Frank	Williamson County, Tennessee	Sept. 25, 1878	1, 499 00
46, 833	Wardlow, Rebecca J.	Brown County, Ohio	Oct. 5, 1878	50 00
44, 906	Wallace, Andrew	Harrison County, Ohio	Oct. 8, 1878	147 00
46, 663	Weaver, Charles H.	Clermont County, Ohio	Oct. 8, 1878	295 00
45, 725	White, John	Washington County, Maryland	Oct. 8, 1878	378 00
47, 362	Wilson, David	Scioto County, Ohio	Oct. 8, 1878	90 00
46, 277	Wood, John H.	Logan County, Kentucky	Oct. 8, 1878	245 00
46, 877	Wright, Hugh	Gallia County, Ohio	Oct. 8, 1878	105 00
44, 761	Wivel, Anthony	Carroll County, Maryland	Oct. 10, 1878	300 00
45, 856	Witherspoon, John M.	Maury County, Tennessee	Oct. 12, 1878	940 00
45, 857	Wright, Washington G.	Taylor County, Kentucky	Oct. 14, 1878	168 75
46, 033	Wyatt, Joseph	Roane County, Tennessee	Oct. 14, 1878	125 00
45, 886	Wenner, William W., administrator of Joseph Waltman, deceased.	Frederick County, Maryland	Oct. 14, 1878	2, 654 65
47, 068	Williard, Ezra, trustee of William T. and Mary G.		Oct. 23, 1878	888 40
47, 196	Williamson, George	Lawrence County, Missouri	Oct. 23, 1878	37 50
46, 606	Wintersmith, R. L.	Hardin County, Kentucky	Oct. 26, 1878	150 00
47, 072	Wardfield, Edwin	Montgomery County, Maryland	Oct. 29, 1878	304 06
47, 195	West, Simpson	Franklin County, Tennessee	Oct. 31, 1878	270 00
47, 263	Whittemore, William	Davidson County, Tennessee	Oct. 31, 1878	165 00
47, 226	Walker, John A.	Hawkins County, Tennessee	Nov. 2, 1878	115 00
49, 887	Walker, Mason	Wilson County, Tennessee	Nov. 2, 1878	375 00
47, 228	Waugh, James	Bath County, West Virginia	Nov. 2, 1878	90 00
49, 823	Wright, James, deceased, estate	Meigs County, Ohio	Nov. 2, 1878	50 00
47, 194	Walsh, James	Campbell County, Kentucky	Nov. 5, 1878	780 00
47, 239	Webb, Merry	Blount County, Tennessee	Nov. 5, 1878	190 00
47, 826	Wicksworth, Andrew J.	Fayette County, Tennessee	Nov. 5, 1878	580 00
47, 423	Wilkerson, Minerva, administratrix of S. S. Wilkerson, deceased.	Simpson County, Kentucky	Nov. 5, 1878	262 24
47, 230	Wilson, Robert	Frederick County, Maryland	Nov. 5, 1878	90 00
48, 434	White, James	Meigs County, Ohio	Nov. 5, 1878	90 00
48, 427	Ward, John Q., executor of Marcus L. Broadwell, deceased.	Harrison County, Kentucky	Nov. 7, 1878	150 00
44, 641	Waterman, Joseph	Belmont County, Ohio	Nov. 7, 1878	40 00
47, 825	Waters, Sarah, administratrix of Robert Waters, deceased.	Shelby County, Tennessee	Nov. 7, 1878	210 00
47, 422	Weller, John C.	Jefferson County, West Virginia	Nov. 7, 1878	331 40
47, 232	Wilson, Hugh L.	Barry County, Missouri	Nov. 7, 1878	122 50
47, 233	Wirtz, Jacob	Frederick County, Maryland	Nov. 7, 1878	21 00
47, 827	Wyatt, William B.	Hart County, Kentucky	Nov. 7, 1878	200 00
47, 262	Wantland, John B.	Simpson County, Kentucky	Nov. 11, 1878	150 00
46, 120	Wyand, Joshua	Washington County, Maryland	Nov. 7, 1878	143 00
47, 358	Walker, Sarah W.	Shelby County, Tennessee	Nov. 13, 1878	515 25
49, 338	Woodcock, Henry	Laclede County, Missouri	Nov. 23, 1878	81 67
45, 619	Wilcox, Hiram, sr.	Gallia County, Ohio	Dec. 12, 1878	35 00
49, 386	White, William	Greenbrier County, West Virginia	Dec. 18, 1878	225 00
50, 047	White, John H.	Jefferson County, Ohio	Dec. 21, 1878	100 00
50, 353	Walter, J. M.	Adams County, Pennsylvania	Dec. 31, 1878	30 00
50, 382	Weigert, George	do	Jan. 2, 1879	166 00
50, 576	White, Joseph	Montgomery County, Maryland	Jan. 2, 1879	136 50
49, 775	Winkler, Nancy widow of Abraham Winkler, deceased.	Hancock County, Tennessee	Jan. 2, 1879	18 00

Schedule of claims—Continued.

No. of claim.	Name of claimant.	Residence.	Date allowed.	Amount allowed.
50, 386	Wolf, Melchior	Adams County, Pennsylvania	Jan. 1, 1879	\$135 50
49, 155	Wright, George	Warren County, Kentucky	Jan. 2, 1879	108 00
45, 951	Williams, Richard	Montgomery County, Maryland	June 14, 1878	383 00
49, 515	Wymore, William H.	Clay County, Missouri	Jan. 4, 1879	312 50
50, 385	Weikert, Emanuel	Adams County, Pennsylvania	Jan. 3, 1879	25 60
50, 464	Werley, Jesse	do.	Jan. 3, 1879	81 00
50, 595	Williams, George W.	La Rue County, Kentucky	Jan. 3, 1879	262 00
49, 626	Walker, William	Hickman County, Tennessee	Jan. 3, 1879	150 00
42, 296	Youngman, David	Williamson County, Tennessee	Jan. 19, 1878	1,030 56
35, 345	Young, David	Montgomery County, Maryland	Jan. 4, 1879	67 20
45, 726	Zimmerman, E. D. and Horace, executors of J. Zimmerman, of "J.," deceased.	Frederick County, Maryland	Feb. 11, 1879	292 50
45, 858	Zeigler, David A.	Montgomery County, Maryland	Oct. 12, 1879	905 57
46, 122	Zettler, Joseph	Washington County, Maryland	Oct. 12, 1879	12 50
46, 121	Zimmerman, Jacob	Frederick County, Maryland	Oct. 11, 1879	99 00

H. Ex. 26—2

O

HENRY VOETLER.

LETTER
FROM THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
RELATIVE TO
Extension of patent for making wood paper pulp.

JANUARY 16, 1879.—Referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 15, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 7th instant, which reads as follows: "Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, requested to furnish the House of Representatives a copy of the application of Henry Voetler for a second extension of his patent for making wood paper pulp, and all the papers connected with said case, including the final action of the Commissioner of Patents thereupon," and in reply thereto to state that the Commissioner of Patents, to whom said resolution was referred, reports to this Department that the copies required could only be furnished at considerable expense, and that in the reduced condition of the clerical force of his office much time would be consumed in preparing them, and that therefore the original papers were on the 11th instant placed in the custody of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in order that they may be used for the purposes for which the copies were desired.

Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ,
Secretary.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

○

STATE DEPARTMENT CONTINGENT FUND.

L E T T E R

FROM

T H E S E C R E T A R Y O F S T A T E ,

TRANSMITTING

Statements of the contingent fund of the State Department.

JANUARY 7, 1879.—Referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.

JANUARY 16, 1879.—Recommitted to the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., December 16, 1878.

The Secretary of State, in pursuance of the requirements of sections 193 and 209 of the Revised Statutes, has the honor to submit to Congress the following statements, viz:

A.—Giving a detailed statement of the manner in which the contingent fund for the Department of State, for the year ending June 30, 1878, has been expended.

B.—A statement of the expenditures from the contingent fund for the expenses of foreign intercourse, including the contingent fund for the expenses of all the missions abroad, for the year ending June 30, 1878, with the balances of all former appropriations in each case on hand, in the Treasury Department, and in the hands of the disbursing clerk of the Department of State; and,

C.—Being a precise analytical statement of all moneys expended by the disbursing clerk of this department, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

WM. M. EVARTS.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A.—Giving a detailed statement of the manner in which the contingent fund for the Department of State for the year ending June 30, 1878, has been expended.

To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
Johnson Brothers.	White-ash furnace coal	\$829 81
National Republican newspaper	Advertising proposals for coal	19 00
Evening Star newspaper	do	19 00
Dennis Hennessey and others.	Putting away coal	28 00
Thomas W. Riley & Sons	Cumberland coal	178 77
Johnson Brothers.	Hickory wood	54 00
John Allen and others	Sawing and putting away wood	44 37
John Miller.	Spruce-pine wood	47 84
William Reed and others	Removing coal, east to south vaults	48 50
James Murt	Moving coal and removing ashes	25 00
William H. Dice	Putting up coal-chutes, and repairs	76 50
Johnson Brothers.	Furnace coal	425 55
Henry Moore	Removing ashes, 8 weeks.	20 00
Johnson & Brothers	Furnace coal	212 58
Henry Moore	Removing ashes, 4 weeks	10 00
Washington Gas Light Company	Gas consumed in July, 1877	100 13
L. H. Schneider	Lard oil	12 50
Washington Gas Light Company	Gas consumed in August, 1877	112 85
Do	Gas consumed in September, 1877	117 23
Do	Gas consumed in October, 1877	147 38
Do	Gas consumed in November, 1877	181 35
John Niland	Paraffine candles	14 40
J. W. Boteler & Bro.	Oil, oil-can, and candle-sticks	13 35
Washington Gas Light Company	Gas consumed in December, 1877	229 73
Do	Gas consumed in January, 1878	197 78
Do	Gas consumed in February, 1878	197 55
Do	Gas consumed in March, 1878	156 15
J. W. Boteler & Bro	Torch, tapers, and matches	20 00
Washington Gas Light Company	Gas consumed in April, 1878	128 06
Do	Gas consumed in May, 1878	134 78
L. H. Schneider	Sperm and lard oil	91 45
Washington Gas Light Company	Gas consumed in June, 1878	123 30
R. P. G. Lord, veterinary surgeon	Professional services and horse-medicine	4 00
Murray & Barker	Shoeing horses in July, 1877	13 75
J. R. Thomas	Bill of hay for public animals	11 20
Do	Bill of hay for public animals, August	24 00
Do	Bill of straw for public animals, August	17 82
B. Koch	Bill repairs to harness and harness and saddlery	29 50
Murray & Barker	Shoeing horses in August, 1877	8 75
Henry S. Vanderbilt	Purchase of two bay horses for Department of State	550 00
Dennis Riley	Concreting floors in stable, stall, &c	57 00
Murray & Barker	Shoeing horses in September, 1877	11 25
B. Koch	Harness, saddlery, &c., September, 1877	17 00
William H. Dice	Repairs in stable, &c., September, 1877	52 00
John F. Green	Bill horse-feed, &c., September, 1877	29 83
Lutz & Brother	Horse blankets, covers, hoods, &c., October	52 50
Miller, Morrison & Co.	One set nickel W. M. double harness	156 00
B. Koch	Mending harness, &c	19 90
Murray & Barker	Shoeing horses in October, 1877	8 75
Do	Shoeing horses in November, 1877	7 50
B. Koch	Repairing harness, &c., November, 1877	6 10
J. N. Jingle	Bill of hay for public animals	19 92
Henry Nelson	Bill of straw for public animals	12 00
Edward Wahlfarth	Thirty days' labor in stable	30 00
Robert H. Graham	Bill repairing carriages, &c	63 12
Murray & Barker	Shoeing horses in December, 1877	15 88
John F. Green	Bill horse-feed, &c., 3 months, to December 31	85 10
B. Koch	Repairing harness, &c	13 15
W. S. Thompson	Turpentine, alcohol, &c	4 85
John McDermott & Brother	Painting and repairs to carriage and mail-wagon, &c	74 25
John W. Drew	Cattle soap and chamois skins	28 40
B. Koch	Repairing harness, &c., in January, 1878	18 35
Murray & Barker	Shoeing horses, &c., in January, 1878	24 50
John McDermott & Brother	One new patent axle-jack	5 00
B. H. Stinemets	Two pairs fur driving-gloves	8 00
Murray & Barker	Shoeing horses in February, 1878	16 60
B. Koch	Repairing harness, &c., February and March, 1878	12 10
Murray & Barker	Shoeing horses in March, 1878	10 00
John F. Green	Bill horse-feed, public animals, 3 months, to March 31	125 19
John McDermott & Brother	Bill repairs to wagon in March	16 50
J. H. Powell	Bill of hay for public animals	22 86
Henry Anderson	Bill of straw for public animals	11 22
B. Koch	Repairing harness, &c., in April	5 35
Murray & Barker	Shoeing horses in April	10 00
W. W. Thompson	Horse medicines	5 53
Murray & Barker	Shoeing horses in May	10 00
B. Koch	For whip, sponges, repairing harness, &c	5 65
Murray & Barker	Shoeing horses in June	12 50
John H. Clark	Stabling for horses in April	66 07
Do	Stabling for horses in May	66 00

A.—Detailed statement of the contingent fund, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
John H. Clark.....	Stabling for horses in June.....	\$66 67
John F. Green.....	Horse-feed for quarter.....	86 48
William H. Farr.....	Repairing and winding clocks.....	48 00
L. H. Schneider.....	Gauge-tubes, wire, and packing.....	9 90
William H. Dice.....	Sundry repairs in July, 1877.....	6 75
F. P. Blair.....	1 Jennings patent water-closet, &c.....	54 40
William H. Dice.....	Sundry repairs in August, 1877.....	84 80
Bartlett, Robbins & Co.....	1 branch tile and 3 sets grate-bars, 60 square feet.....	328 00
James Kelly.....	Repairing stove and stove-pipe.....	8 25
George C. Maynard.....	Testing cable, repairs, and battery materials.....	10 00
William H. Dice.....	Sundry repairs in September, 1877.....	21 85
Do.....	Bill carpentry during October, 1877.....	43 65
Francis Lamb.....	Cord for picture and window-shades.....	12 89
William H. Dice.....	Bill carpentry during November.....	57 65
Pay-roll, mechanics and laborers.....	Repairing doors, &c., in department building.....	23 74
James Hagan.....	Gas bracket and labor.....	2 50
William H. Dice.....	Bill carpentry during December, 1877.....	22 60
L. H. Schneider.....	Bill hardware for engine-room.....	19 01
M. A. Cronin.....	Repairing fire-place, Secretary's room.....	12 45
William H. Dice.....	Bill carpenter-work and material, January, 1878.....	171 50
Bartlett, Robbins & Co.....	Brass cocks for engine-room.....	6 00
John Daly.....	1 Jennings water-closet, labor, and materials.....	43 90
William H. Dice.....	Bill carpenter-work and material in February, 1878.....	35 10
Do.....	Bill carpenter-work and material in March, 1878.....	26 10
Charles W. Drury.....	Painting panels in library.....	1 50
William H. Dice.....	Sundry repairs and material.....	23 25
Stewart Hartshorne.....	Repairing roller-shades.....	6 00
William H. Dice.....	Sundry repairs, treatise, &c.....	12 75
W. C. Murdock.....	Cementing stable-floors, &c.....	17 00
Thomas Binnix.....	Repairing roof of department building.....	30 00
John Daly.....	Repairing water-closets, &c.....	12 75
L. H. Schneider.....	Supplies for engine-room.....	87 75
Bartlett, Robbins & Co.....	Friction-rollers for elevator.....	23 50
Stewart Hartshorne.....	Repairing map-rollers.....	5 00
L. H. Schneider.....	Tools, &c., for engine-room.....	15 02
William H. Dice.....	Repairs, hanging awnings, &c.....	40 15
Sinclair & Robinson.....	Repairing elevator.....	8 50
Thomas Binnix.....	Repairing roof of department building.....	50 87
Solomons & Chapman.....	Feather dusters.....	43 34
Metropolitan Railroad Company.....	Car-tickets.....	10 00
Samuel Parks.....	Bill carriage-hire on occasion of President's proclamation respecting West Virginia.....	6 00
A. Young & Brother.....	Cotton cloth and towels.....	11 43
John F. Trow.....	For 2 New York Directories.....	10 00
E. K. Lundy.....	New York newspapers 1 month, 3 papers.....	5 70
Western Electric Manufacturing Company.....	Telegraphic instruments.....	27 50
Elizabeth H. Brown.....	Washing towels, 48 dozen.....	24 00
William Cullow.....	4 New York newspapers, 3 copies each, 1 month.....	23 16
Kennebec Ice Company.....	Ice for month of July, 1877.....	49 00
L. H. Schneider.....	100 feet hose and couplings.....	17 00
National Republican.....	6 copies of paper, 6 months.....	24 00
Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company.....	Car-tickets.....	10 00
S. H. Kaufmann, president.....	8 copies Evening Star, 8 months.....	12 00
The Nation newspaper.....	1 year's subscription.....	5 28
Kennebec Ice Company.....	Ice for month of August, 1877.....	62 62
Elizabeth H. Brown.....	Washing towels, 50 dozen.....	25 00
William Cullow.....	4 New York newspapers, 3 copies each, 1 month.....	23 80
William Gwin.....	Bill traveling on public business and expenses.....	31 15
H. Baumgarten.....	Repairing numbering-machine and stamp.....	10 00
E. K. Lundy.....	4 newspapers 1 month (3 New York, 1 Washington).....	5 90
J. Bradley Adams.....	New York Tribune, 3 months.....	6 00
T. F. Dwight.....	Traveling expenses on public business.....	3 00
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.....	Telegrams on public business, 1 month.....	3 44
Western Union Telegraph Company.....	.....do.....	28 08
Adams Express Company.....	Charges, freight, and transportation public property.....	15 45
William Gwin.....	Bill traveling expenses and disbursements on public business.....	25 00
E. K. Lundy.....	3 New York and 1 Washington newspaper, 1 month.....	5 00
Kennebec Ice Company.....	Ice for month of September.....	46 24
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.....	Telegrams on public business, 1 month.....	1 14
Elizabeth H. Brown.....	Washing towels, 50 dozen.....	25 00
William Cullow.....	4 New York newspapers, 1 month, and expenses.....	23 92
John Nilaud.....	Soap and brooms.....	24 00
William Smith.....	Card-plate and official cards.....	16 75
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.....	Telegrams in September, public business.....	3 05

A.—Detailed statement of the contingent fund, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	On what account	Amount.
Western Union Telegraph Company.	Telegrams in September, public business	\$11 66
Solomons & Chapman.	Washington Directory, and 1 bill-book	6 75
Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company.	Car-tickets	15 00
Metropolitan Railroad Company ..	do	10 00
E. Howard & Co	300 record dials for "time-clock"	3 00
A. T. Stewart & Co	Toweling and maulin	20 92
Kennebec Ice Company	Ice for month of October	42 87
William Callow	4 New York newspapers, 3 copies each month	22 95
E. K. Lundy	3 New York and 1 Washington newspaper, 1 month	5 90
E. Frisbourg & Co	6 boxes furniture varnish	2 50
Elizabeth H. Brown	Washing towels, 50 dozen	25 00
E. W. Bullinger	Subscription to Counting-House Monitor, 8 months	4 00
H. Baumgarten & Brother	Great seal of United States, \$75, and 1 press, \$25, with case, &c., \$5.50	105 50
Do	Stamp-ribbon	1 00
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.	Telegrams in October on public business	8 32
Western Union Telegraph Company.	do	8 41
Elizabeth H. Brown	Washing towels, 50 dozen	25 00
Kennebec Ice Company	Ice for month of November	37 37
John Lockie	1 year subscription to Lockie's Office Directory	3 00
E. K. Lundy	3 New York and 1 Washington paper, 1 month	5 90
William Callow	4 New York newspapers, 3 copies each, 1 month	22 80
John Niland	Soap, brooms, and scrubbing-brushes	37 00
Helphenstine & Bentley	Toilet soap, 8 dozen	16 00
A. Kichey	Tin boxes, &c., for documents	12 00
F. Schneider & Son	Bill brushes, tacks, carpet-stretchers, &c.	33 92
J. Bradley Adams	New York Tribune, 3 months	3 20
Evening Star newspaper	8 copies, 4 months each	16 00
District of Columbia	Notarial license to J. W. Chew	5 00
William H. Boyd	2 copies Washington Directory	10 00
James L. Harriman	2 copies of Baltimore Sun, 6 months	6 60
Western Union Telegraph Company.	Telegrams in November on public business	12 78
William W. Farr	Winding and repairing clocks, 6 months, December 31, 1877	48 00
William Callow	4 New York newspapers, 3 months each, December 31, 1877	22 80
E. K. Lundy	3 New York and 1 Washington paper, 1 month	5 90
Kennebec Ice Company	Ice for the month of December, 1877	37 37
Elizabeth H. Brown	Washing towels, 50 dozen	25 00
Charles McCarthy	Car-fare, newspapers, &c., on Sundays, 3 months	5 65
J. W. Boteler & Brother	Feather dusters, matches, and sponge	85 75
W. S. Thompson	Camphor, polish, varnish, &c.	9 60
Evening Post newspaper	Subscription, 2 copies, 1 year	18 00
Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company.	Car-tickets	10 00
Daily National Union	4 copies for 3 months	5 80
Metropolitan Railroad Company ..	Car-tickets	10 00
Commercial Advertiser, New York ..	Subscription, 1 year	9 00
George C. Maynard	Rent of telephone for Executive Mansion, 1 year	50 00
L. H. Schneider	Watering-pots, wooden buckets, &c.	12 60
John W. Drew	1 box turtle-oil soap	5 00
Western Union Telegraph Company.	Telegrams in December on public business	12 78
Kennebec Ice Company	Ice for month of January, 1878	38 00
Elizabeth H. Brown	Washing towels, 50 dozen	25 00
John B. Brown	4 days shoveling snow	5 00
William Callow	4 New York newspapers, 3 months each	22 80
E. K. Lundy	3 New York and 1 Washington paper, 1 month	5 90
Messenger Franco-Americain	Subscription, 2 copies, 1 year	20 00
Adams Express Company	Bill of freight, &c., for January, 1878	4 45
William Smith	Printing official cards, Department of State	15 00
Kennebec Ice Company	Ice for month of February, 1878	34 50
William Callow	4 New York newspapers, 3 months each	22 80
Elizabeth H. Brown	Washing towels, 50 dozen	25 00
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.	For telegrams, November and December	5 06
E. K. Lundy	2 New York and 1 Washington paper, 1 month	5 90
Boston Daily Advertiser	Subscription 1 year, March 8, 1878	12 00
National Republican	5 copies 5 months, and 6 copies 6 months	29 88
H. Baumgarten & Brother	Stamp-ribbons	6 00
Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company.	Car-tickets	15 00
John W. Drew	Candia (castile) soap	48 60
Solomons & Chapman	2 Candia clothes brooms	7 25
John Niland	Soap and brooms	48 00
Evening Star newspaper	8 copies, 3 months each	12 00

STATE DEPARTMENT CONTINGENT FUND.

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A.—Detailed statement of the contingent fund, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
Kennebec Ice Company	Ice for month of March	\$37 62
William Callow	4 New York papers, 3 copies each, 1 month, 5 extra	23 10
Washington Post newspaper	1 copy, 3 months	1 50
L. H. Schneider	Bill of hardware for gardener, garden tools, &c	15 10
John Mudd	Hauling soil and manure for grounds	4 00
Elizabeth H. Brown	Washing towels, 50 dozen	25 00
Charles McCarthy	Mail service (car-fare, &c., Sundays)	5 30
E. K. Lundy	3 New York and 1 Washington paper, 1 month	5 90
George C. Maynard	Telegraph-battery material, sines and ammonia	14 40
Addie C. Wannell	Material and making 8 dozen towels	58 44
H. Richey	Buckets and tin cups	3 80
John B. Dalsh	Metropolitan Railroad car-tickets	10 00
Daily National Union	Subscription, 4 copies, 3½ months	7 00
J. W. Boteler & Brother	Hair-sweeps, buckets, &c	64 45
Columbian Railway Company	Car-tickets	5 00
J. F. Scott	Bill for disinfectants	12 00
E. K. Lundy	3 New York and 1 Washington paper, 1 month	5 90
Elizabeth H. Brown	Washing towels, 50 dozen	25 00
Kennebec Ice Company	Ice for month of April, 1878	37 25
William Callow	4 New York papers, 3 copies	22 80
H. Baumgarten & Brother	Repairing stumps, &c	22 00
John A. Baker	Guano for fertilizer for department grounds	7 24
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegrams	6 24
William Furnage	Plants and shrubs, department grounds	53 00
H. Richey	Galvanized iron pipe for elevator rope	6 00
C. F. Schmidt	Toweling for department	2 50
N. A. Poole	Patent window-cleaners	4 25
J. W. Drew	Brushes and sponge	18 00
Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company	Car-tickets	15 00
H. Baumgarten & Brother	Stencil-plates and ink	6 00
Elizabeth H. Brown	Washing towels	25 00
Kennebec Ice Company	Ice for month of May	43 37
F. Schneider & Son	Watering-pot	1 25
E. K. Lundy	3 New York newspapers, for May	5 90
W. S. Thompson	Combs and brush	3 80
William Callow	4 New York papers, for May, 3 copies	23 00
J. W. Boteler & Brother	Matches, scrubbers, and brushes	25 10
H. Baumgarten & Brother	Dating-stamp, &c	18 50
Elizabeth H. Brown	Washing towels	25 00
John Niland	Soup, brushes, and candles	41 10
Russell N. Boyd	Taking up, cleaning, and packing away carpets	44 00
J. W. Drew	Camphor, insect powder, &c	22 50
W. W. Farr	Winding, regulating, and repairing clocks, 6 months	48 00
James Harmon	2 subscriptions to Baltimore Sun, 6 months	6 60
Evening Star newspaper	8 copies 6 months	12 00
Kennebec Ice Company	Ice for month of June	46 92
William Callow	New York papers, 1 month, and 5 extra papers	23 05
J. W. Boteler & Brother	2 dozen dust-pans	6 00
Total amount of expenditures of contingent fund..		10, 268 85

B.—Statement of the expenditures from the fund for contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, including the expenditures for contingent expenses of all missions abroad for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
The New York Tribune	Subscription 1 year (semi-weekly), legation Austria	\$5 08
The New York Herald	Subscription 1 year (daily), legation Austria	17 50
The New York Tribune	Subscription 1 year (daily), legation Honolulu	10 00
H. D. Bookman	Repairing mail-bags	25 00
San Francisco Bulletin	Subscription 1 year, legation Honolulu	4 00
New York Times	Subscription 1 year, legation France	19 30
H. D. Bookman	Repairing mail-bags	26 00
New York Tribune	Subscription 1 year, legation Lima	7 16
Mary Jane Phelps	500 cotton dispatch-bags	185 00
Alexander Cummings	Expenses bearer of dispatches, Mexico	800 00
New York Tribune	Subscription 1 year, legation Switzerland	16 24
New York Times	do	19 20
Harper & Brothers	1 copy 1 year, legation Switzerland	5 04
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company	Telegrams (cable) in August	22 28
Do	Telegrams (cable) in July	45 78
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegrams (cable and domestic) July and August	150 79

STATE DEPARTMENT CONTINGENT FUND.

B.—Statement of the expenditures, &c., of foreign intercourse, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
William H. Dice	Making packing-boxes	\$22 34
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company	Cable telegrams in September	6 04
Western Union Telegraph Company	do	200 00
Thayer & Lincoln	Freight and charges on statue from Greece	5 30
New York Times (semi-weekly)	Subscription 1 year, legation Spain	5 00
Samuel Bowles & Co., Springfield Republican	do	3 00
H. Baumgarten	Seal and press, legation Switzerland	25 00
George F. Wassman	1,000 seals and 1,000 wires for mail-bags, &c	50 00
Harper & Brothers	Subscription Harper's Weekly, legation Hayti	6 00
New York Tribune (semi-weekly)	Subscription 1 year, legation Hayti	5 00
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company	Cable telegrams in October	64 78
Western Union Telegraph Company	do	79 00
Alta California Newspaper Company	Subscription 1 year, legation Guatemala	23 30
Radcliffe Baldwin, dispatch agent	Salary and disbursements quarter ending September 30, 1877	426 77
J. S. Potter, United States consul, Stuttgart	Minister of Württemberg, for J. M. Kogles, for services	21 50
William H. Dice	Making packing-boxes	27 54
New York Tribune (daily)	Subscription 1 year, legation Sweden and Norway	16 50
Boston Daily Journal	do	15 20
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company	Cable telegrams, November 1	9 72
New York Times (daily)	Subscription 1 year, legation Turkey	19 30
Western Union Telegraph Company	Cable telegrams in November	132 56
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company	Freight on package of relics from Philadelphia	50
J. M. Hinds (for legation)	Office-rent at Petropolis, 4 months	60 00
Chicago Tribune (daily)	Subscription 1 year, legation Santiago, Chili	12 00
Chicago Tribune (tri-weekly)	Subscription 1 year, legation China	5 00
Evening Post, New York (semi-weekly)	do	3 00
The Nation, New York (weekly)	Subscription 1 year, legation Santiago, Chili	5 50
James G. Colmesnil	Clerical services at Apia, Friendly and Navigators' Islands	55 62
H. Richey	25 large tin packing-cases	75 00
Daily National Union	Subscription 1½ months, legation Hayti	64
Charles L. Wright & Co.	Freight on books from Cronstadt	7 42
New York Herald (daily)	Subscription, legation Lima, 1 year	24 00
Evening Post, New York (daily)	Subscription 1 year, legation St. Petersburg	15 24
New York Times (daily)	Subscription 1 year, legation Mexico	22 00
Indianapolis Daily Journal	do	12 00
Western Union Telegraph Company	Cable telegrams in December, 1877	737 64
W. H. McDaniels	Bill, consular national flag	647 50
William H. Dice	Making and hooping packing-boxes	20 05
Cincinnati Gazette Company (daily)	Subscription 1 year, legation Denmark	12 00
Solomons & Chapman	Copy of Abbott's forms, legation at Berlin	6 00
J. R. Lowell, minister to Spain	Sundry expenses connected with mission	224 10
Almont Barnes	Expenses collecting statistics, &c	168 54
Radcliffe Baldwin, dispatch agent	Salary and disbursements, quarter ending December 31, 1877	347 63
J. R. Lowell, minister to Spain	Copy-press for legation at Madrid, and printing	57 70
T. B. Peddie & Co.	Brass padlocks, stamped "Collector," &c	33 00
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegrams in January, 1878	21 32
do	Cable telegrams, January, 1878	255 19
E. D. Webster	Expenses inspecting consulates in Canada, November and December, 1877	133 60
National Republican (6 copies)	Subscriptions to various legations, 6 months	17 37
Adams Express Company	Bill of freight and charges in February	97 35
John W. Foster, minister to Mexico	Sundry expenses under direction of department	293 90
George Williamson, minister to Central America	Telegram to Secretary of State	29 64
William H. Dice	Making and hooping packing-boxes	20 35
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company	Freight on 8 cases books from New York	17 70
H. D. Beckman	Repairing mail-bags	31 25
The New York Times newspaper	Subscription for legation at Rome, 1 year	10 30
The New York Tribune newspaper	do	16 38
Solomons & Chapman, for Samoan ambassador	Photograph-album, government officials	48 00
Solomons & Chapman	Bill, stationery for missions, &c	718 54
Daily National Union paper	Subscription, legation Port-au-Prince	1 75
Gustavus Goward	For amount paid expenses of Maurea, envoy of Fiji Islands, to steamer Panama	200 00
New York Times newspaper	Subscription to legation Copenhagen, 1 year	10 30
Western Union Telegraph Company	Cable telegrams	234 56
do	Telegrams	67 62
G. W. Knox Express	Charges for express transportation	38 05
The New York Tribune newspaper	Subscription to legation St. Petersburg, 1 year	16 28

STATE DEPARTMENT CONTINGENT FUND.

7

B.—Statement of the expenditures, &c., of foreign intercourse, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
The New York World newspaper..	Subscription to legation St. Petersburg, 1 year	\$17 30
Radeliffe Baldwin, dispatch agent..	Rent, salary, and disbursements, first quarter	502 00
H. C. Hall, consul-general at Havana	Paid him expenses of sickness and death of Hon. J. E. Leonard, at Havana	1,289 97
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegrams in March	35 84
The New York Tribune paper	Subscriptions for legation Venezuela	3 00
Saint Louis Globe-Democrat	do	1 50
Nicholas Flah, chargé d'affaires, Berne, Switzerland.	Contingent expenses	400 46
Hon. John A. Kasson, minister to Austria.	Paid him funeral expenses of F. A. Day, commercial agent United States at Gerstmaund, Germany.	600 00
Bureau of Printing and Engraving, Treasury Department.	Printing passports, Department of State	180 00
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegrams in April	119 06
The New York Tribune newspaper.	Subscription, legation at the Hague, 1 year	5 08
The New York Herald newspaper..	do	17 30
S. A. Brown, chief clerk	Traveling expenses on public business	28 00
Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegrams	12 82
H. D. Bookman	Repairing mail-bags	17 25
Western Union Telegraph Company	Cable telegrams	452 21
William H. Dice	Making packing-boxes	21 65
Total contingent expenses foreign missions, 1878		10,912 92

B¹.—Contingent expenses of all missions abroad during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, disbursed through the Treasury Department, as reported to this Department by the Fifth Auditor.

Mission.	Contingencies.	Total.
Amount brought forward from B		\$10,912 92
Argentine Republic	\$415 05	
Austria	1,008 84	
Belgium	420 08	
Central America	1,015 85	
Chili	1,228 80	
Denmark	554 01	
France	2,277 89	
German Empire	1,844 09	
Great Britain	2,808 01	
Greece	400 00	
Hawaiian Islands	248 20	
Haiti	603 00	
Italy	442 33	
Japan	496 32	
Liberia	231 41	
Mexico	1,092 96	
Netherlands	435 10	
Paraguay and Uruguay	611 53	
Peru	592 08	
Portugal	450 00	
Russia	1,585 55	
Spain	2,156 01	
Sweden	625 23	
Switzerland	501 76	
Turkey	2,775 98	
Dispatch agent	4,832 52	
Amount carried forward to B ²		31,613 20
		42,526 12

REMARKS.—No contingent accounts have been received from Brazil and Venezuela. The accounts of China are unadjusted.

STATE DEPARTMENT CONTINGENT FUND.

B.²—Statement of amount of all former appropriations for contingent expenses of the Department of State and contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, including all missions abroad, on hand June 30, 1878.

Amount brought forward from B¹ \$42,525 12

In the Treasury.

Contingent fund, Department of State 2,424 61
Contingent fund, foreign intercourse 33,798 22

In hands of disbursing clerk.

Contingent fund, foreign intercourse 597 12

In the Treasury on account of appropriations for 1877.

Contingent expenses, Department of State 5,173 37
Contingent expenses, foreign intercourse 16,310 4
Total \$106,890 65

C.—Analytical statement of all the moneys disbursed by the disbursing clerk of the Department of State during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878

Appropriation for salaries of Secretary of State, Assistant Secretaries, clerks, messengers, watchmen, laborers, &c \$108,976 12
Appropriation for contingent expenses of the Department of State 10,258 5
Appropriation for editing, printing, binding, and distributing Revised and Annual Statutes, Laws of Forty-fifth Congress 178 01
Appropriation for proof-reading 1,508 40
Appropriation for books and maps 1,991 53
Appropriation for stationery, furniture, &c 2,471 52
Appropriation for rescuing shipwrecked seamen 1,833 53
Appropriation for lithographing 1,084 00
Appropriation for contingent expenses of foreign missions 10,912 92
Appropriation for contingent expenses of United States consulates 37,235 30
Appropriation for International Exposition at Paris 6,032 61
Appropriation for Commissioner to International Penitentiary Congress at Stockholm 3,268 00
Appropriation for expenses under the neutrality act 635 00
Appropriation for survey of boundary between the United States and British possessions 8,965 49
Appropriation for Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva 51,723 41
Appropriation for rent of stable and shed 800 00
Appropriation for editing, printing, and distributing Statutes at Large, Forty-fourth Congress (in part) 2,500 00
Total \$250,450 75

R. C. MORGAN,
Disbursing Clerk, &c.

COST OF CERTAIN SURVEYS.

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A communication from the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey relative to the cost of certain classes of the work of the survey.

JANUARY 20, 1879.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 20, 1879.*

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to transmit a communication from the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey in relation to the cost of certain classes of work of the survey referred to in a communication submitted to Congress by the honorable the Secretary of War, under date of January 10, 1879.

Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary.

The Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OFFICE,
Washington, January 18, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to state that in certain official documents, signed by General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and Maj. C. B. Comstock, United States Engineers, and brevet brigadier-general, transmitted by the honorable Secretary of War, under date of January 10, 1879, to, and printed by order of, Congress, and copies of which documents were received at this office yesterday, I find statements on which I would respectfully submit a few remarks.

1. Page 6 of the letter of General Humphreys:

At the rate of average cost of the topographical (the land) part of five years' work of the Coast Survey, ending in 1868, determined by General Comstock from the published Coast Survey reports, viz, \$584 per square mile, &c.

2, page 12. That during the said five years the cost of (Coast Survey) hydrography averaged \$164 per square mile, and that the cost of triangulation averaged \$343 per square mile.

During the period of the late war, which includes (as regards statistics: three of the years referred to, the number of assistants in the Coast Survey was thirty-nine; and of these, thirty-eight were employed during periods ranging from six months to the entire duration of the war in performing hydrographic duty with naval squadrons and topographical duty with armies in the field—the effective force of the Corps of Engineers having been reduced by the urgent demand for the services of accomplished officers of that corps to command troops in the field.

While acting with fleets and armies, as set forth in printed reports of the Coast Survey from 1861 to 1865 inclusive, the compensations of the assistants were paid from the appropriation for the Coast Survey.

There appears to have been some misapprehension in obtaining the average cost of work, as given by Generals Humphreys and Comstock, in regard to expenses properly chargeable to the several classes of work to which they have referred. The cost of all surveying varies, of course, with the character of the country and the scale of the work.

The cost of *eight hundred square miles of primary triangulation*, just completed over one of the most difficult parts of the country—that along the Pacific coast north of San Francisco Bay, rough and mountainous, with scarcely a road, and covered with a dense growth of immense red-wood trees—where transportation is performed only by pack animals, with wages and other expenses at the highest rates paid in the survey, has been *\$15 per square mile*.

A case of extreme cheapness is that of the primary triangulation or geodetic work between the Sierra Nevada Mountains, California, and the Wasatch Mountains in Utah, a distance of four hundred and fifty-six statute miles. The country being open, mountainous, and free from timber, the reconnaissance for this work has just been completed at a *cost of fourteen cents per square mile*; and the cost of completing that triangulation cannot exceed *thirty-four cents*, making the *total cost of forty-eight cents per square mile*. The cost here stated includes salaries, traveling and field expenses, and field and office computations.

The cost of bases of verification and astronomical work connected with the triangulation will add from five to fifteen cents to the cost per square mile.

There may possibly be small areas of triangulation of which the cost has exceeded the figures here given; but I have not had time to examine in detail, and so I refer to work now in hand.

General Humphreys states the cost of coast survey topography at *\$584 per square mile*.

The most expensive piece of topography executed by the Coast Survey for many years was that of Mount Desert and the adjacent island (on a scale of $\frac{1}{10000}$ of nature or $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches to a statute mile), on the coast of Maine, containing varied surfaces, with ridges of mountains extending in one case to a height of 1,500 feet, with great intricacies of shore line, surface much wooded, and many details. The horizontal curves were determined for every 20 feet of elevation, with many subsidiary curves; but the cost of that topography, including the smaller triangulation requisite, with salaries and all expenses to the completion of the drawings, was *\$97 per square mile*.

The topography of much of the work south of New York, where the shore lines are even, the country generally level, and with but few surface features, although much wooded, has averaged (including the required smaller triangulation) not over *\$23 per square mile*; some not exceeding *\$12 per square mile*. The topography of the interior, being free from intricacies of shore line, and covering large areas instead of

narrow belts along the coast, can be executed at a much reduced cost. An estimate submitted to the legislature of the State of Massachusetts four years ago, for a topographical survey of that State on a scale of $\frac{1}{3,000}$ or $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches to the statute mile, the work to be done in accordance with methods employed in the Coast Survey, states the estimated cost, including all field and office work and salaries, at \$15 *per square mile*; but of course for towns surveyed on larger scales, the cost would be greater.

In 1848 the question of the cost of a topographical survey of the entire country, on the basis of Coast Survey methods, was reported to the Secretary of the Treasury by Prof. A. D. Bache, then superintendent, and at which time the present Chief of Engineers, then Captain Humphreys, was the assistant in charge of the Coast Survey Office. That report stated the cost to be \$19.25 *per square mile* in the area then occupied by the Coast Survey. General Humphreys now gives a rate of cost nearly *thirty-fold* greater than the cost stated when he was in charge of the office of the Coast Survey.

The cost of hydrography also varies greatly, even in contiguous spaces. The most expensive piece of hydrography executed by the survey for many years is that of a portion of the southeastern entrance of Penobscot Bay, filled with numerous small islands, coves, rocks, shoals, and ledges, among which the tidal current runs with great velocity. One part of that work, comprising thirty square miles, executed in the course of the past summer, cost \$178 *per square mile*. An adjacent space of fifty square miles cost \$120 *per square mile*. The same party that prosecuted the first work named, executed also the hydrography of Charlotte Harbor, on the west coast of Florida, but the cost there was only \$56 *per square mile*.

The off-shore deep-sea soundings in the Gulf of Mexico to depths of two thousand (2,000) fathoms, including records of the depth, specimens of the bottom, and serial temperatures of the water from surface to bottom, cost $10\frac{1}{2}$ *cents per square mile*. The cost here given includes office work and expenses of every kind except that for the production of charts.

3. Page 4 of the communication made in Ex. Doc. No. 21, General Humphreys says:

The term *coast and geodetic survey* is new, and was introduced for the first time in the same act as that which referred the question of a plan of survey to the academy.

Congress, in the civil sundry bill for the year ending June 30, 1872, passed the following law:

For extending the triangulation of the Coast Survey so as to form a geodetic connection between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the triangulation *shall* determine points in each State of the Union which shall make requisite provision for its own topographical and geological surveys.

Thus deliberately extending, by mandatory action, the geodetic work, on which the whole survey is based, to the interior States of the Union.

This work, under successive appropriations, has been conducted in twenty-one States, and by request (in all not covered by the regular work) of the executive and geologist of the State. This class of work having been satisfactorily prosecuted for six years consecutively, Congress simply made the title of the work conform to the actual fact in regard to its duties.

In relation to the enormous sums computed as the cost of the completed work over our whole country, the amount to be annually expended in any work is, I believe, entirely at the discretion of Congress.

The document contains the following :

The Coast Survey was organized for the survey of the sea-coast *solely*.

The underscoring is mine.

As the country has developed, its higher intelligence has appreciated the work of the Coast Survey, and Congress, in response to the sentiment of the country, has from time to time enlarged the scope of its operations. The implication, in the foregoing quotation, that the idea of the *non-extension* of the geodetic system of the Coast Survey prevailed during the early stages of the work is refuted by the following extract from an elaborate report on the Coast Survey made on the 18th of April, 1836, four years only after the Coast Survey had been actually begun. In addressing the Hon. Levi Woodbury, then Secretary of the Treasury. J. J. Abert, lieutenant-colonel Topographical Engineers, thus wrote: "It" [the Coast Survey] "is likewise a work which must of necessity endure for many years; must call for great expenditures, and *will no doubt, in time, EXTEND to an EXACT SURVEY of the WHOLE COUNTRY.*" The underscoring is mine. "*An EXACT SURVEY of THE WHOLE COUNTRY,*" *not* by the Corps of Topographical Engineers, *not* by that of the Engineers, but *by the Coast Survey.* Colonel Abert was subsequently, for more than twenty years, Chief of the Topographical Corps of Engineers, with which corps that of the "Engineers," (generally known then as military engineers) has, judging from the character of the duties principally performed, been merged, retaining the general title of "Engineers."

The remarks by General Comstock, relative to asserted duplication of the work of the Engineers by the Coast Survey on the Mississippi River, are evidently made without a full knowledge of the laws and facts in the case, and as this subject will presumably be decided by Congress in the course of the present session, no further mention is deemed necessary at this time.

Respecting comparisons as to the several classes of surveying, it is, I think, safe to assume that the cost must be about the same by whatever body of skilled men of integrity the work may be performed.

Intelligent and unprejudiced minds, in reviewing the parts not herein touched on, of the official documents referred to, will, it is believed, not recognize anything to call for additional remarks from me.

I respectfully request that this communication may be forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be submitted to the House, and referred to the appropriate committee.

Very respectfully yours,

C. P. PATTERSON,
Superintendent.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

○

AMOUNTS CERTIFIED TO BE DUE BY THE ACCOUNTING
OFFICERS OF THE TREASURY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

Schedule of claims certified to be due by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

JANUARY 20, 1879.—Referred to the Committee of Claims and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in compliance with section 4 of the act of June 14, 1878, schedules of claims certified to be due by the several accounting officers of the Treasury Department under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874, amounting to \$2,092,996.08.

Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Speaker House of Representatives.

2 AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC.

[For the payment of claims certified to be due by the several accounting officers of the Treasury Department under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874.]

CERTIFIED BY THE FIRST COMPTROLLER UNDER SECTION 4, ACT OF JUNE 14, 1874.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

Name of claimant.	Title of appropriation.	Fiscal year.	Amount.
W. W. Randall	Salaries, consular service.	1871	\$105 14
J. F. Webb	do	1872	270 91
William Morey	do	1874	473 84
R. Dawson	do	1874	14 50
C. S. Mattoon	do	1875	329 67
R. Dawson	do	1875	178 50
F. Newman	do	1876	373 51
J. Fisher	Relief and protection of American seamen	1873	27 65
N. Creasey	do	1873	27 65
M. Vidal	Awards under convention between United States and Peru. (Convention of December 4, 1868.)		1,025 06
G. F. Upton	Contingent expenses, consulates	1877	13 55
Adam Badeau	do	1877	864 66
F. W. Potter	do	1877	187 64
W. W. Douglas	do	1877	296 72
Jno. Wilson	do	1877	230 25
Jno. F. Delaplaine	Salaries, United States ministers	1872	1,186 12
E. Vaughan	Contingent expenses, consulates	1874	57 25
Adam Badeau	do	1878	500 00
J. T. Robeson	do	1878	286 98
Adam Badeau	do	1878	607 11
J. H. Williams	do	1878	19 29
N. Crane	do	1878	337 09
C. O. Shepard	do	1878	372 02
H. C. Hall	do	1878	806 23
J. H. Steuart	do	1878	144 15
P. S. Post	do	1878	254 62
A. V. Dockery	do	1878	300 00
L. Fairchild	do	1878	3,099 00
A. J. de Zeyk	do	1878	104 71
A. T. A. Torbert	do	1878	955 43
T. B. Van Buren	do	1878	427 21
H. J. Winser	do	1878	143 04
J. M. Wilson	do	1878	235 45
B. F. Pelzotto	do	1878	341 55
S. F. Cooper	do	1878	216 35
J. M. Wilson	do	1878	199 60
E. Stanton	do	1878	147 70
M. Govin	do	1878	174 78
J. T. Mason	do	1878	167 62
A. E. Lee	do	1878	229 57
C. A. Phelps	do	1878	114 90
J. M. Wilson	do	1878	200 00
E. L. Baker	do	1878	281 84
J. Thorington	do	1878	245 02
J. A. Bridgland	do	1878	236 95
J. M. Lucas	do	1878	106 43
H. Kreismann	do	1878	244 16
G. H. Owen	do	1878	236 31
J. W. Steele	do	1878	215 20
H. Kingston	do	1878	86 00
A. G. Studer	do	1878	16 04
E. P. Pellet	do	1878	7 97
J. R. Weaver	do	1878	174 45
J. B. Gould	do	1874	153 89
R. Y. Holley	do	1874	75 00
D. W. E. Brown	do	1878	21 91
G. W. Amey	do	1878	19 50
Peter A. Keller	do	1878	262 00
J. Stahl	do	1878	713 20
O. N. Denny	do	1878	479 60
Willie P. Mangum	do	1878	160 90
Do	do	1878	253 04
J. W. Stryker	do	1878	265 72
W. E. Sibell	do	1878	5 05
Nere A. Ellwing	do	1878	17 40
William Morey	do	1878	26 72
W. D. Fuller	do	1878	8 82
Augustus Mott	do	1878	20 55

And prior years.

AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC. 3

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—FOREIGN INTERCOURSE—Continued.

Name of claimant.	Title of appropriation.	Fiscal year.	Amount.
A. Rhodes	Contingent expenses, consulates	1878	\$8 00
James Scott	do	1878	118 75
Frank Leland	do	1878	102 58
M. M. Delano	do	1878	268 73
Eugene Gillespie	do	1878	10 90
G. W. Griffin	do	1878	27 05
Richard A. Edes	do	1878	72 00
W. W. Robinson	do	1878	119 86
Edward A. Youngs	do	1878	29 39
S. W. Dabney	do	1878	2 30
F. M. Cordeiro	do	1878	333 17
B. F. Farnham	do	1878	35 29
Total Department of State—Foreign intercourse			21,544 82

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—INTERNAL REVENUE.

Ritter & Henrich	Redemption of stamps	1874	\$47 50
J. C. Grund & Co	do	1874	47 50
Wikoff & Brown	do	1874	47 50
John A. Springer & Co	do	1874	47 50
John Zeller	do	1874	47 50
Elizabeth Butz & Co	do	1874	47 50
Frederick Wolf	do	1874	47 50
F. Schmutzler & Co	do	1874	47 50
August Schreiber	do	1874	47 50
Louis Specht	do	1874	47 50
Henry Hoebl	do	1874	47 50
L. Schnepel & Co	do	1874	47 50
Lorenzo Sellinger	do	1874	47 50
Frederick Gugel	do	1874	47 50
Christ. Fricker	do	1874	47 50
C. J. Rohrer	do	1874	47 50
A. Gravenhorst & Co	do	1874	47 50
Ulement Lelfermann	do	1874	47 50
Stamm & Kurth	do	1874	47 50
J. B. Cleaves	do	1874	47 50
John M. Walp	do	1874	47 50
Toot & Trexler	do	1874	47 50
Fred. Waelde	do	1874	47 50
Gottlieb Hoch	do	1874	47 50
Frank Metzger	do	1874	47 50
Philip Giselbrecht	do	1874	47 50
Hiram Morris	do	1874	47 50
Jacob Knoll & Co	do	1874	47 50
Conrad Hauwman	do	1874	47 50
V. and J. Fetzner	do	1874	47 50
Wilhelm Lenz	do	1874	47 50
Gottlieb Mayer	do	1874	47 50
Frederick Probst	do	1875	47 50
F. G. Geisel	do	1875	47 50
Lorenz Zeiss	do	1875	47 50
Sylvester Hilbert	do	1875	47 50
Alexander Charters	do	1875	47 50
J. C. Hoellinger	do	1875	47 50
Joseph Brambeck	do	1875	47 50
P. and T. Zimmer	do	1875	47 50
John M. Paulus	do	1875	47 50
Walter Gorman	do	1875	47 50
F. H. Bomtraeger	do	1875	47 50
Joseph Pierson	do	1875	47 50
Hony & Metzger	do	1875	47 50
John Sauter	do	1875	47 50
Phillip Worst	do	1875	47 50
Jonas Keil	do	1875	47 50
Forster & Sessinger	do	1875	47 50
H. Schloebel	do	1875	47 50
Frederick Gillmann	do	1875	47 50
Haller & Seiger	do	1875	47 50
I. Leisy & Co	do	1875	47 50
Selina Anthony	do	1875	47 50
Bridley & Co	do	1875	47 50
R. H. McDonald & Co	Drawbacks (internal taxes)	1875	24 84
Simey E. Ives	do	1875	25 92
J. M. Leclerc	Refunding taxes (internal taxes)	1875	16 67
	do	1875	6 62

4 AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—INTERNAL REVENUE—Continued

Name of claimant.	Title of appropriation.	Fiscal year.	Amount.
Jacob Hussey	Refunding taxes illegally collected	1876	\$22 80
Philip Doucet	do	1876	8 15
F. Fatje	do	1876	19 35
E. Palao	do	1876	13 05
Hannis Distilling Company	do	1876	355 50
R. M. Goodell	Salaries, &c., supervisors, &c.	1875	294 25
William Walker	do	1875	9 39
John W. Hood	do	1875	288 00
R. Voeke	do	1875	240 00
Louis Nelke	do	1875	382 47
J. Lucas	do	1875	156 00
Fred. Froesche	do	1875	478 40
Simson Ray	do	1875	228 00
Richard H. Watson	do	1875	225 45
F. Rutishauser	do	1875	210 00
William A. Rosa	do	1875	137 75
Jasper D. Ward	do	1875	200 00
I. M. Bean	do	1876	43 10
Alexander Mattison	do	1876	42 55
Fred. Froesche	do	1876	150 00
H. W. Leffingwell	do	1877	277 78
William H. Mansfield	Punishment for violation of internal-revenue laws.	1867	128 82
M. R. Lloyd	do	1871	50 00
E. R. Hampton	do	1873	75 00
Matthew Berry	do	1873	6 00
George T. Cole	do	1874	100 00
James M. Davis	do	1874	208 00
D. B. Ball	do	1874	150 00
George W. Arms	do	1874	28 47
Joseph Clark	do	1874	6 04
H. F. Putnam	do	1874	46 73
J. B. Hensley	do	1874	50 00
Mordica! Sears	do	1874	50 00
W. R. Trull	do	1875	50 00
A. E. Deaver	do	1875	75 00
John Wyatt	do	1875	50 00
James A. Briggs	do	1875	5,000 00
Do	do	1875	2,522 53
Do	do	1875	2,275 00
E. W. Ray	do	1875	50 00
Simon P. Odom	do	1875	1 62
A. M. Prather	do	1875	160 00
C. E. Whittemore	do	1875	127 26
William R. Todd	do	1875	27 43
F. M. Green	do	1875	477 31
James A. Briggs	do	1875	1,191 04
R. O. Patterson	do	1875	50 00
William R. Todd	do	1876	34 19
Joshua Pruitt	do	1876	150 00
James Nelson	do	1876	50 00
E. W. Ray	do	1876	50 00
J. M. Orr	do	1876	150 00
M. S. Nelson	do	1876	150 00
A. E. Deaver	do	1876	200 00
Daniel Ramsay	do	1876	150 00
C. B. Blacker	do	1876	900 00
Pitt Barrows	do	1876	397 77
W. M. Adair	do	1876	100 00
Hynson C. Williams	do	1876	50 00
John D. Sanborn	do	1876	1,000 00
R. O. Patterson	do	1876	50 00
Marion Eller	do	1877	50 00
J. M. Cooper	do	1877	50 00
John Watts	do	1877	50 00
Henry C. Wilson	do	1877	50 00
George B. Randolph	do	1877	450 00
John Pool	do	1877	578 10
Henry C. Wilson	do	1877	50 00
John D. Sanborn	do	1877	429 07
Do	do	1877	74 08
Do	do	1877	126 78
James D. Williford	do	1877	50 00
George D. Anderson	do	1877	50 00
Frank M. Green	}	1877	1,022 95
James A. Briggs			
John D. Sanborn			
W. S. Martin	do	1877	15 00
D. B. Cliffe	do	1878	172 00

AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC. 5

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—INTERNAL REVENUE—Continued.

Name of claimant.	Title of appropriation.	Fiscal year.	Amount.
John D. Sanborn.....	Punishment for violation of internal-revenue laws.	1878	\$25 24
Do.....	do	1878	1,654 62
John Rooney.....	do	1878	729 82
Lewis Weitzel.....	do	1878	200 00
Pitt Barrows.....	do	1878	173 05
John D. Sanborn.....	do	1878	517 78
Do.....	do	1878	280 58
J. J. Mott.....	do	1878	80 00
Edwin M. Truell.....	do	1878	2 00
Edwin Bender.....	do	1878	50 00
Charles Walters.....	do	1878	50 00
Nathaniel Betts.....	do	1878	50 00
James Coy.....	do	1878	50 00
Edwin Quinlan.....	do	1878	50 00
Samuel R. Richards.....	do	1878	50 00
Ordnance Bureau, War Depart- ment.....	do	1878	246 00
Pitt Barrows.....	do	1878	3 13
John F. Parker.....	do	1878	4 50
John D. Sanborn.....	do	1878	185 92
A. B. Carroll.....	do	1878	22 50
L. D. Waddell.....	do	1878	28 00
Do.....	do	1878	6 10
J. D. Harvey.....	do	1878	27 65
W. A. Stuart.....	do	1878	9 00
J. A. Cooper.....	do	1878	24 00
R. M. Walsh.....	Expenses of assessing and collecting internal rev- enue.	1887	1,090 57
Joel C. Walker.....	do	*1867	184 92
John Read, per Thomas Reynolds.....	do	1869	317 53
Bernard Zwart.....	do	1869	127 66
W. P. Richardson.....	do	*1869	1,418 06
Pinkney Rollins.....	do	1871	5 00
Do.....	do	1872	5 00
J. H. Rives.....	do	1872	512 16
George S. Richards.....	do	1872	131 91
Rush Burgess.....	do	*1872	2,883 23
Jesse Taylor.....	do	1872	125 12
John P. Taggart.....	do	1872	120 87
Charles J. Hascall.....	do	1872	30 43
J. W. Eldridge.....	do	1872	4 30
Solomon Meredith.....	do	1872	133 39
Richard Savage.....	do	1872	18 84
James McCarter.....	do	1872	64 59
R. H. Swift.....	do	1872	93 38
David Turner.....	do	1872	41 24
James Ashworth.....	do	1872	21 75
Andrew J. Warner.....	do	1872	1,539 54
James S. Smith.....	do	1872	10 43
John M. Oliver.....	do	1872	6 69
L. C. Gunn.....	do	1872	95 95
C. N. Emerson.....	do	1872	13 02
William Galloway.....	do	1872	14 57
L. L. Doty.....	do	1872	63 20
C. B. Barrett.....	do	1872	41 12
D. A. Carpenter.....	do	1872	6 66
D. M. Nelson.....	do	1872	2 72
Thomas Waters.....	do	1872	51 37
A. L. Chetlain.....	do	1872	2 95
John H. Freeman.....	do	1872	34 66
George D. Smith.....	do	1872	89 05
George W. Graham.....	do	1872	5 79
William T. Tune.....	do	1872	12 66
Robert Bolling.....	do	1872	131 47
A. G. McCook.....	do	1872	507 94
John N. Bills.....	do	1873	28 25
O. P. Johnson.....	do	1873	1,136 38
Edmund L. Pitts.....	do	1873	139 63
Joseph T. Valentine.....	do	1873	81 14
James C. Brown.....	do	1873	79 73
James G. Marshall.....	do	1873	781 20
Henry W. Smith.....	do	1873	215 45
John C. Wagner.....	do	1873	388 01
Henry Harnden.....	do	1873	269 89
Caleb B. Lord.....	do	1873	142 64
William T. Harlow.....	do	1873	33

* And prior years.

6 AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—INTERNAL REVENUE—Continued.

Name of claimant.	Title of appropriation.	Fiscal year.	Amount.
Samuel H. Almon.....	Expenses of assessing and collecting internal revenue.	1873	\$17 30
Henry S. Glover.....	do	1873	22 57
Edwin Belcher.....	do	1873	51 60
L. Q. Morton.....	do	1873	45 23
Samuel L. Blaine.....	do	1873	92 99
Otis Clapp.....	do	1873	206 30
Louis H. Mayer.....	do	1873	6 00
Constantine Maguire.....	do	1874	80
W. J. Pollock.....	do	1874	123 00
R. F. Patterson.....	do	1874	37 61
James Fishback.....	do	1874	22 50
Pinkney Rollins.....	do	1874	5 00
P. P. Finnigan.....	do	1874	12 50
M. H. Barnett.....	do	1874	27 70
W. A. Moore.....	do	1874	295 00
J. R. Henderson.....	do	1874	67 40
D. A. Cochran.....	do	1874	109 58
W. C. Armor.....	do	1874	19 25
N. W. Lillington.....	do	1874	65 30
C. S. Benbow.....	do	1874	111 09
W. H. Sinclair.....	do	1874	12 50
Josiah Andrews, per L. D. Andrews.....	do	1874	440 60
Total Treasury Department—Internal revenue.....			45,561 35

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.....	Suppressing counterfeiting and fraud.....	1876	\$46 50
Do.....	Contingent expenses Treasury Department—freight, telegrams, &c.	1877	2 64
Central Pacific Railroad Company.....	Contingent expenses mint of the United States at Carson.	1877	15 42
Washington National Bank of Boston, Mass.....	Excess of duty paid on deposits.....		615 09
Newark City National Bank of Newark, N. J.....	do.....		272 13
Columbian National Bank of Boston, Mass.....	do.....		205 86
William H. Young.....	Return of proceeds of captured and abandoned property.....		16,306 01
Eagle Manufacturing Company.....	do.....		9,722 61
J. Crawford.....	Wages of workmen, mint at Carson.....	1875	1,332 92
Richard W. Clarke.....	Salary as laborer, Third Auditor's Office, from October 1, 1873, to January 15, 1874.		210 00
Total Treasury Department—Miscellaneous.....			28,789 18

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

JUDICIAL.			
Peter Melendy.....	Salaries, district marshals.....	1875	\$38 89
John R. G. Pitkin.....	do.....	1877	41 76
William M. Smith.....	do.....	1877	55 00
John M. Dunn.....	do.....	1877	88 42
State of Tennessee.....	Expenses of United States courts.....	1868 } and 1869 }	495 00
Peter Melendy.....	do.....	1875	113 93
Peter Nodler.....	do.....	1875	5 83
John Armstrong.....	do.....	1875	50 00
Cephas B. Dresser.....	do.....	1875	8 05
D. A. Walker.....	do.....	1875	52 85
R. F. Cain.....	do.....	1875	99 30
Robert P. Baker.....	do.....	1875	626 91
R. M. Douglas.....	do.....	1875	53 30
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.			
A. J. Falls.....	Purchase of law and other necessary books office of Attorney-General.	1871	22 00
Total Department of Justice.....			4,751 26

AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC. 7

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Name of claimant.	Title of appropriation.	Fiscal year.	Amount.
INTERIOR, CIVIL.			
David J. Reed	Expenses of Eighth Census		\$79 92
William D. King	do		201 02
T. F. Owen	do		456 54
Sylvanus Walker	do		189 67
Total Department of the Interior—Interior, civil			927 15
PUBLIC LANDS SERVICE.			
Edwin R. Parks	Depredations on public timber	1876 and 1877	62 40
F. E. Warren	do	1876	244 00
Do	do	1877	299 35
James Stout	Contingent expenses of land offices	1876	37 50
H. C. Austin	Salaries and commissions registers and receivers	1873	14 95
J. A. Lee	do	1875	209 00
S. F. Halliday	do	1875	209 00
James Stout	do	1876	303 31
Daniel M. Bender	Repayments for lands erroneously sold		50 00
J. C. Sims, assignee of O. Brown	do		20 00
T. W. McDonald, assignee of H. A. Goldsborough.	do		91 91
Martin Dial	do		30 00
Rd. C. Forester	do		50 00
E. K. Valentine, assignee of Henry Gray.	do		50 00
Thomas Newton	do		159 14
Abram Van Loan	do		199 57
R. Jane Faris	do		100 00
P. B. Von Trump	do		400 00
Stephen Shobert <i>et al</i>	do		200 00
E. W. Packard, for himself, and as attorney.	do		493 44
Alex. Smith, assignee of P. McCabe	do		50 00
Israel Sheldon	do		100 00
John Trook, assignee of Nicholas Trook.	do		80 00
Francis E. Harris	do		3 37
J. H. A. Stahlmann	do		5 50
Philip Martin	do		30 00
James T. Griffin	do		39 89
E. M. Peavey	do		40 29
R. F. Kirby	do		159 65
B. F. Sancer	do		60 03
Toliver Florence	do		80 03
N. M. Hawthorne	do		40 00
F. L. Walker	do		40 11
Sarah E. Keller, widow of William L. Keller, alias William Kelly.	do		48 67
Total Department of the Interior—Public lands service.			4,001 11

RECAPITULATION.

State Department—Foreign intercourse	\$21,544 82
Treasury Department—Internal revenue	43,561 25
Treasury Department—Miscellaneous	28,789 18
Department of Justice	1,751 26
Department of the Interior—Interior, civil	927 15
Department of the Interior—Public lands service	4,001 11
Total	102,574 77

CERTIFIED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS UNDER SECTION 4, ACT OF JUNE 14, 1878.

Name of claimant.	Designation.	Nature of claim.	Time.	Appropriation out of which originally payable.	Amount.
James Jones.	Surveyor of customs.	Salary.	June 22 to July 16, 1874.	Expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.	\$10 23
Porter D. Tripp.	Inspector of customs.	do.	Nov. 1 to 6, 1873.	do.	24 00
Joseph Green.	Light-house keeper at Little Cumberland Island.	do.	Nov. 16, 1871, to Jan. 7, 1872.	Salaries light-house keepers, 1872.	86 54
Thomas Boyd.	Superintendent of repairs.	Compensation and freights.	Oct. 16, 1875, to Dec. 31, 1876.	Furniture and repairs of same for P. B., 1876.	125 21
John F. Culey.	Inspector.	Payments and compensation.	Jan. 5 and May 15, 1876.	Heating apparatus for P. B., 1876.	49 50
Daniel Robinson.	Inspector.	Compensation.	July and Aug., 1869.	Repairs and preservation of P. B., 1876.	106 00
O. L. Kinney.	Inspector of customs.	Publishing proposals.	May, 1875.	Expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.	8 00
Do.	Inspector of customs.	Compensation.	Dec. 1874.	Expenses of buoyage, 1875.	5 23
William H. Norton.	do.	do.	June 22, 1874, to July 31, 1875.	Supplies of light-house, 1875.	202 50
George B. Freeman.	do.	do.	do.	Expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.	202 50
Henry Pichot.	do.	do.	do.	do.	202 50
Barney F. Kelley.	do.	do.	do.	do.	202 50
L. L. Pennington.	do.	do.	do.	do.	202 50
William Walker.	do.	do.	do.	do.	202 50
Cassius M. Booth.	do.	do.	do.	do.	202 50
Charles E. Le Duke.	do.	do.	do.	do.	202 50
Solomon Story, Jr.	do.	do.	do.	do.	202 50
Henry H. Rouds.	do.	do.	do.	do.	202 50
H. B. Pettengill.	do.	do.	do.	do.	202 50
Henry E. Bedell.	do.	do.	do.	do.	202 50
St. C. Bean.	do.	do.	do.	do.	202 50
William Carson.	do.	do.	do.	do.	202 50
N. L. Hungerford.	do.	do.	June 22, 1874, to Mar. 31, 1875.	do.	141 50
F. Harmon.	do.	do.	June 1, 1875, to July 31, 1875.	do.	30 50
Daniel J. Hill.	do.	do.	June 22, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1874.	do.	56 50
James Lewis.	do.	do.	June 22, 1874, to Oct. 31, 1874.	do.	68 00
Crawford Dunn.	do.	do.	Aug. 1, 1875, to Dec. 31, 1875.	do.	133 00
F. W. Hatch.	do.	do.	do.	do.	131 00
Amos W. Gurney.	do.	do.	Nov. 12, 1874, to July 31, 1875.	do.	131 00
A. L. Gunn.	do.	do.	June 22, 1874, to July 31, 1875.	do.	202 50
James B. Howard.	do.	do.	June 22, 1874, to Feb. 28, 1875.	do.	126 50
Rugene Kent.	do.	do.	June 22, 1874, to Oct. 25, 1874.	do.	68 00
Peter M. Gregorie.	do.	do.	June 22, 1874, to July 31, 1875.	do.	202 50
Peter Houston.	do.	do.	do.	do.	94 00
Benjamin F. Miller.	do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1875, to July 31, 1875.	do.	548 67
S. H. Norton.	do.	do.	June 22, 1874, to Aug. 31, 1875.	do.	548 67
L. M. Platt.	do.	do.	June 22, 1874, to July 31, 1875.	do.	113 00
Henry R. Day.	do.	do.	June 22, 1874, to Jan. 31, 1876.	do.	216 95
Ellen B. Dunn.	do.	do.	Mar. 19, 1875, to Nov. 30, 1876.	do.	265 27

AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC. 9

Daniel Sheehan	do	do	Nov. 23 1874, to July 31, 1875	do	125 50
Fred. Friedburger	do	do	June 22, 1874, to July 31, 1875	do	202 50
Charles D. Staples	do	do	do	do	810 00
George E. West	do	do	do	do	607 50
S. R. Dickinson	do	do	do	do	305 00
W. H. Seutell	do	do	June 22, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1875	do	226 50
William Spearin	do	do	June 22, 1874, to Feb. 13, 1875	do	237 00
Peter A. Martin	do	do	June 22, 1874, to July 31, 1875	do	202 50
Edwin Bates	do	do	June 22, 1874, to Aug. 19, 1874	do	59 00
Edward Reynolds	do	do	June 22, 1874, to July 31, 1875	do	229 78
S. B. Packard	United States marshal	Fees in customs cases	November term, 1871	do	226 05
do	do	do	1871 to 1876	do	15 51
Seeth I. Comly	Collector of customs	Balance of account	June 4, 1876	do	15 51
J. M. Addy	do	Labor and material	June 1873, to Aug. 1875	Repairs and preservation of P. B. 1873, 1874, 1875	150 95
Edmund Wright	do	Balance of account	Mar. 31, 1861	Expenses of collecting the revenue from customs	56
J. K. Becker	do	Labor and material	Aug. 27, 1875, to June 12, 1876	Repairs and preservation of P. B., 1876	19 89
Atlantic and Pacific	do	Telegram	Jan. 18, 1874	Marine Hospital Service	3 25
Telegraph Company	do	do	do	do	do
J. M. Irwin	Engineer tenth light-house district	Labor and material	Jan. 29, 1875, to May 4, 1876	Furniture and repairs of same, 1875-76	18 59
Maj. W. McFarland	Collector of customs	Material	Apr. 1 to June 30, 1877	Thirty Mile Point light station, New York	18 52
Timothy G. Phelps	do	Balance of account	1872	Furniture and repairs of same, 1872	66 66
Aggregate					10, 079 52

10 AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC.

CERTIFIED BY THE SECOND AUDITOR AND SECOND COMPTROLLER. UNDER SECTION 4, ACT OF JUNE 14, 1878.

WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS.

NOTE.—Claims marked thus * have been certified to by the Second Auditor, and are at the Second Comptroller's Office awaiting confirmation.

No. of certificate.	Name of claimant.	Amount.	No. of certificate.	Name of claimant.	Amount.
	<i>Traveling expenses California and Nevada volunteers.</i>		634, 681	Jacob M. Keeton.....	\$73 62
632, 637	John McMahon.....	\$67 14	634, 340	George W. Brooks.....	37 20
632, 464	John B. G. Mackney.....	70 80	634, 339	John Williams.....	19 29
634, 555	John C. Welch.....	212 00	633, 585	Stephen D. Sloan.....	29 50
636, 651	James Parsons.....	206 70	634, 691	Philip Burton.....	81 40
635, 354	Frederick King.....	134 27	634, 689	William Hornback.....	83 63
635, 359	Henry P. Harris.....	103 68	634, 684	William J. Womack.....	18 40
635, 746	George Schrader.....	196 10	634, 632	James Hardin (Harlett).....	54 40
	Total.....	990 69	634, 634	John Robinson.....	32 26
	<i>Pay of two and three year volunteers.</i>		634, 623	Nicolas Ray.....	2 17
470, 931	Thomas S. Deaver.....	3 39	634, 618	Charles H. Mayer.....	150 00
572, 062	Abner Morris.....	68 40	634, 775	John T. Hazlewood.....	63 67
633, 469	William A. Morris.....	2 16	634, 780	William W. Wilds.....	62 70
633, 473	James P. Bell.....	9 28	634, 790	Allen Hubbard.....	52 00
633, 697	Andrew Castleman.....	14 73	634, 781	George Wind.....	45 50
122, 746	Arthur E. Parker.....	42 90	633, 612	William Brannan.....	91 94
633, 804	John R. Runyon.....	13 00	634, 493	John J. Ryan.....	26 44
633, 027	Willis Freeman.....	0 96	634, 795	Joseph Jarvis.....	127 82
633, 471	William A. Vinson.....	6 61	634, 796	James H. Lowe.....	158 69
634, 070	James Johnson.....	4 44	634, 803	James A. Crawford.....	46 30
634, 291	George W. Hayes.....	184 16	634, 797	Jonas Smith.....	332 40
633, 222	Henry Baker.....	77 71	634, 702	William Alexander.....	12 11
634, 294	George W. Smith.....	2 33	634, 502	Firman James.....	36 82
634, 299	Wallace Marsh.....	10 83	634, 867	Charles Wilkinson.....	108 93
634, 303	William Tyson.....	26 20	634, 798	Charles A. Shelton.....	32 80
634, 304	Baalam Mathews.....	40 43	634, 797	Thomas Moore.....	55 03
634, 226	Hodges C. Cullum.....	7 98	634, 728	Duke Edmonston.....	53 56
634, 336	Stephen B. Burnett.....	50 67	634, 728	Nathan Cardon.....	105 20
634, 310	Andrew Vineyard.....	23	634, 840	Joseph Kinner.....	6 20
634, 458	Thornton Starks.....	60 69	634, 836	Jackson Perkins.....	33 80
634, 431	Valentine Bower.....	25 89	634, 892	Richard Van Riper.....	4 76
634, 333	Buril S. Rollen, alias Burl S. Rowland.....	48 09	634, 800	George Redway.....	6 76
634, 463	Jewell Moore.....	86 08	634, 941	Edward Ruth.....	8 68
634, 467	Gilbert Garth.....	30 30	634, 703	Ruffin Caton (or Cater).....	94 16
634, 468	Sterling Sims.....	32 25	634, 731	Skipp Lane.....	35 06
634, 469	William Garth.....	344 83	634, 730	Jackson Lane.....	47 46
634, 385	John H. Manuel.....	26 86	634, 929	James P. Gregory.....	39 00
634, 497	Benjamin F. Gunnison.....	12 18	634, 975	W. J. McKean.....	52 60
634, 499	Robert Garrett.....	20 37	639, 802	Thomas Oats.....	452 49
632, 804	Vincent Schinzling.....	15 16	635, 027	James M. Carver.....	49 32
634, 496	George A. Gunnison.....	8 22	635, 009	George A. Wilcox.....	31 20
634, 131	John Bannister.....	33 11	635, 141	Thomas Bledsoe (or Bledson).....	9 53
634, 300	Guy Sherrod.....	131 18	634, 598	Thomas W. Chandler.....	777 61
634, 500	John Handline.....	34 94	635, 194	Erastus Vinson.....	4 90
634, 243	Arthur Wright.....	32 13	635, 201	John Campbell.....	94 06
633, 976	William Ruiger.....	139 64	632, 911	Addison M. Browning.....	82 15
634, 236	Claybourne (Claborne) Major.....	8 87	633, 590	Stephen Golden.....	17 12
634, 470	Henry Garth.....	267 82	635, 111	William H. Day.....	25 10
634, 553	Samuel Dayton.....	10 10	635, 073	James T. Brown.....	10 53
633, 640	William Miller.....	105 20	632, 591	Moses F. Ingram.....	17 25
634, 577	Aaron Tallent.....	27 30	635, 241	Lewis Collins.....	5 99
634, 573	Edward A. Scovell.....	371 60	635, 116	Oliver Barber.....	307 96
634, 668	Carley W. Frazer.....	39 86	635, 120	William G. Pinckard.....	153 26
634, 591	William W. Allen.....	150 00	635, 139	John Parker.....	55 10
634, 665	Solomon Bachert.....	4 18	635, 127	Solomon Calvin.....	4 41
634, 586	Daniel Reardon.....	164 33	635, 125	Elam O. Kincaid.....	1, 226 06
634, 608	William A. York.....	5 97	635, 256	Benjamin Green.....	13 88
634, 595	Henry Brackensick.....	20 63	633, 593	John W. Smith or Schmith.....	129 71
634, 603	John F. Fout.....	56 31	635, 376	James Mason.....	17 06
634, 607	Uriah Setzer.....	190 11	635, 375	George Capps.....	72 28
634, 482	William A. Jones.....	111 00	635, 374	Jefferson Anderson.....	18 13
631, 682	Adam Garth.....	68 34	635, 371	Alexander Johnson.....	21 92
			635, 269	William Idesson.....	24 35
			635, 121	Patrick Flanigan.....	241 62
			635, 275	Joseph Alvis.....	49 11
			428 836	George Scarborough.....	6 93
			635, 380	Mingo Jones.....	51 82
			635, 377	Seymour Byrce.....	4 73
			635, 282	George E. Marshall.....	157 11
			635, 219	William M. Packard.....	20 30
			635, 296	Levin Parker.....	12 29

AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC. 11

WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS—Continued.

No. of certificate.	Name of claimant.	Amount.	No. of certificate.	Name of claimant.	Amount.
635, 383	Lewis Owens.	\$41 65	632, 529	Joseph Campbell.	\$82 33
635, 391	Washington Cunningham	30 40	635, 614	Washington Key.	18 62
634, 839	John Potter.	28 00	635, 482	Oliver Breen.	59 27
635, 328	Zadoc Carter.	55 61	635, 633	James Childers.	13 07
635, 388	Sharper Wilson.	79 76	635, 635	Mathias Turner.	62 26
635, 386	John Williams, 1st.	47 46	635, 660	John Porter.	66 51
635, 392	Henry W. Bradley.	15 65	635, 664	James McKinley alias Mc-Enly.	45 50
635, 331	Horace Tucker.	192 00	635, 454	Joseph R. Simpson.	6 60
633, 574	Jesse J. Richardson.	34 56	635, 465	Robert F. Mullen.	278 22
635, 415	James Wilson.	35 10	635, 481	William Brown.	185 95
635, 412	Thomas Hillyard.	30 80	635, 484	Sidney Brewer.	78 91
635, 417	Spencer Bowser.	78 56	635, 667	Samuel Wilson.	22 53
635, 418	John Allen.	84 76	635, 677	Milton Francis.	73
635, 419	Daniel Cormick.	66 31	634, 696	Benjamin F. Darling.	34 20
635, 423	George Campbell.	30 93	635, 691	Sandy Morton.	10 21
635, 501	Charles Willwright.	39 64	635, 690	Jordan Walker.	2 26
635, 538	John W. Lankford.	35 98	635, 684	Alexander Taylor.	5 67
635, 425	Richard Anderson.	159 87	634, 479	Joshua Cheers.	5 21
635, 451	Simon Page.	42 47	635, 528	Thomas Breckenridge.	21 26
635, 432	George Parsons.	131 81	635, 357	John Klein.	48 16
635, 508	Henry Shelton.	67 60	635, 363	John Maxwell.	19 50
635, 428	Carey Hammond.	9 80	635, 408	Charles Arnold.	3 79
635, 435	George Alexander.	24 24	635, 351	George Hutchinson.	29 46
635, 438	Thomas Lloyd.	47 23	635, 367	Warren Mum.	55 88
635, 531	William H. Cliff or Cliff.	374 06	635, 368	John Kellow.	4 68
635, 445	William Dean.	17 01	635, 609	Charles Letcher.	30 12
634, 793	Richard T. Howe.	139 19	635, 696	Samuel Tiffey.	20 80
634, 771	Park Freeman.	101 91	635, 490	James Longthorne.	48 10
631, 282	Melchior Anster.	52 00	635, 489	Garret Van Brooklin.	6 85
635, 595	William F. Galloway.	78 86	635, 488	Peter Beattie.	17 95
635, 335	Edward Cooper.	130 38	635, 370	James Chambers.	122 20
635, 598	Lorenzo Murphy.	26 00	635, 539	James Hackworth.	144 57
635, 535	Ashton W. Hawkins.	213 51	635, 693	James Coates.	65 43
635, 512	Henry Denny.	95 71	635, 695	Green Parker.	88 90
635, 433	John Leatherman.	320 10	635, 547	James K. P. Dickson or Dixon.	45 12
635, 506	Henry Booth.	26 82	635, 546	Alfred M. Ragle.	253 00
635, 562	Horace Goins.	7 15	635, 340	Nelson Ainslie.	36 90
635, 439	Cain Coleman.	127 40	635, 549	Calvin Busick, or Busic.	73 23
635, 563	Robert Wood.	5 05	635, 548	James K. P. Hall.	54 60
635, 564	Peter Williams.	41 90	632, 728	John H. Hinton.	150 39
635, 568	Green Carnahan.	51 78	635, 706	Richard M. Johnson.	40 96
635, 571	John or Jackson Hammond.	60 04	635, 557	James M. Hendricks.	42 90
635, 322	James P. Olmstead.	258 40	634, 076	Benjamin T. Zimmerman.	228 04
635, 341	William Reynolds.	131 45	635, 793	Anson W. Carr.	8 66
635, 344	Robert Young.	223 82	635, 795	Thomas J. Coulter.	245 60
635, 345	Perley R. Brink.	58 66	635, 806	Edwin R. Lewis.	99 23
635, 517	John Sanders.	30 79	635, 808	Francis Daniels.	12 56
635, 519	James Madison.	70 93	635, 813	Jacob Funk.	27 60
635, 523	Richard Boon.	15 46	635, 216	Martin D. Grace.	147 06
635, 036	John Grindall.	32 86	635, 338	Daniel Ely.	26 00
635, 583	John Nelson.	51 43	635, 794	Curtis Clark.	24 00
635, 644	Thornton Dillard.	38 32	635, 821	James O. Grandstaff.	5 46
635, 646	Birde Parks.	26 53	635, 822	Patrick Lamb.	89 50
635, 647	Taylor Green.	90 90	635, 830	James Gallagher.	9 94
635, 587	Henry Payne.	15 20	635, 352	George W. Husk.	104 64
635, 590	Jacob Alexander.	4 33	635, 817	Henry Fludder.	101 60
635, 649	Henry C. Smith.	11 70	633, 329	Benjamin F. Ward.	24 54
635, 604	John Herron.	17 60	635, 544	Henry Matney.	93 49
635, 603	Washington Gilliam.	17 20	635, 709	Archer or Archey Parson.	71 23
632, 435	William A. Cox.	103 15	635, 550	Harrison Mitchell.	3 57
635, 486	Erastus L. Gay.	41 59	635, 560	Edward Weinagar.	173 63
635, 606	Charles Chin.	69 57	635, 715	Ephraim Edmerson, or Edmudson.	19 90
635, 608	Woodford Armstrong.	81 48	635, 716	Major Lindsay.	147 96
635, 674	Thomas Brooks.	11 20	635, 719	David Jackson.	120 24
635, 440	Samuel R. Cooley.	40 83	635, 504	William Thomas.	3 88
635, 476	Hans Schoek.	18 07	635, 711	Jefferson Ford, or Fort.	114 26
635, 526	Hiram Arnold.	5 83	635, 721	Robert Robinson.	169 59
635, 208	Charles W. Gilbert.	238 25	635, 722	William Landee.	77 31
635, 672	Robert Jones.	68 86	635, 728	Henry Minor.	76 47
635, 615	Charles Maxwell.	80	635, 729	William English.	30 40
635, 616	Morris Colwell.	3 76	635, 921	John Bennett.	8 21
635, 617	John Brown.	35 90	635, 930	Samuel Arthur.	146 29
631, 320	Dock Staley alias Doctor Franklin.	9 65	635, 933	Samuel Galit.	2 20
635, 529	Howard Ellis.	17 60	635, 866	Levi Parker.	51 52
635, 464	George Kring.	40 16	635, 873	Lewis Simpson.	75 70
635, 651	Engene Rapp.	11 00	635, 874	Daniel Simpson.	191 70
635, 652	Robert Henderson.	51 93			
635, 699	William H. Smith.	69 66			

12 AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC

WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS—Continued.

No. of certificate.	Name of claimant.	Amount.	No. of certificate.	Name of claimant.	Amount.
635, 877	Richard Jackson	\$1 90	635, 983	Thomas J. Knowles	\$60 03
634, 067	John Johnson	2 06	635, 984	Thomas Kershaw	222 84
634, 970	William Riggs	34 23	635, 987	Andrew J. Trout	50 38
635, 762	W. Augustus Meeker	159 73	635, 988	David C. Valentine	328 35
635, 764	John Murphy	128 52	635, 970	William Caffery	1 38
635, 765	Noah Patrick	6 63	635, 971	Samuel A. Meek	49 93
635, 766	John A. Nightengale	19 50	635, 972	John McClasky	43 40
635, 799	John Cannon	214 08	633, 777	Doctor Turner	32 73
635, 823	Fred A. Gee	62 00	633, 855	William Rankins	61 95
635, 831	Henry C. Hammond	11 13	634, 465	Thomas Davis	34 02
635, 835	Joseph H. Hollis	89 69	634, 466	Jackson Fennel	92 77
635, 843	George W. Thomas	104 86	635, 133	John Wade	38 35
634, 065	William Anthony	31 63	635, 246	Oliver Shelvon	2 39
635, 259	Alexander Logan	10 45	635, 302	Robert Johnson	44 98
635, 650	Ernest Murphy	121 66	635, 530	Ransom Brown	208 59
635, 667	Philip Stewart	52 60	635, 886	Henry Bowe	203 10
635, 865	Daniel Webster	249 73	635, 982	Silas Smith	54 06
635, 885	Squire Burns	32 53	635, 975	James A. McClelland	664 76
635, 888	Isaac Peyton	106 03	635, 976	Joseph Muscell	18 46
635, 889	Beverly Dangerfield	3 35	635, 786	Frank Reeder	620 18
635, 896	John Heuston	101 35	635, 787	Ira Crum	93
635, 897	Alexander T. Barker	39 42	635, 566	Edgar M. Lowe	165 80
635, 936	Squire Jackson	49 66	633, 710	George C. Getchell	241 00
635, 938	Benjamin Wiley	141 57	635, 714	Francis E. Piquette	348 03
635, 939	Pain Wiley, or Robert Payne Willie	10 00	635, 717	Lewis Celester, or Celestine	179 74
635, 940	Jesse Lloyd	44 47	635, 935	William Wells	2 00
635, 942	Peter Swift	77 31	636, 082	Henry Sanders	13 43
635, 945	Calvin Rufford	7 40	636, 087	William Brown	20 36
635, 946	Elias Paine, or Payne	111 20	636, 090	Cesar Curtis	103 17
635, 950	Paulus Hunter	90 40	636, 092	Nelson Thomas	44 12
636, 072	Porter Curd	50 66	636, 094	George W. Brown	66 65
636, 073	Peter Clardy	86 94	627, 120	Hugh Curry	12 67
636, 076	David Hubbard	84 86	627, 767	Frederick Jones	24 79
635, 755	Charles Harris, alias Keller	76 20	630, 926	Joseph Coleman	54 75
635, 759	Andrew C. Allison	184 59	587, 857	Moses Creasy	67 20
635, 804	George W. Dougherty	20 11	629, 469	Daniel Smith	26 43
635, 827	Thomas Jennings	83 52	631, 705	James Bates	86 66
635, 832	John Hanlon	72 05	632, 732	William Duckett	91 95
635, 743	John N. Hughes	189 47	634, 214	William Burson	44 36
635, 801	William Head	12 35	634, 714	Jeremiah Fray	3 98
635, 815	William Ford	21 66	635, 545	James Coffee	10 00
635, 952	Edward Hayward	18 31	635, 554	Isaac Weaver	109 63
635, 819	Nicholas R. Park	156 75	588, 665	John Harlow	309 17
632, 184	Adam Kugel	63 42	618, 748	Jacob Biles	24 00
635, 061	William Ludgate	15 00	543, 719	Charles A. James	114 86
634, 153	Patrick Maloney	64 00	588, 675	Alfred McKinney	39 38
635, 742	Robert Williams	366 32	539, 377	Thornton Stout	53 46
635, 767	Jacob Snyder	158 82	635, 556	Alexander Brown	21 23
635, 769	John B. Rodgers	243 86	635, 891	Charles H. Thurber	350 00
645, 772	William G. Griffin	129 89	635, 893	Madison Delano	97 30
635, 775	J. Doherty	8 91	635, 898	James Miller	20 46
635, 778	John G. Parker	5 25	635, 700	Franklin J. Butler	36 29
635, 779	John Mathews	82 54	635, 904	Aquila, or Aquilla A. Tharp	60 20
635, 785	Benjamin Benford	9 39	635, 905	Thomas S. Hale	3 07
632, 432	Dorsey S. Callie	221 11	635, 907	John Woodruff	16 35
632, 939	Patrick McGlue	53 36	635, 909	James Menix	125 29
633, 107	James A. Sams	178 39	635, 895	Barlow R. Baker	72 45
633, 324	William J. Wheeler	11 37	469	William Caldwell	541 28
633, 476	William Vannah	93 83	7, 634	John E. Walker	130 06
634, 025	Samuel C. Spaulding	435 50	8, 057	John W. Finley (deceased)	313 65
634, 035	James Denvir	22 10		James S. Marble, alias George Flinton	100 93
634, 770	John Carrigan	232 93	8, 144	Lewis J. Broerman	151 53
635, 203	John Sherlock	51 31	8, 145	Joseph L. Montien	50 95
635, 455	Edward Mahew	2 69	8, 155	Mrs. Fayette Lindster	100 00
635, 461	Spencer Maynard	228 86	8, 187	John Bryan	132 22
635, 463	John M. Dempsey	150 00	8, 186	Carter Berkley	142 88
635, 467	Henry R. Lewis	50 21	635, 788	Wm. J. Moseley	3 48
635, 797	Caleb Stroud	36 83	635, 805	Walter Chapman	92 42
635, 802	Henry Clayton	26 52	635, 978	Charles J. Nordquist	106 95
635, 814	W. E. Lefevor	23 14	635, 979	Caleb C. Haney	12 56
635, 825	John Scott	331 99	636, 096	Young Goodman	159 94
635, 954	Jacob Sanders	75 53	636, 098	Patrick McDowell	82 80
635, 955	Robert Irvine	6 06	636, 099	Henry Richardson	143 23
635, 958	Silas B. Johnson	39 62	636, 132	Burrell Gambrel	56 35
635, 959	William F. Beard	18 10	636, 137	Jackson T. Johnson	163 73
635, 961	Irving Kennedy	46 26	636, 117	Samuel Clarke	29 03
635, 962	Nicholas Koener	24 33	(*)	Charles D. Monroe	587 39

AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC. 13

WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS—Continued.

No. of certificate.	Name of claimant.	Amount.	No. of certificate.	Name of claimant	Amount.
636, 138	Elijah A. Fletcher	\$10 31	633, 611	Peter Perry	\$100 00
636, 139	Wm. Woods	20 91	633, 654	Munroe Mitchell	100 00
636, 142	David N. Sackett	26 00	633, 681	Squire Epps	100 00
636, 143	Archibald Eplin	6 93	633, 408	Richard Wren	100 00
634, 144	John T. Ford	153 90	633, 571	Henry F. Gagnebin	100 00
626, 145	Wilson B. Dunn	100 00	633, 683	Charles Bell	100 00
636, 128	Francis X. Reiter	32 06	633, 406	Washington, or Watson, Davis.	100 00
636, 354	Geo. W. Perigo	50 70			
636, 260	Wm. H. Thrall	330 25	633, 479	Gilbert W. Betterly	100 00
636, 216	Jas. J. Powers	49 37	633, 637	Barnaby Smith	270 50
636, 219	Ira P. Nichols	17 60	633, 409	David Lowna, alias Lawrence	100 00
636, 321	Peter Quinn	35 74	632, 269	Samuel Harvey Smith	75 00
636, 222	Thomas Lutton	137 54	633, 428	Henry Green	100 00
636, 223	Melvin N. Rust	240 00	632, 908	James Maness or James W. Manua.	100 00
636, 227	John Rollinson	21 92			
636, 228	Benj. Reynolds	367 48	633, 486	Stephen C. Reed	100 00
636, 230	Jno. Steward	48 04	633, 530	Edward Hayward	53 58
636, 231	Levi Newton	58 00	633, 527	Henry Firing	100 00
636, 235	Jno. Scholle	79 33	633, 684	Daniel Hughes	100 00
636, 237	Daniel Sullivan	58 60	633, 487	Jonathan G. Clawson	56 25
636, 175	Francis Farmer	62 83	633, 685	Dabner Williams	100 00
636, 178	Wm. T. De Keuhn	229 70	633, 601	John Cater	75 00
		37, 988 00	633, 688	William Tiffin	200 00
			633, 489	Michael W. Conway	100 00
	<i>Draft and substitute fund.</i>		633, 603	Joshua S. Dunnagan	100 00
7, 084	Thos. P. F. Montgomery	11 85	633, 687	Isaac Ellis	100 00
7, 415	First National Bank of Oshkosh, Wis.	3 57	633, 664	Savan Jones	100 00
(*)	Illon National Bank, Illon, N. Y.	9 30	633, 667	Henry Braddock	100 00
		24 72	633, 473	James P. Bell	100 00
			633, 690	Jordan Mackey	214 30
	<i>Collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers.</i>		633, 038	Michael Hill	100 00
7, 129	Geo. W. Hurt	168 50	633, 484	Henry Curry	100 00
7, 553	T. W. Tallmadge	95 40	633, 516	Thomas E. Cassidy	89 00
		263 90	633, 672	James Richards	100 00
			633, 693	Frederick Theman	100 00
	<i>Allowance for reduction of wages under the eight-hour law.</i>		633, 699	Washington Curet	100 00
7, 156	Dan'l Robinson	107 19	633, 608	Frederick Finck	75 00
7, 157	Albert Drayton	85 06	633, 617	Francis Gilbert	75 00
7, 185	Gustave From	14 09	633, 697	Andrew Castleman	100 00
8, 033	M. J. McLean	17 87	633, 619	Frederick Gottschalk	100 00
		224 21	633, 661	Albin Johnson	50 00
	<i>Bounty to volunteers, their widows and legal heirs.</i>		633, 663	Albin Johnson	50 00
633, 448	Albert R. Fay	100 00	633, 552	Irwin Schreffler	100 00
633, 318	Peter W. Goo	100 00	633, 534	Albert V. Hamlin	66 67
633, 439	Robert Martin	100 00	633, 551	Timothy W. Sullivan	100 00
633, 444	David S. Fairchild	195 00	633, 547	John White	100 00
633, 397	Frank Harris	100 00	633, 554	James H. Simmons	100 00
633, 403	Beal Berdanough, alias William Bernard	100 00	633, 537	William Derr	104 56
633, 435	George W. Vick (Fick)	100 00	633, 298	Bernard McCormick	75 00
633, 465	Joseph E. F. Loring	100 00	633, 628	Frank M. Andrews	100 00
633, 401	John Miller	100 00	633, 717	Henry J. Liscomb	100 00
633, 399	Philip Brown	100 00	633, 562	James Kilpatrick	100 00
633, 404	Lewis Caruthers	300 00	633, 674	John Gibbs	100 00
633, 127	William Tisdale	100 00	633, 560	Michael Shannon	100 00
633, 436	Benjamin F. Casey	100 00	633, 715	William Myles	200 00
632, 688	Benjamin Dyer	115 00	633, 557	Nathan W. Stephens	100 00
633, 469	William A. Morris	240 00	633, 642	John McLaughlin	100 00
632, 824	Thomas Fortune	100 00	633, 677	Ed. Simmons	100 00
633, 662	Green Wilson	300 00	633, 630	Joshua D. Breyfogle	180 00
633, 440	Henry Whitman	100 00	633, 702	Council B. Ramage	75 00
632, 375	Harrison Allen	100 00	633, 733	Joseph Hill	226 00
633, 658	Nelson Kern	100 00	633, 707	Jackson L. Harwell	100 00
			633, 678	Montrose Beckly	100 00
			633, 680	Oliver Brown	100 00
			633, 633	Frank Jones	100 00
			633, 634	John W. Jewell	75 00
			633, 762	Anderson King	100 00
			633, 766	Frank Redus	200 00
			633, 723	Joseph H. Schwab	136 04
			633, 711	Tobias C. Swaggart	100 00
			633, 564	Christopher E. Lockwood	75 00
			633, 798	Adam Putnam	100 00
			633, 794	Wilhelm Plouts	75 00
			633, 792	John Potter	75 00
			633, 846	George Cunningham	75 00
			633, 735	Thomas Milliken	33 34
			633, 874	William F. Duke	100 00
			633, 737	Harlow W. Pease	100 00

14 AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS ETC.

WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS—Continued.

No. of certificate.	Name of claimant.	Amount.	No. of certificate.	Name of claimant.	Amount.
633, 631	William H. Helwig	\$248 34	633, 839	Michael Carney	\$75 00
633, 764	Jordan Bogart	300 00	633, 753	Jacob Moore	100 00
633, 765	Tucker Baldwin	90 00	633, 854	Daniel Cragle	100 00
633, 877	Isaac N. Jones	75 00	633, 072	W. H. H. Foster	115 00
633, 773	William Brown	100 00	633, 970	John Wylie	75 00
633, 676	Providence Young	100 00	633, 937	Peter Gregory	100 00
633, 771	Thomas Caldwell	100 00	633, 936	Moses Ward	100 00
633, 776	Isaac Embry (Emory)	100 00	634, 111	William Dillworth	100 00
633, 678	Luke Millward	100 00	633, 988	C. R. Casterline	33 34
633, 721	James C. Spaulding	64 26	634, 027	Hiram Moore	100 00
633, 805	James Reynolds	100 00	634, 024	John Gabarree	240 00
633, 671	Alexander Martin	97 20	633, 999	James Webb	100 00
633, 727	Jeptha O. Edwards	75 00	633, 997	John Muhlies	200 00
633, 815	Morrice S. Spear	100 00	633, 994	Enoch K. Kent	226 67
633, 804	John R. Runyon	75 00	633, 938	Daniel Kelly	100 00
633, 778	Louis Tisdale	287 34	633, 923	Thomas Walker	100 00
633, 768	George Crosthwait	100 00	633, 946	Nicholas Cooper	100 00
633, 831	John M. Hamilton	100 00	634, 145	Riley J. Davenport	100 00
633, 747	Samuel Casell	75 00	634, 058	Edmund Elliott, alias Ellis	100 00
633, 780	James Barrett	100 00	633, 582	Frederick Dinkel or Dinkel	100 00
633, 783	Jacob G. Wilkins	300 00	634, 057	Charles Houston	100 00
633, 785	Edmund Davis	300 00	634, 056	Nathan Diggs	100 00
633, 787	Robert Annon	88 75	634, 055	Samuel Carter	100 00
633, 855	Jacob Bell	100 00	634, 054	John Lockbridge	100 00
633, 855	James Ebbert	275 00	634, 053	Egbert Fennell	100 00
633, 887	Michael Connell	75 00	634, 032	Philip Lyon	100 00
633, 748	William Gould	10 34	634, 014	Stephen A. Veteto	75 00
633, 944	William Hampton	100 00	633, 885	Ephraim Roney, alias George Miller	75 00
633, 822	Jackson Williams	200 00	633, 052	Joseph Bolater	33 34
633, 732	Edward J. Stephens	100 00	634, 034	John Trimble	75 00
633, 828	Andrew Little	37 50	634, 064	Frank Potete	100 00
633, 828	John T. Smith	75 00	634, 051	Richard Thomas	100 00
633, 825	John W. Seagrave	75 00	634, 072	Harrison Hurlong	100 00
633, 824	Dwight K. Scripture	100 00	634, 070	James Johnson	100 00
633, 819	Charles F. Stearns	60 00	633, 899	Jules Cox, alias Julius Glaescock or Atkinson	100 00
633, 756	George Garrett	100 00	633, 897	Robert Nell	100 00
633, 790	Basil Level	190 00	633, 895	Alfred Fuller	100 00
633, 889	Malachi Embury	75 00	633, 893	Alfred Mangun	100 00
633, 830	George P. Slade	100 00	634, 069	Henry Gibson	100 00
633, 905	Barney or Barnett Chapman	100 00	634, 116	Philip Sledge	100 00
633, 834	Benjamin Chapman	100 00	634, 118	Isaac Williams	100 00
633, 933	Seth Chapman	100 00	633, 627	Elijah Jacobs	80 00
633, 932	John Turner	100 00	632, 697	Rasmus N. Worthen	100 00
633, 930	Amos Mathews	100 00	634, 052	Clemuel S. Chase	36 20
633, 927	Smart Conner	100 00	634, 039	Charles E. Madera	248 57
633, 926	Jesse Battle	100 00	634, 199	Samuel Gilchrist	100 00
633, 925	Charles Slack, alias Charles Hammond	300 00	634, 128	Walter or Quote Moore	100 00
633, 922	Lee De Bow	100 00	634, 147	John Ward	275 00
633, 759	Daniel Doyle	100 00	633, 729	Isaiah D. Stilwell	120 00
633, 758	William H. Hogeboom	100 00	634, 016	David Bradley	100 00
633, 577	Levi Shaner	20 00	633, 902	Michael J. Hickey	100 00
633, 755	John Fagan	100 00	634, 099	Lycurgus Alexander	100 00
632, 929	James H. Ratliff	100 00	634, 097	Joseph Alexander	100 00
632, 924	Thomas Kauble or Kobbler	100 00	634, 079	Henry Lewis	100 00
633, 834	William F. Locke	75 00	634, 094	Lewis Lacombe	75 00
634, 001	Michael Teschner	240 00	633, 983	John F. Cunningham	255 00
633, 968	John C. Windsor, alias John Cannon	100 00	634, 130	Sandford Stevenson	100 00
633, 966	Joseph E. Sapp	75 00	634, 137	Allen Temple	309 00
633, 964	Isaac Jones, alias Richard King	100 00	634, 140	William Lewis	200 00
633, 962	Matthew C. Griswold	10 00	634, 134	Philip Achen	100 00
633, 952	Charles P. Harvey	100 00	634, 158	William Manning	160 00
632, 844	Niels Larson	75 00	633, 576	James Courtwright	103 00
632, 744	William Ward	100 00	632, 440	Aaron Closson	100 00
633, 482	Henry Bivens	100 00	634, 203	Simon Phillips	100 00
633, 027	Willis Freeman	100 00	634, 222	Daniel Welch	187 75
632, 623	Thomas J. Moore	61 34	634, 225	Abram Weatherford	10 63
633, 813	George W. F. Smith	75 00	634, 156	Alphonzo Hawkins	75 00
633, 955	Daniel D. Crownover	100 00	634, 160	William L. Allison	10 00
634, 471	William A. Vinsen	300 00	632, 302	George W. Sellers	10 00
634, 086	Michael Walsh	50 00	634, 041	Jonathan King	100 00
633, 975	David Prewett	100 00	634, 223	James Brooks	100 00
633, 949	Hartwell Watkins	100 00	634, 226	Linnaeus M. Clelland	103 00
634, 114	George Williams	200 00	634, 164	William H. Land	75 00
633, 808	William H. Robinson	51 00	634, 172	John Moran	100 00
633, 789	Edward Haddin	100 00	634, 174	John N. Patrick	100 00
			633, 949	Moses Johnson	100 00

WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS—Continued.

No. of certificate.	Name of claimant.	Amount.	No. of certificate.	Name of claimant.	Amount.
633, 690	Graphen H. Green	\$100 00	634, 353	Amnienions F. Hauser	\$75 00
632, 786	Adolph Winkler	240 00	634, 354	Thomas Schofield, alias	200 00
634, 049	Charles W. Campbell	100 00		Caulfield.	
634, 205	Ison Hudson	100 00	634, 301	John Gustave	50 00
634, 207	Henry Turner	100 00	634, 304	Baslam Mathews	300 00
634, 209	Henry Buckner	100 00	634, 308	Claborn Howard	100 00
634, 211	Andrew Blankenship	100 00	634, 402	Horace F. Wilson	100 00
634, 230	Moses Rogers	100 00	634, 401	John Fox	100 00
634, 233	Andrew Cheukins	300 00	634, 404	John Garner	100 00
634, 235	George Marton	300 00	634, 406	James Gilbride	100 00
634, 239	William McTurrier	100 00	634, 411	William Moran	100 00
634, 104	Jacob L. Giles	100 00	634, 416	Philip Reeder	100 00
634, 120	Lewis Smith	100 00	634, 413	Patrick Naylor	100 00
634, 123	Frederick Walker	100 00	634, 418	Alfred Van Horn	100 00
634, 139	John W. Clifford	25 00	634, 306	William James	100 00
634, 252	Lorenzo Reed	100 00	634, 307	John Baker	100 00
634, 311	Philip England	300 00	634, 309	Stephen Brown	69 62
634, 126	Cyrus Brown	100 00	634, 420	William H. Vickery	100 00
634, 178	Jacob Gersdow	190 00	634, 363	Walter C. Brown	100 00
634, 180	James McDonald Griffin	75 00	634, 367	Daniel O'Donnell	50 00
634, 313	Benjamin Bass	100 00	634, 324	Patrick Mulledy	85 00
634, 315	Charles Stice	75 00	634, 429	George W. Brown	100 00
634, 213	John Trent	300 00	634, 425	Jacob Zellars	20 00
634, 217	Isaac Roy	100 00	634, 424	William M. Workman	100 00
634, 219	Jonas Sorax, alias Joseph Fuller	100 00	634, 369	Henry H. Krider	100 00
634, 241	Henry Horriferd	100 00	634, 321	Patrick Reardon	75 00
634, 247	Frederick Smith	100 00	634, 326	Hodges C. Cullum	133 33
634, 249	Evan Sanders	100 00	634, 327	Thomas M. Hamilton	100 00
634, 257	Tobias Solomon	75 00	634, 423	Christopher Wise	157 64
634, 259	Andrew J. Brown	80 00	634, 336	Stephen B. Barnett	75 00
634, 281	John Pettitt	100 00	634, 310	Andrew Vineyard	300 00
634, 283	Riley Mitchell	300 00	634, 451	Allen Hathaway	100 00
634, 285	John Barnett	300 00	634, 453	Jefferson Gatewood	300 00
634, 287	Henry Ellick	100 00	634, 454	Gus Edwards	100 00
634, 191	William Notgrass	100 00	634, 453	James Shiote	100 00
634, 195	Hamilton Dock	100 00	634, 452	James Wilson	98 90
634, 201	George Cooper	100 00	634, 365	Anthony Halling	100 00
634, 729	Shedrick Fennell	100 00	634, 434	Anthony Coyne	100 00
634, 059	Avery Anderson	100 00	634, 435	Samuel Cox	180 00
634, 060	Pleasant Peak	87 50	634, 427	Vincent P. Bousal	100 00
634, 062	William Rollins or Rawlings	100 00	634, 329	Joseph Boyer	100 00
634, 080	Orrin or Orange Hardison	100 00	634, 325	George Emert	100 00
634, 187	Thomas Tierney	100 00	634, 385	John W. Childerston	92 40
634, 266	Charles H. Hall	60 00	634, 438	John W. Eaton	100 00
634, 264	Cyrus Pader	33 32	634, 373	John P. Carroll	200 00
634, 273	William W. Bean	100 00	634, 374	Franklin Brees	165 00
634, 274	Coleman L. Butcher	100 00	634, 492	Osborne French	200 00
634, 276	Frederick Buck	100 00	634, 458	Thornton Starks	100 00
631, 354	John Capehart	15 23	634, 456	Egbert Green	100 00
634, 279	John Cavendish	100 00	634, 440	Robert W. Fryer	100 00
634, 189	Albert Kipp	100 00	634, 436	Nathan Case	25 00
634, 190	Horace Sigler	100 00	634, 431	Valentine Bower	75 00
634, 318	Archable F. Wade	100 00	634, 460	Robert Helm	100 00
634, 278	Wright C. Carter	81 32	634, 463	Jewell Moore	100 00
634, 291	George W. Hayes	300 00	634, 464	Reuben Williams	100 00
634, 297	John Whitfield	100 00	634, 467	Gilbert Garth	300 00
634, 317	William Hudson	25 00	634, 468	Sterling Sims	300 00
634, 346	Oakley Gregory	100 00	634, 469	William Garth	300 00
634, 342	John Groth	100 00	634, 385	John H. Mannel	300 00
634, 343	John Castle	100 00	634, 471	James Robinson	100 00
634, 344	William H. Caldwell	100 00	634, 472	John Jordan	100 00
634, 345	George W. Kelly	100 00	634, 378	Aaron Parsons	100 00
634, 347	Charles H. Petty	100 00	634, 379	Charles Rosh	400 00
631, 143	Palmer Stephens	91 49	634, 521	William J. Magoon	75 00
634, 340	James Cunningham	100 00	634, 521	Robert Misner	100 00
634, 350	Thomas Carroll	100 00	634, 368	George W. McAllister	100 00
634, 351	John Moore	100 00	634, 396	Cyrus A. Miller	75 00
634, 341	Wesley Henderson	200 00	634, 387	Thomas Mack	100 00
634, 397	William Cook	100 00	634, 532	Aaron Sechler	100 00
634, 393	Eliah Cone	100 00	634, 497	Benjamin F. Gunnison	20 00
634, 226	Henry Baker	300 00	634, 495	Robert Garrett	50 00
634, 295	William Kolby	300 00	634, 496	Michael Greenalt	100 00
634, 296	John J. Jenkins	100 00	634, 498	George A. Gunnison	15 00
634, 299	Wallace Marsh	300 00	634, 504	Guy Sherrod	300 00
634, 303	William Tyson	100 00	634, 501	Rayton Labmon	100 00
634, 332	Robert C. Crawford	100 00	634, 502	Thomas T. Jones	100 00
			634, 503	John Hargis	96 00
			634, 504	Stephen S. S. S.	231 00

16 AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC.

WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS—Continued.

No. of certificate.	Name of claimant.	Amount.	No. of certificate.	Name of claimant.	Amount.
634, 243	Arthur Wright.....	\$100 00	634, 766	Patrick Tierney.....	\$100 00
634, 271	Isaac Rans.....	100 00	634, 775	John T. Hazlewood.....	75 00
634, 320	Jonathan Price.....	100 00	634, 779	Michael Thornton.....	100 00
634, 311	John T. Mohr.....	100 00	634, 783	Milton Cox.....	100 00
634, 309	Frederick C. Margerum.....	100 00	634, 744	Albert W. Metcalf.....	75 00
634, 308	Albert Mouns.....	100 00	630, 843	Isaac Kremer.....	100 00
633, 976	William Ringer.....	75 00	634, 746	Benjamin Franklin.....	100 00
634, 380	Herman Martz.....	71 91	634, 777	Edwin E. Thomas.....	100 00
634, 507	Hiram L. McCarley.....	290 00	634, 788	William H. Emry.....	100 00
634, 335	George W. Marlett.....	284 40	633, 612	William Brannan.....	66 67
634, 236	Claybourne (Claiborne) Major.....	100 00	634, 795	Joseph Jarvis.....	50 00
634, 124	Thomas Ricks.....	98 13	634, 803	James A. Crawford.....	75 00
634, 539	Daniel Simons.....	100 00	634, 805	Charles T. Johnson.....	100 00
634, 532	John Smith.....	100 00	634, 809	Charles S. Crain.....	82 93
634, 543	Edward Palmer.....	100 00	634, 811	Avery B. Sibley.....	100 00
634, 545	Daniel O'Neill.....	100 00	634, 816	James Harrochy.....	100 00
634, 549	Richard W. Bell.....	100 00	634, 818	Eugene S. Cranch.....	100 00
634, 550	John Brooks.....	100 00	634, 819	Arnold Dickinson.....	100 00
634, 547	James Annette.....	100 00	634, 491	Edward M. Fitzgerald.....	100 00
634, 470	Henry Garth.....	300 00	634, 621	Charles Montgomery.....	85 76
634, 515	Joseph Noisieux.....	100 00	634, 784	Frederick Eisenminger.....	219 12
634, 551	Joel Blakeley.....	235 00	634, 807	Charles H. Silvernail.....	100 00
634, 553	Samuel Dayton.....	100 00	634, 861	G. W. Edsall.....	100 00
634, 478	Robert Wright.....	100 00	634, 702	William Alexander.....	100 00
634, 473	Jere Burton or Jerry Burdun.....	100 00	634, 332	John J. Williamson, or John G. Williamson.....	95 61
634, 474	William Parm.....	100 00	634, 855	William Walker.....	100 00
634, 475	Lewis Harney.....	100 00	634, 758	Robert Murphy.....	300 00
634, 480	Henry Thompson.....	100 00	634, 864	Andrew Clark.....	100 00
634, 624	James Garrison.....	100 00	634, 866	Samuel Mervin.....	100 00
634, 627	Israel Laws.....	100 00	634, 869	William H. Adams.....	75 00
633, 452	Millican Miller.....	340 00	634, 798	Charles A. Shelton.....	25 00
634, 578	Martin Steers.....	100 00	634, 506	Charles W. Berry.....	294 80
634, 625	William Stevenson.....	200 00	634, 707	Thomas Moore.....	100 00
634, 405	Edward O. Graves.....	100 00	634, 728	Robert Forbes.....	100 00
634, 430	James A. Bryan.....	100 00	634, 710	Charles Ogeese.....	100 00
634, 557	James H. Evans.....	100 00	634, 726	Duke Edmonston.....	100 00
634, 562	Peter Dayhuff.....	75 00	634, 724	Nathan Cardon.....	100 00
634, 563	Thomas Freel.....	40 00	634, 724	Albert Abernathy.....	31 27
634, 565	Henry C. Fisk.....	100 00	634, 840	Joseph Kinner.....	100 00
634, 566	Theodore Day.....	100 00	634, 875	William Long.....	75 00
634, 578	William H. Thomas.....	100 00	634, 836	Jackson Perkins.....	100 00
634, 633	George Fraser.....	100 00	634, 879	John W. Jobs.....	100 00
634, 654	Haviland Stewart.....	100 00	634, 881	Jarius K. Heilig.....	100 00
634, 655	George W. Polley.....	100 00	634, 370	Isaac N. Morland.....	100 00
634, 657	Ephraim T. Perkins.....	100 00	634, 892	Richard Van Riper.....	100 00
633, 713	William Myers.....	100 00	634, 897	Henry P. Webster.....	100 00
634, 376	Joshua Mitchell.....	135 00	634, 941	Edward Ruth.....	100 00
634, 668	Carley W. Frazer.....	100 00	634, 703	Ruffin Caton, or Cater.....	100 00
634, 500	Joseph Allen.....	45 00	634, 731	Skipp Lane.....	100 00
634, 685	Solomon Bachert.....	75 00	634, 730	Jackson Lane.....	100 00
634, 568	Bernard Blon.....	100 00	634, 947	John Mehan.....	75 00
634, 589	Leonas Yeager.....	100 00	634, 908	Henry G. Cukendall.....	100 00
634, 586	Daniel Reardon.....	100 00	634, 914	William G. Rudd.....	100 00
634, 585	Henry H. Wharf.....	100 00	634, 678	John Sharp.....	100 00
634, 583	Clarence Williams.....	200 00	634, 924	W. H. Edmison.....	100 00
634, 601	Leonidas W. Day.....	100 00	633, 720	John McTerwilliger.....	100 00
634, 608	William A. York.....	75 00	634, 929	James P. Gregory.....	75 00
634, 603	John F. Foust.....	66 66	634, 925	Joel C. Fuller.....	100 00
634, 604	Jonathan B. Fellows.....	100 00	634, 972	Charles McLane.....	100 00
634, 614	Joseph Hengle.....	100 00	634, 975	W. J. McKean.....	100 00
634, 607	Uriah Setzer.....	100 00	634, 979	Hiram Keith.....	75 00
634, 271	Robert W. King.....	305 00	634, 906	Wilson Clark.....	100 00
633, 605	Francis G. Mellers.....	69 66	634, 637	Draper Starks.....	100 00
634, 239	John Williams.....	100 00	634, 628	William Turner.....	100 00
633, 585	Stephen D. Sloan.....	100 00	629, 802	Thomas Oats.....	100 00
634, 602	Dennis Oree or Oreee.....	100 00	634, 884	Charles L. Bailey.....	100 00
634, 601	Phillip Burton.....	100 00	634, 768	Alfred H. Koonts.....	100 00
634, 741	Charles Miller.....	75 00	634, 877	Charles E. King.....	100 00
634, 689	William Hornback.....	100 00	635, 014	Ira P. Wetmore.....	100 00
634, 684	William J. Wommack.....	100 00	632, 927	William J. Benson.....	44 43
634, 633	Washington West.....	100 00	634, 640	Weasley Robinson.....	100 00
634, 632	James Hardin (H. rilet).....	100 00	635, 027	James M. Carver.....	75 00
634, 630	Lewis Irwin.....	100 00	634, 641	Commodore Bowers.....	100 00
634, 629	Marshall McFerrin.....	100 00	634, 642	James Webster.....	100 00
634, 634	John Robinson.....	100 00	635, 084	Francis Amende.....	100 00
			634, 644	John Smyser.....	100 00

AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC. 17

WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS—Continued.

No. of certificate.	Name of claimant.	Amount.	No. of certificate.	Name of claimant.	Amount.
634, 646	George Washington	\$100 00	635, 376	James Mason	\$300 00
634, 647	William Johnson	100 00	635, 375	George Capps	100 00
734, 408	Sylvester S. Jackson	125 00	635, 374	Jefferson Anderson	100 00
635, 093	Levi Hale	100 00	635, 373	Abram Townsen or Townsend	100 00
635, 167	William H. Lucas	75 00			
635, 164	John Hammon	75 00	635, 371	Alexander Johnson	225 00
635, 141	Thomas Bledsoe or Bledson	100 00	635, 295	Lafayette Lochman	66 67
635, 178	Sylvester Stofer	75 00	635, 294	Milton Compton	100 00
635, 140	Samuel Miller	200 00	635, 293	Willis Buck	100 00
635, 138	Stephen Smallwood	200 00	635, 292	George Coard	100 00
635, 149	Frank Burris	100 00	635, 291	Moses Moore	100 00
635, 146	Thaddeus Thomas	100 00	635, 258	Thomas Roy	94 99
635, 147	Sandy Raily	100 00	634, 381	Levi Caton	67 40
635, 148	Benjamin Lee	100 00	635, 275	Joseph Alvis	75 00
634, 667	Ashley Adams	200 00	635, 267	Edward Gillen	100 00
635, 062	Charles W. Wood	100 00	633, 368	John Cammet	100 00
634, 664	Jakob Oberst	200 00	635, 300	Washington Simpson	100 00
635, 189	William E. Coville	100 00	635, 299	James Marshall	100 00
635, 195	John Casey	100 00	635, 297	Esau Northern	100 00
635, 150	Peter H. Purnell	200 00	428, 836	George Scarborough	100 00
635, 192	James E. Gill	75 00	635, 382	William Hackley	100 00
635, 201	John Campbell	100 00	635, 380	Mingo Jones	100 00
635, 199	Henry Beauchamp	100 00	635, 379	Samuel Moore	100 00
635, 107	Zenas H. Underwood	100 00	635, 377	Seymour Byzee	100 00
635, 104	Thomas Eldy	100 00	635, 255	James Lurecy	100 00
635, 236	Jordan Basley	100 00	635, 254	Alexander Sidler	200 00
635, 234	Solomon Jones (2d)	100 00	634, 860	Samuel Smith	100 00
635, 233	John Jefferson	100 00	635, 253	Daniel Spaulding	100 00
632, 911	Addison M. Browning	100 00	635, 279	George Kayes	78 01
635, 186	Alexander Whitlack	100 00	635, 282	George E. Marshall	100 00
635, 109	John A. Glassford	100 00	635, 219	William M. Packard	100 00
635, 115	John W. Bradley	100 00	335, 274	John W. Dawson	88 85
635, 113	John Coleman	100 00	635, 306	Jacob Hence	100 00
635, 110	John F. Decker	200 00	635, 296	Levin Parker	100 00
635, 118	Jasper S. Lloyd	100 00	635, 390	Stephen Murrell or Murrins	100 00
635, 207	S. King Whiting	100 00			
635, 073	James T. Brown	100 00	635, 389	Levi Gilbert	100 00
634, 437	Benjamin Deile	100 00	635, 385	James Gallimore	100 00
635, 160	Andrew Jackson	200 00	635, 384	Benjamin Carter	100 00
634, 422	Charles M. Wright	100 00	635, 391	Washington Cunningham	300 00
635, 250	Henry Abrams	87 26	635, 330	Abram Fultz	100 00
635, 248	George Norris	100 00	635, 285	John L. Kay	39 80
635, 247	Duncan Turner	100 00	635, 287	John A. Clayton	100 00
635, 245	Edward Lewis	100 00	635, 289	H. P. Haggerty	100 00
635, 243	Henry Gilmore	100 00	635, 443	Harris C. Warren	35 00
635, 241	Lewis Collins	100 00	635, 399	Henry Henderson	100 00
635, 240	Zeno Callaghan	100 00	635, 396	Richard Ewell	100 00
635, 235	Munro Tims	100 00	634, 839	John Potter	100 00
635, 158	Prince King	100 00	635, 326	John A. Miller	300 00
635, 231	Jack Montgomery	100 00	635, 328	Zador Carter	75 00
635, 117	Russell S. Seaman	183 83	635, 309	Lawrence Harris	300 00
635, 120	R. B. Webb	78 18	635, 394	Bird Legan	100 00
635, 252	James Jackson	200 00	635, 388	Sharper Wilson	300 00
635, 251	Sci Evans	200 00	635, 386	John Williams (1st)	100 00
634, 334	Andrew Hatfield	35 05	635, 392	Henry W. Bradley	300 00
635, 152	Isaac Chapman	87 00	635, 311	Ellis Bowdel	100 00
635, 211	John V. Jackson	100 00	635, 332	William Turney	100 00
635, 212	Jacob Gates	100 00	635, 333	John Tonkin	100 00
635, 123	Henry J. Myers	100 00	635, 334	George Rittner	100 00
635, 112	Oliver Dugnette	64 33	635, 444	Carlos A. Parker	100 00
635, 262	Frederick Willson	100 00	635, 312	James Bradford	100 00
635, 321	John Shaffer	100 00	635, 310	Spencer Hawkins	100 00
635, 215	Edward Anthony	100 00	635, 301	Andrew English	100 00
635, 220	Charles L. Burdick	100 00	635, 416	Isaac Morrell	100 00
635, 126	H. A. Kough	100 00	635, 414	Silas Brandy	100 00
635, 129	John Parker	75 00	635, 412	Thomas Hillyard	100 00
634, 513	Noah Morris	85 71	635, 411	Gus Kirkpatrick	200 00
635, 324	Emery Adams	100 00	635, 400	Alexander Hobbs	200 00
634, 858	Alexander Jackson	100 00	633, 600	John F. Cherry	100 00
634, 857	John Nesbitt	100 00	635, 315	William Earl	100 00
635, 244	Clem Joder	100 00	635, 316	Henry Cooper	100 00
635, 256	Benjamin Green	100 00	635, 417	Spencer Bowser	200 00
635, 124	Josiah Sox	84 48	635, 337	George Werkisier	100 00
635, 213	Adolph Loewel	100 00	635, 319	John Baker	100 00
635, 273	Phillip Drake	100 00	635, 320	Frank Shedrick	100 00
635, 268	Don C. Smith	66 66	635, 393	Stephen Garner	100 00
635, 266	Robert Gault	100 00	635, 419	Daniel Cornick	300 00
635, 264	Heinrich Stern	100 00	635, 317	Jack Orce	100 00

18 AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC.

WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS—Continued.

No. of certificate.	Name of claimant.	Amount.	No. of certificate.	Name of claimant.	Amount.
635, 420	Elvy Drygaby, alias Elvira Dregisley.	\$61 37	635, 604	John Herron	\$300 00
635, 422	Washington Green	100 00	635, 603	Washington Gillam	100 00
635, 423	George Campbell	100 00	635, 602	James Dickson	84 00
635, 502	Jerry Barnes, alias Skillman	100 00	635, 210	William H. Neal	25 00
635, 503	Henry Jackson	100 00	635, 582	James Madison	200 00
635, 505	George Reed	100 00	635, 601	Richard Day	100 00
635, 501	Charles Willwright	100 00	635, 606	Charles Chin	100 00
635, 536	John Dawson	100 00	635, 608	Woodford Armstrong	100 00
635, 425	Richard Anderson	300 00	635, 610	Lewis Murray	100 00
635, 426	Andy Gill	100 00	635, 611	Richard Kinney	100 00
635, 430	Henry Barnett	300 00	635, 612	Jackson Miles, or Mills.	100 00
635, 451	Simon Page	100 00	635, 613	Nelson Davis	100 00
635, 432	George Parsons	100 00	631, 936	Henry C. Reed	100 00
635, 508	Henry Shelton	100 00	635, 648	Samuel Vance	200 00
635, 428	Carey Hammond	100 00	635, 674	Thomas Brooks	300 00
635, 435	George Alexander	75 00	635, 592	James Moore	100 00
635, 438	Thomas Lloyd	100 00	635, 446	Samuel R. Cooley	140 00
631, 307	Francis E. Curtis	100 00	635, 290	Frederick J. Horsman	175 00
635, 531	William H. Cliff, or Clift	100 00	635, 470	James H. Atkins	100 00
634, 793	Richard T. Howe	100 00	635, 472	George Bohan	100 00
634, 505	Joseph Sandville	100 00	635, 474	Abalom Rowe	60 00
634, 432	David N. Catterson	100 00	635, 475	Peter W. Tinklepaugh	100 00
635, 304	Elisha Clasby	100 00	635, 477	Jeremiah Root	100 00
635, 169	Samuel W. McCaslin	72 21	635, 478	Harrison B. Benson	100 00
635, 508	Lorenzo Murphy	120 00	635, 479	William B. Brainard	75 00
635, 515	Daniel Boone	100 00	635, 525	William Linney	64 64
635, 514	Thomas Mason	100 00	635, 526	Hiram Arnold	100 00
635, 512	Henry Denney	100 00	635, 671	Claybourn Hemmings	200 00
635, 506	Henry Booth	100 00	635, 672	Robert Jones	300 00
635, 346	Hervy A. Humphrey	100 00	635, 615	Charles Maxwell	100 00
635, 342	Joseph Bowen	62 00	635, 616	Morris Colwell	100 00
635, 217	Archibald McArthur	38 00	635, 617	John Brown	100 00
632, 597	William Baker	75 00	635, 619	Samuel Markley	100 00
635, 430	Cain Coleman	100 00	635, 620	Daniel Allen	200 00
635, 510	James Irvin	55 95	631, 320	Dock Staley, alias Doctor Franklin	300 00
635, 563	Robert Wood	100 00	635, 529	Howard Ellis	100 00
635, 564	Peter Williams	100 00	635, 480	James J. Barrett	100 00
635, 533	James Tyson	95 05	634, 071	Owen Sullivan	172 25
635, 567	Thacker Taylor	79 77	635, 464	George Kring	340 00
635, 568	Green Carnahan	100 00	635, 652	Robert Henderson	300 00
635, 570	Jacob Randall	100 00	635, 614	Washington Key	100 00
635, 571	John or Jackson Hammond	100 00	635, 653	James Childers	100 00
635, 343	Jose Prudencio Garcia	100 00	635, 654	Henry Tolbert	200 00
634, 518	Levi C. Peabody	100 00	635, 655	Mathias Turner	300 00
635, 596	David Carr	100 00	635, 656	Morgan Holstine	100 00
635, 441	Edward M. Ransom	100 00	635, 657	Alfred Curtis	100 00
635, 516	James Williams	100 00	635, 658	Eugene Barbee	100 00
635, 517	John Sanders	100 00	635, 660	John Porter	100 00
635, 518	George Green	100 00	635, 661	Willis Yount	100 00
635, 519	James Madison	100 00	635, 662	William Hall	100 00
635, 523	Richard Boon	100 00	635, 663	Joseph Gibson	100 00
635, 575	Henson Sanders	100 00	635, 664	James McKinley, alias McEnly	100 00
635, 576	Carter Hall	200 00	635, 350	Patrick McElroy	100 00
635, 577	George W. Davis	100 00	635, 481	William Brown	120 00
635, 260	Halsey Johnson	91 37	635, 483	Louis H. Burchhalter	165 00
635, 436	William Broadwater	100 00	635, 484	Sidney Brewer	400 00
635, 600	Peter Casson	100 00	635, 473	Harvey Botta	100 00
635, 450	Marcus M. Putnam	100 00	635, 666	Ralph Parks, alias Rafe Parker	100 00
635, 578	Alfred Parker	100 00	635, 667	Samuel Wilson	100 00
635, 579	Daniel Duckert	100 00	635, 675	John Riley or Henry	100 00
635, 580	George Hilliard	100 00	635, 676	Nelson Embry	100 00
635, 581	John Jupee	100 00	635, 677	Milton Francis	100 00
635, 583	John Nelson	100 00	635, 678	George Wye	200 00
635, 586	John Humes	100 00	635, 679	Edward Holden	100 00
635, 642	Nathan Rowsey	100 00	635, 680	Samuel Aikins	200 00
635, 643	Thomas Reed	100 00	634, 686	Benjamin F. Darling	100 00
635, 644	Thornton Dillard	100 00	635, 362	William Young	100 00
635, 646	Birde Parks	300 00	635, 692	Phillip Cheers	100 00
635, 647	Taylor Green	300 00	635, 691	Sandy Morton	100 00
635, 457	Simon Trumbull	100 00	635, 690	Jordan Walker	200 00
635, 459	Allen M. Wilson	100 00	635, 689	Grandison Blackstone	100 00
635, 567	Henry Payne	100 00	635, 688	George Ware	100 00
635, 589	Adam Jordan	180 00	635, 686	Thomas Bullen	100 00
635, 649	Henry C. Smith	100 00	635, 687	Harry Washington	100 00
635, 339	Joseph C. Dunn	100 00	635, 685	Henry Lewis	96 21
635, 449	James Fitzgerald	100 00	635, 684	Alexander Taylor	100 00
635, 605	Moses Jones	99 01			

AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC. 19

WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS—Continued.

No. of cer- tificate.	Name of claimant.	Amount.	No. of cer- tificate.	Name of claimant.	Amount.
635,682	Levin Wollop	\$100 00	635,929	Anderson Winchester	\$287 75
634,479	Joshua Cheers	100 00	635,930	Samuel Arthur	100 00
635,528	Thomas Breckenridge	100 00	635,999	William Graham	100 00
635,698	Darby Thompson	100 00	635,861	Mason Lewis	100 00
635,357	John Klein	75 00	635,862	Washington Ford	100 00
635,360	Conrad Stein	75 00	635,868	Morton Metcalf	100 00
635,363	John Muxwell	100 00	635,869	Amos Mitchell	100 00
635,468	Charles Arnold	100 00	635,931	Henson Brown	100 00
635,351	George Hutchinson	100 00	635,932	Henry Emery	200 00
635,366	Mathias Engel	100 00	635,933	Samuel Calvit	100 00
635,689	Charles Letcher	100 00	635,866	Levi Parker	100 00
635,695	John Dowry	100 00	635,700	Samuel Lee	100 00
635,696	Samuel Tiffey	300 00	635,870	Everett Booker	100 00
635,486	John Murphy	100 00	635,871	Solomon Shorter	100 00
635,458	Stephen Burrows	85 00	635,872	Samuel Brooks	100 00
635,540	James M. Miller	100 00	635,875	James Pointer	100 00
635,329	David Libby	16 27	635,876	William Owens	100 00
635,693	James Coates	100 00	635,877	Richard Jackson	100 00
635,665	Green Parker	300 00	635,878	James Jackson	90 97
635,358	Chandler Stephens	163 73	635,880	George Bates	100 00
635,553	Abram M. Castoel	17 10	634,067	John Johnson	100 00
635,551	John W. Melvin	100 00	635,926	James Yancey	200 00
635,706	Richard M. Johnson	100 00	634,970	William Riggs	75 00
635,703	Benjamin Ellis	100 00	635,763	Joseph Grone	100 00
635,701	George Divers	100 00	635,764	John Murphy	100 00
635,559	John Taylor	100 00	635,765	Noah Patrick	75 00
635,537	James M. Hendricks	100 00	635,766	John A. Nightengale	75 00
634,076	Benjamin T. Zimmerman	290 00	635,765	Aaron Osaman	109 60
635,793	Anson W. Carr	100 00	635,820	Stephen F. Garlow	61 09
635,791	William Banister	100 00	635,831	Henry C. Hammond	190 00
635,462	Andrew Boyd	100 00	635,840	John Harrington	100 00
635,198	Calvin M. King	257 80	635,841	Daniel B. Mott	100 00
635,803	William Clawson	200 00	636,011	William J. King	100 00
635,807	Thomas Kerr	100 00	636,012	Erastus T. Knapp	100 00
635,811	Allen Dupree	120 00	636,013	William McElligott	100 00
635,812	James W. Feagler	100 00	636,015	Zachariah Levesay	100 00
635,813	Jacob Funk	240 00	636,017	Joel F. Lyman	100 00
635,216	Martin D. Grace	75 00	636,019	George F. Mitchell	100 00
634,384	Legrand Lamphear	75 00	636,020	Moses Lary or Leroy	33 33
635,796	George Schwartz	340 09	636,021	William Mahan	100 00
635,810	Daniel B. Dwinells	100 00	634,065	William Anthony	100 00
632,183	Almon Q. Church	23 13	634,859	William Dodd	100 00
635,756	Hiram B. Robbins	92 68	635,259	Alexander Logan	300 00
635,794	Curtis Clark	110 00	635,521	Nelson Miller	100 00
635,818	John Gallagher	96 96	635,697	Phillip Stewart	100 00
635,821	James O. Grandstaff	27 77	635,863	William Adams	90 83
635,822	Patrick Lamb	140 00	635,864	Yarrow McGee	100 00
635,828	Thomas F. Green	100 00	635,865	Daniel Webster	300 00
635,826	Murty Gallivan	100 00	635,881	William Luckey	100 00
635,745	William Keil	100 00	635,882	Harry Aldridge	84 05
635,741	Alexander Murray	100 00	635,884	Wesley Scott	298 70
635,817	Henry Fludder	144 00	635,885	Squire Burns	300 00
635,816	Eli R. Hawkins	100 00	635,888	Isaac Peyton	100 00
635,749	Lyman Roengrant	147 00	635,889	Beverly Dangerfield	100 00
635,748	Andrew H. Bixler	100 00	635,890	John Jolley	100 00
635,544	Henry Matney	160 00	635,892	Jeremiah Ross	100 00
635,708	Bryant Coneland	100 00	635,896	John Houston	200 00
635,560	Edward Wienagar	300 00	635,934	James Green	183 79
635,659	Frank Darby	100 00	635,936	Squire Jackson	100 00
635,713	Pilgrim McRae or McCrea	300 00	635,938	Benjamin Wiley	100 00
635,716	Major Lindsay	100 00	635,939	Paul Wiley or Robert Payne	100 00
635,719	David Jackson	100 00		Wylie	100 00
635,711	Jefferson Ford or Fort	100 00	635,940	Jesse Lloyd	100 00
635,721	Robert Robinson	100 00	635,942	Peter Swift	100 00
635,723	George Watson	100 00	635,944	William W. Robinson	100 00
635,724	King Bradford	100 00	635,945	Calvin Buford	200 00
635,725	Fletcher Hall	169 12	635,946	Elias Paine or Payne	100 00
635,726	Jesse Grigoby	200 00	635,949	John Pollard	101 00
635,727	Martin Abernathy	100 00	635,950	Paulus Hunter	300 00
635,729	William English	100 00	635,981	Isaac Wales	100 00
635,730	Jordan Hundley	100 00	636,072	Porter Curd	100 00
635,921	John Bennett	100 00	636,073	Peter Clardy	100 00
635,922	George Ralston, alias Wil- liams	97 34	636,075	John Hester	100 00
			636,076	David Hubbard	100 00
635,923	David Grigaby	100 00	636,078	Valco Joseph	78 81
635,924	Washington Fairfax	100 00	636,079	Carolina Witherspoon	300 00
635,927	King Manuel	100 00	635,750	Vincee Marcy	100 00
635,928	Felix Jackson	300 00	635,751	James K. Crawford	75 00

20 AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC.

WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS—Continued.

No. of certificate.	Name of claimant.	Amount.	No. of certificate.	Name of claimant.	Amount.
635,753	James Rolla	\$100 00	633,476*	William Vannah	\$200 00
635,754	George S. Field	100 00	634,035*	James Denvir	100 00
635,758	Abraham Crissman	100 00	634,617*	Felix McArdle	100 00
635,759	Andrew C. Allison	75 00	634,770*	John Carrigan	100 00
635,760	Alexander Knight	70 00	635,455*	Edward Mahew	100 00
635,761	William O'Hare	200 00	635,467*	Henry R. Lewis	100 00
635,800	John Carroll	84 48	635,797*	Caleb Stroud	100 00
635,869	Samuel Hill	106 40	635,805*	James M. Kenfrow	100 00
635,827	Thomas Jennings	120 00	635,825*	John Scott	100 00
635,829	Nicholas W. Chandler	100 00	635,951*	Nicholas Ham	100 00
635,833	Joseph H. Hall	100 00	635,954*	Jacob Sanders	100 00
635,834	Henry D. Haugh	100 00	635,955*	Robert Irvine	100 00
635,837	William Hillman	100 00	635,959*	William F. Beard	100 00
635,838	David Herriman	100 00	635,968*	William Kendall	100 00
635,839	Obediah Driskill	100 00	635,967*	Andrew J. Trout	100 00
635,801	William Head	52 50	635,969*	Ebenezer Howe	100 00
636,014	William McConaughay	100 00	635,970*	William Caffery	100 00
636,022	James F. Okes	100 00	633,656*	William Rankins	100 00
636,023	Caleb Nichols	100 00	634,465*	Thomas Davis	100 00
636,024	William R. Myers	100 00	634,466*	Jackson Fennel	100 00
636,027	Peter Miller	100 00	634,628*	Anthony Peters	100 00
632,420	John Collins	100 00	634,636*	John Hall	100 00
635,952	Edward Hayward	10 71	634,638*	Joseph Holland	100 00
635,956	Rockwell Jewell	190 00	634,639*	Daniel Porter	100 00
636,016	William A. Lewis	100 00	634,643*	William Howerton	100 00
636,018	Herman Lowrey	87 00	634,648*	Henry Gordon	100 00
636,026	George Linton	60 00	634,649*	Benjamin Orford	100 00
635,957	Frederick S. Campbell	78 05	634,650*	Henry Houser	100 00
635,960	Frederick Weidner	33 34	635,131*	Sampson Scott	100 00
635,078*	James Ballant	50 00	635,136*	Alexander Jenkins	100 00
635,842*	Anton Appel	75 00	635,137*	George Lanism	100 00
636,028*	Sidney Myers, alias Sig-	20 00	635,135*	Edmund Goodloe	100 00
	mund Mayer		635,132*	Felix Gordon	100 00
636,030*	Charles A. Stover	100 00	635,133*	John Wade	100 00
636,031*	John W. Morgan	100 00	635,139*	William Alexander	100 00
636,033*	George McKay	25 00	635,143*	Reuben Johnson	100 00
636,034*	Robert Scott	100 00	635,144*	John Smith	100 00
636,035*	George N. Osgood	100 00	635,145*	Emanuel York	100 00
636,036*	Alexander G. Owen	100 00	635,151*	John Davidson	100 00
636,037*	William H. Porterfield	41 59	635,156*	Samuel Mosen	100 00
636,034*	Daniel A. Starr	100 00	635,157*	Anderson Mitchell	100 00
636,039*	Morty S. O Sullivan	335 88	635,159*	Solomon Jones, 1st	100 00
636,040*	William B. Britton	85 00	635,232*	James Ross	100 00
636,041*	John Paulus	190 00	635,238*	Robert Montague	100 00
636,042*	Isaac N. Vanarnum	100 00	635,237*	Stephen W. Dickinson	100 00
636,044*	Elijah Colburn	75 00	635,239*	Nelo Blackfoot	100 00
636,046*	Benjamin Whitehead	100 00	635,246*	Oliver Sheldon	100 00
636,047*	Francis D. Tuttle	100 00	635,302*	Robert Johnson	100 00
632,005*	William H. Worden	156 13	635,530*	Ransom Brown	100 00
632,184*	Adam Kugel	275 72	635,505*	Jerry Mason	100 00
632,255*	James Bliss	100 00	635,681*	Spencer Ward	100 00
632,501*	Joseph Burns	59 57	635,683*	William Worthey	100 00
632,814*	Michael Norton	100 00	635,886*	Henry Bowe	100 00
633,062*	Patrick Shavlin	68 19	635,982*	Silas Smith	100 00
634,154*	Patrick Maloney	50 00	632,115*	James Crump	100 00
634,163*	Thomas Swanton	240 00	635,974	Abraham S. Minard	100 00
634,358*	Roland C. Bowes	100 00	635,977*	Alexander Leeters	100 00
635,365*	Spencer C. Williams	100 00	635,787*	Ira Crum	100 00
635,747*	George Clingman	71 17	636,049*	George W. Wilcox	100 00
635,767*	Jacob Snyder	340 00	631,072*	John Brady	100 00
633,770*	John H. Pike	200 00	634,735*	Squire Smith	100 00
635,771*	Samuel E. Dole	134 68	634,736*	Pinkney Harris	100 00
635,772*	William G. Griffin	33 33	634,737*	Daniel Collins	100 00
635,774*	Alonzo Deline	100 00	634,738*	Frank Stevenson	100 00
635,776*	James Glynn	300 00	634,739*	Daniel McCullum	100 00
635,777*	Christopher Woods	160 00	634,740*	Solomon Bledsoe	100 00
635,778*	John G. Parker	120 00	634,831*	Lemuel McClarren	100 00
635,779*	John Mathews	160 00	634,832*	William Mason	100 00
635,780*	Jeremiah Hanev	85 00	634,834*	Abram Jones	100 00
635,781*	Benjamin F. Durbin	100 00	634,838*	Willis Holland	100 00
635,782*	C. V. Clark	75 00	634,832*	William Fogg	100 00
635,783*	Jonathan Albright	100 00	634,833*	Andrew Treadwell	100 00
635,785*	Benjamin Benford	100 00	634,833*	Moses Tucker	100 00
632,432*	Dorsey S. Callis	100 00	635,670*	Elijah Hughes	100 00
632,939*	Patrick McGlue	249 00	635,704*	William Burton	100 00
633,107*	James A. Sans	120 00	635,705*	Levi Burton	100 00
633,325*	James P. Witham	73 33	635,717*	Lewis Celester or Celestine	100 00

22 AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS; ETC.

WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS—Continued.

No. of certificate.	Name of claimant.	Amount.	No. of certificate.	Name of claimant.	Amount.
8, 031	W. Clendenin	\$36 55	634, 848	Weston Harrington	\$89 4-
8, 067	A. S. Hudiburg	8 15	634, 891	George E. Fugate (or Fuggett)	39 65
8, 132	Commodore Rogers (12th Wisconsin Volunteers).	7 25	634, 946	Frederick Fuger	91 65
(*)	S. B. Davis	144 18	634, 931	John Seager	19 38
(*)	Samuel Bowers	11 25	634, 937	Dinah Thomas (laundress)	5 25
8, 212	J. H. Morse	120 00	435, 057	Christopher Criddle	34 22
		2, 678 96	635, 064	Robert M. Hall	399 44
	Arsenals.		635, 071	Robert Ritchey	127 32
7, 050	John L. Gill & Son	195 29	635, 072	George W. Rorapough	12 38
	Contingencies of the Army.		635, 222	Kate Coleman (laundress)	4 75
8, 108	George Zeiler	121 50	635, 077	Adolph Berger	912 51
8, 153	Robert Gilchrist	150 00	635, 069	George E. Keudall	106 65
8, 208	Joseph R. Brown	70 00	635, 493	Albert Marshall	135 75
		341 50	635, 492	James Burch	12 25
	Ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies.		635, 494	John Tyler	5 55
7, 178	V. Winterberger	299 00	635, 496	Gregory Barrett, Jr.	100 00
8, 086	Scott W. Harrington	12 30	635, 497	William Conway	93 77
		311 30	635, 079	Jacob Goltz	28 00
	Ordnance service.		635, 498	Edward Connor	183 30
(*)	Dennis Barry	230 00	635, 500	John Scanlon	32 09
	Expenses of recruiting.		635, 040	Gustav Hesselberger	1, 789 67
7, 846	Jas. A. Ekin	34 30	635, 499	George W. Evans	42 51
	Transportation of officers and their baggage.		635, 621	Charles Keller	76 67
633, 518	Albert H. Andrews	177 90	635, 628	George F. Foote	10- 23
	Pay of the Army.		635, 632	E. E. Pierce	233 25
632, 596	John Howard	112 20	635, 029	William C. Rawolle	152 22
633, 858	Cyrus Wick	19 66	635, 634	Robert Wakes	28 46
633, 860	George A. Brenner	24 00	635, 636	James Cincery	115 47
634, 069	Seabree Smith	67 50	635, 639	George M. Bascom	214 74
634, 083	George A. Stallwood	24 00	635, 635	John W. Patton	141 94
634, 091	W. H. Russell	135 00	635, 637	Frederick E. Prime	4, 156 25
633, 834	Daniel Cragle	4 65	635, 633	Henry W. Lawton	282 29
633, 866	Benjamin D. Greene	37 76	635, 850	George W. Davis	348 00
633, 864	J. L. Johnston	16 67	635, 853	George Forrer	57 84
634, 106	Herman Schreiner	32 50	635, 854	J. W. Clous	20 00
634, 109	C. H. Warrens	83 33	635, 855	Sylvester Johnson	91 32
634, 450	Alexander Johnson	46 33	635, 846	James Rielley	10 83
634, 761	Ellen Connell (laundress)	6 50	634, 843	Mason Jackson	168 06
634, 483	Elizabeth Burke (laundress)	18 40	635, 070	Charles F. Powell	83 31
634, 763	Mary J. Van Dusen (laundress)	2 35	635, 623	R. I. Eskridge	211 11
634, 760	James H. Baldwin	75 00	635, 625	Neil S. McKiernan, alias Mack	122 79
634, 759	Alfred Morton	100 00	635, 842	Anton Appel	6 60
634, 841	Francis D. Jones	68 59	635, 856	Moses Turner	28 12
634, 842	Ira Quinby	27 50	635, 857	Morris C. Foot	7 22
634, 845	William Jefferson	78 67	635, 858	William Meredith	326 72
634, 755	William Fitzgerald	20 00	635, 967	Andrew J. Trout	63 70
634, 850	Nathan Marshall	83 57	(*)	W. P. Gould	39 48
634, 849	Abraham Rissmiller	64 83	7, 659	Samuel A. Porter	57 65
634, 894	James C. McCoy	23 33	7, 895	William Logan	1, 648 85
			7, 930	John F. Weston	58 25
			8, 003	Thomas Johnson	82 31
			8, 004	G. A. Jaeger	116 67
			8, 039	Charles D. Jordan	145 85
			8, 074	John H. Ring	4 60
			8, 146	William H. Boyle	132 12
			8, 148	Edward W. Ward	5 44
			8, 149	Isaac N. Walter	5 30
			8, 150	R. S. Satterlee	4 32
			(*)	Alex. Grant Skene, alias Alex. Grant	126 61
			8, 188	H. N. Moss	107 06
			(*)	John W. French	24 97
			636, 656	John L. Viven	61 94
				Total	268, 779 16

WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Traveling expenses of California and Nevada volunteers	\$990 69
Pay of two and three year volunteers	37,988 00
Draft and substitute fund	24 72
Collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers	263 90
Allowance for reduction of wages under eight-hour law	224 21
Bounty to volunteers, their widows and legal heirs	150,185 99
Medical and Hospital Department	2,678 96
Arsenals	195 29
Contingencies of the Army	341 50
Ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies	311 30
Ordnance service	230 00
Expenses of recruiting	34 30
Transportation of officers and their baggage	177 90
Pay of the Army	15,123 40
Aggregate	208,770 16

CERTIFIED BY THE SECOND AUDITOR AND SECOND COMPTROLLER,
UNDER SECTION 4, ACT OF JUNE 14, 1878.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS.

To whom due.	Appropriation.	Amount.
W. W. Alderson, late Indian agent	Fulfilling treaty with Gros Ventres (1874), 1873	\$15 50
Do	Pay of superintendents and agents, 1876	80
John J. Saville, late Indian agent	do	587 51
John E. Pyle, late special Indian agent	Pay of interpreters, 1876	42 12
Joel H. Morris, late Indian agent	Contingencies of the Indian Department, 1873 and prior years	225 24
Theophilus D. Griffith, late Indian agent	do	17 70
The Atlantic and Pacific and Franklin Telegraph Company	Contingencies of the Indian Department, 1875	15 49
Do	Contingencies of the Indian Department, 1876	19 00
W. H. Boyle, lieutenant U. S. A. (now captain Twenty-first Infantry), late acting agent, &c.	Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon and Washington, 1873 and prior years	3 00
John E. Pyle, late special Indian agent	Incidental expenses Indian service in New Mexico, 1875 and 1876	72 00
John W. Cornyn, late Indian agent	Incidental expenses Indian service in Arizona, 1875 and 1876	164 85
W. W. Alderson, late Indian agent	Incidental expenses Indian service in Montana, 1875	24 65
E. R. Roberts, late clerk	Incidental expenses Indian service in the Central Superintendency, 1877	2 61
Joel H. Morris, late Indian agent	Civilization of Indians of Central Superintendency, 1873 and prior years	4 86
W. W. Alderson, late Indian agent	Support and civilization of Teton Sioux (1874), 1873	239 72
Do	Support and civilization of Sioux at Fort Peck Agency, 1875	150 00
Dodd, Brown & Co	Collecting and subsisting roving bands of Kickapoo and other Indians on the borders of Texas and New Mexico, 1873 and prior years	565 66
Total		2,150 71

24 AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC.

CERTIFIED BY THE THIRD AUDITOR AND SECOND COMPTROLLER, UNDER SECTION 4, ACT OF JUNE 14, 1878.

FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1873.

Aggregate allowed the four "Pacific roads" by sundry settlements:*			
Union Pacific Railroad Company		\$313,654 03	
Kansas Pacific Railroad Company		86,369 40	
Stout City Pacific Railroad Company		2,914 69	
Central Pacific Railroad Company		47,601 66	
			\$450,539 78
Claim 44,313. Virginia and Truckee Railroad Company (\$61.99 was paid from the appropriation made by act of June 14, 1878, leaving still due), settlement 4589.			3 51
Claim 33,006. Central Vermont Railroad Company (part paid under "Ar. Trans., 1874"), settlement 4724.			35 82
Claim 45,103. Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company (lessees of Missouri Pacific), settlement 4798.			517 23
Aggregate left unprovided for under "Army transportation, 1873"....			
			451,096 34

* The aggregate due the four "Pacific roads" is payable to the Secretary of the Treasury, under section 5260, Revised Statutes.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION, 1873.†

Claim.	Name of claimant.	Settlement.	Date.	Amount.
44, 112	Texas and Pacific Railroad Company (in part)	3853	May 29, 1877	\$11 50
40, 480	Estate of Owen Murray	3942	June 5, 1877	25 00
42, 857	Union Pacific Railroad Company	3662	Apr. 30, 1877	10,301 73
42, 859	do	3745	May 8, 1877	6,629 46
42, 861	do	3663	May 8, 1877	14,774 80
44, 320	Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company; \$236.38 paid out of appropriation for 1876, leaving balance of	4242	July 17, 1877	22 21
44, 019	Union Pacific Railroad Company (for the part, \$4,625.16, payable from appropriation for 1876, requisition has issued)	4203	Aug. —, 1877	1,613 13
42, 860	Union Pacific Railroad Company (paid in part and part charged to 1874)	4204	Aug. —, 1877	7,356 84
43, 950	Union Pacific Railroad Company (part paid from 1876)	4191	Aug. —, 1877	474 92
42, 963	do	4224	Aug. —, 1877	383 53
39, 938	Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company	4353	Aug. 9, 1877	14 16
44, 145	Union Pacific Railroad Company (the residue, \$5,432.30, is payable from appropriation for 1876	4548	Sept. 11, 1877	6,637 31
44, 292	Union Pacific Railroad Company (A. T., 1874, \$8,542.93; A. T., 1876, \$5,130.84)	4567	Sept. 14, 1877	36,421 31
44, 313	Virginia and Truckee Railroad Company (whole amount allowed is \$192; the balance is under 1873, 1874, 1876)	4589	Sept. 28, 1877	17 50
44, 366	Union Pacific Railroad Company (amount of settlement, \$40,619.63; the balance under 1874, 1876)	4592	Sept. 28, 1877	35,667 17
44, 344	Union Pacific Railroad Company (amount of settlement, \$53,959.65; the balance is under 1876)	4591	Sept. 28, 1877	28,539 62
	Lieut. James E. H. Foster (settlement made by quartermaster's division)	4616	Oct. 8, 1877	184 00
44, 808	Central Vermont Railroad Company (\$52.26 under 1876)	4722	Oct. 18, 1877	44 40
45, 148	Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company (\$6.80 under 1874)	4761	Oct. 27, 1877	18 40
45, 152	Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad Company	4760	Oct. 27, 1877	1 36
45, 149	Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company	4778	Nov. 3, 1877	5 72
44, 170	Union Pacific Railroad Company (\$23,764.93 under 1874)	4799	Nov. 10, 1877	5,994 52
44, 947	Otto Uhlig	4861	Nov. 13, 1877	2,170 93
	Maj. J. H. Nelson, paymaster (settlement by quartermaster's division)	5010	Nov. 30, 1877	104 35
45, 393	Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company	5062	Dec. 7, 1877	2 65
44, 842	John W. Power (\$2,843.01 paid from A. T., 1876)	5240	Dec. 22, 1877	7 35
	Aggregate left unprovided for under "Army transportation, 1875"			156,823 07
	Aggregate left unprovided for under "Army transportation, 1873"			451,096 34
	Aggregate left unprovided for			607,919 41

† The sums due the four "Pacific roads" are payable to the Secretary of the Treasury, under section 5260, Revised Statutes.

NOTE.—The above estimates were presented to Congress at the last session. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 45, Forty-fifth Congress, second session, pages 53, 54.) In the act of June 14, 1878, Congress failed to make provision for any of the allowances reported under "Army transportation, 1875," and appropriated under "Army transportation, 1873," only \$281.32 (the amount in the "surplus fund"). Therefore, the cases reported, but left unprovided for, under those two years are brought forward into this list.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1879.

SIR:

Upon sheet No. 1 is a statement of amounts which were included in the report made to Congress at its last session, but for which the act of June 14, 1878, made no provision; such amounts being for Army transportation in the fiscal years ending respectively June 30, 1873, and June 30, 1875.

In the year 1873 the amounts are divided as follows: Due the four Pacific railroads (aggregate), \$450,539.78; due to individuals, &c. (aggregate), \$556.56.

In the year 1875 an aggregate of \$154,194.14 was found due to the Union Pacific, and an aggregate of \$2,628.93 to individuals, &c.

Under section 5260, Revised Statutes, all amounts due the four Pacific railroads above referred to, for military transportation, are payable to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be by him withheld, &c. Therefore, an appropriation by Congress for the amounts found due them would involve no payments from the Treasury. But until such appropriation be in form made by Congress, the Secretary of War having no fund on which to draw, cannot make payment to the Secretary of the Treasury; and the War and Treasury Departments are compelled, in order to comply with existing law, to carry such amounts into each successive report to Congress of claims adjudicated but remaining unpaid for want of appropriations.

It is hoped that Congress, in addition to providing for the amounts above stated as due in those two years to individuals, will include an appropriation in substance as follows:

For amounts earned by the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Sioux City Pacific, and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, respectively, by military transportation in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, an aggregate sum of \$450,539.78; and for amount earned by the Union Pacific Railroad Company by military transportation in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, the sum of \$154,194.14: *Provided, however,* That no part of such sums shall be paid to either of said companies, but the same shall be paid to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be by him withheld as provided by section 5260 of the Revised Statutes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE AUSTIN,
Auditor.

Hon. G. W. McCrary,
Secretary of War.

26 AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC.

CLAIMS ALLOWED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1878.

No. of claim.	Name of claimant.	No. of settlement.	Date of allowance.	Amount.	Remarks.
44, 958	Union Pacific Railroad Company	5, 283	1878. Jan. 4	\$369 55	Telegraphic service in February, 1875. (One moiety payable to Secretary of Treasury.)
45, 015	do	5, 283	Jan. 8	758 90	Telegraphic service in April, 1875. (One moiety payable to Secretary of Treasury.)
45, 016	do	5, 284	Jan. 8	513 57	Telegraphic service in May, 1875. (One moiety payable to Secretary of Treasury.)
44, 464	do	5, 285	Jan. 8	910 73	Telegraphic service in July, 1874. (One moiety payable to Secretary of Treasury.)
44, 974	do	5, 286	Jan. 8	483 52	Telegraphic service in March, 1875. (One moiety payable to Secretary of Treasury.)
42, 898	R. Cravens	5, 292	Jan. 9	52 12	Wood furnished in 1864 and 1865.
42, 908		5, 294	Jan. 9	382 06	Wood furnished in April, 1865.
42, 897		5, 295	Jan. 9	107 25	Wood furnished in November, 1865.
42, 878		5, 306	Jan. 10	1, 063 31	Telegraphic service in September, 1874. (One moiety payable to Secretary of Treasury.)
44, 510	Union Pacific Railroad Company	5, 331	Jan. 14	271 04	Telegraphic service in January, 1875. (One moiety payable to Secretary of Treasury.)
44, 509	do	5, 337	Jan. 15	1 15	Transportation service in March, 1875.
45, 708	Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company	5, 338	Jan. 15	71	Transportation service in July, 1874.
45, 679	Pennsylvania Railroad Company	5, 349	Jan. 18	330 00	For two mules furnished in February, 1865.
45, 642	Mrs. M. E. Haynes	5, 352	Jan. 19	509 45	Telegraphic service in June, 1875. (One moiety payable to Secretary of Treasury.)
45, 124	Union Pacific Railroad Company				
23, 845	Joseph Bates	\$20		104 00	{ Corn and hay furnished in 1864 and 1865. (Payable to William Harria, assignee of vouchers.)
30, 264	William Keefe	42	Jan. 19	285 40	{ Corn, hay, and oats furnished in 1862.
44, 310	Samuel I. Newman	5, 357	Jan. 19	36 00	Hire of team in July, 1862.
40, 317	John Bunfin	5, 358	Jan. 19	112 00	Quartermaster's stores furnished in December, 1863.
45, 526	Lavinia Briggs, administratrix of estate of Z. W. Briggs	5, 359	Jan. 19	95 00	Quartermaster's stores furnished in May, 1865.
45, 573	J. M. Charles, administrator of estate of Joseph McMillan	5, 361	Jan. 19	12 10	Transportation service in July, 1874.
45, 769	Nashville, Chattanooga and Saint Louis Railroad Company	5, 365	Jan. 19	54 15	Transportation service in November, 1874.
37, 473	Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company	5, 370	Jan. 24	19 00	Quartermaster's stores furnished in December, 1863.
45, 971	John West	5, 407	Jan. 30	4 00	Expenses paid for transportation in May, 1875.
35, 816	E. D. Holbrook, sergeant	15	Feb. 6	213 50	Quartermaster's stores furnished in May, 1875.
45, 101	Turner Wilson	28	Feb. 13	283 75	Quartermaster's stores furnished in October, 1862.
43, 430	Eliza B. Anderson, widow of General Robert Anderson	34	Feb. 13	8 80	Commutation of fuel and quarters of her deceased husband in 1863.
38, 430	Henry Dillon	49	Feb. 21	74 80	Extra-duty pay in May and June, 1863.
45, 051	Samuel Jarrett	59	Feb. 28	27 10	Do.
45, 975	John Jacobs	60	Feb. 28	518 73	Army transportation in June and August, 1875.
46, 591	John W. Power	62	Feb. 28	80 00	Apprehension of dower in July, 1874. (Payable to Joseph Bork, as assignee of voucher.)
43, 901	J. A. Henderson	72	Mar. 5	6 00	Hire of team in February, 1864.
	Thomas Large	82	Mar. 7		

46,043	Frederick J. Lambert	83	Mar. 7	7 50	Communication of rations in 1864.
44,178	M. C. Higgins	100	Mar. 14	35 00	Service as teamster in July, 1867.
23,530	John Buntin	107	Mar. 14	78 00	Pasturing in 1864.
38,898	Samuel W. Wyong	112	Mar. 16	38 35	Quartermaster's stores furnished in 1864.
	Ira P. Blunt, captain and assistant quartermaster (settlement of quartermaster's account).	280	Mar. 7	1 00	Balance due him on settlement of account.
44,951	James A. Hiff, late lieutenant	434	Mar. 26	100 50	Mileage in 1870.
45,053	Julia Taylor	472	Mar. 28	98 00	Quartermaster's stores in November, 1862.
45,347	Alexander Hall	577	Apr. 5	45 00	Quartermaster's stores in 1865.
30,330	Mary V. B. Smith	590	Apr. 9	40 00	Wood used for fortifications at Fort Reno.
33,982	Julia L. Del Vecchio, administratrix of J. R. Del Vecchio	607	Apr. 13	134 28	Quartermaster's stores furnished in fiscal year 1872.
45,671	J. H. Witherspoon	610	Apr. 13	12 00	Quartermaster's stores furnished in March, 1865.
	Capt. Edmund C. Hentig (settlement by subsistence division)	614	June 6	14 42	Balance due him on settlement of commissary accounts.
46,590	T. J. Butler	623	Apr. 18	211 82	Pything in March, 1875.
46,632	John Allan	624	Apr. 18	25 00	Rent of 25 acres for camp in Ohio in October, 1862.
45,655	Jacob Estinger	626	Apr. 18	11 00	Quartermaster's stores furnished in November, 1864.
43,425	Andrew Higgins	628	Apr. 18	41 00	Quartermaster's stores furnished in June, 1865.
25,895	{ A. C. Newland	631	Apr. 18	213 75	Quartermaster's stores furnished in October, 1862.
	{ Faulkner Holmes				
	{ 38 75 }				
45,413	H. A. Archer	640	Apr. 19	68 10	Quartermaster's stores furnished in August, 1862.
35,934	James Monroe	641	Apr. 19	94 00	Quartermaster's stores furnished in November, 1862.
46,214	A. M. McElroy, administrator estate of Joseph Smith	642	Apr. 19	443 00	Quartermaster's stores furnished in October, 1865.
44,846	Patrick W. Hordge, late lieutenant	638	Apr. 24	54 50	Mileage in 1869.
18,653	Samuel C. Spaulding	666	Apr. 26	100 00	Commissary supplies in November, 1864.
46,832	P. W. Hoar, late lieutenant	667	Apr. 26	90 00	Service as clerk in Quartermaster's Department in February, 1865.
47,206	George W. Hagan	670	Apr. 29	78 00	Communication of fuel and quarters in 1863.
40,117	Frank Woyrich	671	Apr. 29	231 00	Commissary service in November, 1864.
45,272	Rodney M. Taylor, captain U. S. A.	675	Apr. 29	30 45	Extra-duty service in 1875.
45,090	Stephen R. Stafford	686	May 6	201 00	Mileage in 1869.
46,583	Nathaniel S. Greer	687	May 6	462 80	Mileage in 1869 and 1870.
		692	May 6	55 31	Balance due his deceased son, Andrew J. Greer, for service on United States steamer Mound City, in 1862.
47,120	New Jersey Southern Railroad Company	817	May 10	65	Communication of rations while prisoner of war. (Joint resolution No. 74 of July 25, 1866.)
47,411	George H. Collamer	859	May 13	18 75	Do.
47,410	Matthew Many	860	May 13	27 25	Quartermaster's stores in May, 1864.
20,077	Rebecca A. Shaw, administratrix estate of Samuel N. Shaw	861	May 13	129 70	Teamster in July and August, 1864.
45,676	Benjamin Milburn	865	May 13	37 33	Extra-duty service in 1866.
37,962	Samuel Brooks	1,023	May 17	33 95	Communication of rations in 1864.
46,856	Warren A. Burgess	1,028	May 17	3 75	Mileage in August, 1869.
43,303	George L. Browning, captain U. S. A.	1,031	May 17	125 10	Rent of a lot in San Francisco in 1866, 1867, and 1868.
26,417	E. Schneider	1,032	May 17	373 33	Army transportation in May and June, 1875.
45,372	Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company	1,037	May 17	9 25	The residue of the allowance has been paid from appropriations for 1876 and 1877. (The entire amount was made payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5290 Rev. Stat.)
44,745	Central Pacific Railroad Company. (Amount of settlement, \$5,620.74.)	1,040	May 17	4 00	The residue has been paid from available appropriations. (The whole allowance was made payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5290 Rev. Stat.)
46,973	Union Pacific Railroad Company. (Amount of settlement, \$21,104.44.)	1,121	May 21	16,148 67	Quartermaster's stores furnished in June, 1875.
46,718	Francisco Yturia	1,123	May 21	69 60	Communication of rations to prisoners of war (14 Stat. 364).
46,696	Eugene O. Sullivan	1,125	May 21	13 25	Transportation service in August, 1874. (Payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5290 Rev. Stat.)
45,661	Union Pacific Railroad Company	1,139	May 21	18 79	

CLAIMS ALLOWED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1878—Continued.

No. of claim.	Name of claimant.	No. of settlement.	Date of allowance.	Amount.	Remarks.
46,950	Peter Daly.....	1,144	1878.	\$38 14	Teamster in Quartermaster's Department in 1874.
46,693½	George F. Duncan.....	1,161	May 21	13 90	Tolls on government teams, &c., on North Fork Pawnee Bridg. in April and May, 1875.
47,472	James Linthicum.....	1,192	May 24	26 50	Commutation of rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
46,966	Richard I. H. Laughlin.....	1,193	May 24	13 00	Do.
47,568	J. T. O'Daniel.....	1,200	May 24	68 50	Do.
47,473	John F. Redmond.....	1,201	May 24	2 25	Do.
46,651	Union Pacific Railroad Company.....	1,240	June 3	676 34	Army transportation, August, 1873 to March, 1874. (Payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5296 Rev. Stat.)
45,977	do.....	1,260	June 7	125 40	Army transportation, August and September, 1874. (Payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5282 Rev. Stat.)
46,540	do.....	1,261	June 7	460 91	Army transportation, June to November, 1874. (Payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5290 Rev. Stat.)
47,598	Henry H. Butler.....	1,265	June 7	71 50	Commutation rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
47,400	C. H. Carlton, major U. S. A.....	1,267	June 7	54 10	Mileage in September, 1869.
45,547	Jacob Buck.....	1,269	June 8	13 50	Commutation rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
44,116	Edward Hamill.....	1,270	June 8	41 75	Ferriage, 1862 to 1865.
9,138	William Flynn.....	1,271	June 8	75 00	Service as teamster in 1862.
44,697	Edwood Evans. (Payable to M. McEwen, assignee of voucher.).....	1,286	June 8	180 00	Service as clerk in Oregon and Washington Indian war of 1855 and 1856. (Act March 2, 1861.)
46,637	John M. Higgins.....	1,292	June 10	280 00	Commissary supplies in June, 1864.
44,290	Union Pacific Railroad Company.....	1,299	June 11	7, 887 53	Army transportation in January and February, 1874. (Payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5290 Rev. Stat.)
45,609	do.....	1,301	June 11	1,220 00	Army transportation in September and October, 1874. (Payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5290 Rev. Stat.)
47,577	Stephen Cooper.....	1,312	June 12	8 50	Commutation rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
47,579	Carl Kuhn Kraus.....	1,323	June 12	6 75	Do.
47,578	William Edwards.....	1,324	June 12	19 00	Do.
44,697	(P. O. Reddy, \$2,397.15 { Stephen Taylor, \$3,496.08 { Reilly & Kendall, \$780 Commodent and Passumpsic River Railroad Company, \$47	1,325	June 13	6, 673 23	Services and supplies in Oregon and Washington Indian war of 1855-56. (Act of March 2, 1861.)
46,944	do.....	1,344	June 18	4 00	Army transportation, June to November, 1875.
46,698	do.....	1,373	June 19	3, 511 49	Army transportation in 1869 and 1870. (The amount due Sioux City and Pacific is payable to Secretary Treasury under sec. 5290 Rev. Stat.)
47,376	do.....	1,376	June 20	88 50	Printing in 1862.
47,376	do.....	1,378	June 20	7 25	Commutation of rations in 1864.
40,223	Benoni F. Roberts.....	1,379	June 20	262 50	Quartermaster's stores furnished August 10, 1862.
31,130	Isaac Rains.....	1,380	June 20	30 00	Quartermaster's stores furnished February 12, 1863.
47,324	John A. Nye.....	1,392	June 24	8 75	Service of team and driver in Quartermaster's Department in October, 1862.
47,282	George O. Graves.....	1,393	June 24	60 00	Service as teamster in 1864 and 1865.
45,585	Jacob Hill.....	1,394	June 24	10 50	Service as appraiser of horses for Quartermaster's Department in March, 1862.
46,563	W. W. Hinkle.....	1,395	June 24	10 50	Do.
41,677	Samuel Moore.....	1,396	June 24	40 00	Quartermaster's stores in June, 1863.
	Frederick May, deceased, by E. W. Owen, executor.....	1,396	June 24	40 00	Quartermaster's stores in June, 1863.

45, 338	Central Pacific Railroad Company	1, 399	June 24	20, 863 21	The amount of the settlement was \$84,060.97, part of which has been paid from current appropriations, leaving \$20,863.21 unpaid. (The whole was payable to Secretary Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
47, 016	Union Pacific Railroad Company	1, 401	June 24	492 19	Telegraphic service in October, 1875. (Payable to Secretary Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
47, 567	Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company	1, 403	June 24	96 69	Army transportation in May 1875, and June, 1876.
	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company	1, 408	June 25	249 92	Army transportation in 1876. (\$488.79 paid from fiscal year 1877, leaving unpaid \$249.92.)
44, 060	Kansas Pacific Railroad Company	1, 409	June 25	5, 028 90	Army transportation, October, 1875, to June, 1876. (Payable to Secretary Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
47, 132	Western Railroad Company of Alabama	1, 410	June 25	91 65	Army transportation, July, 1875, to June, 1876.
47, 463	Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company	1, 411	June 25	181 51	Army transportation in 1875 and 1876.
44, 857	Kansas Pacific Railroad Company	1, 432	June 26	11, 431 83	Army transportation, August, 1875, to June, 1876. (\$39.21 to be applied in paying Subsidize Department for stores lost in transit by said company, the residue payable to Secretary Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
	do	1, 478	June 27	10, 398 28	Army transportation, September, 1875, to January, 1876. (Payable to Secretary Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
44, 943	do	1, 479	June 27	29, 443 87	Army transportation, June, 1874, to December, 1875. (\$2.80 to be applied in paying Subsidize Department for goods lost in transit, the residue payable to Secretary Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
*4, 689	Thomas Frazier (payable to M. McEwen, assignee)	1, 634	July 2	103 31	Service as volunteer in Oregon and Washington Indian war of 1855-'56. (Act March 2, 1861.)
45, 939	Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, lessee Missouri Pacific	1, 343	June 17	65 01	Army transportation, November, 1875, to June, 1876.
47, 301	Union Pacific Railroad Company	1, 353	June 18	8, 128 33	Army transportation, February, 1874, to October, 1875. (Payable to Secretary Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
46, 907	Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company	1, 372	June 19	58 23	Army transportation, October, 1874, to June, 1877.
42, 104	H. B. Guthrie (amount of settlement, \$370; paid, \$470)	2, 101	Jan 17	100 00	In copying the list to be reported at session commencing December, 1877, the copyist entered the amount to be so reported in this case as \$70, instead of \$170. The \$100 thus left unprovided for is therefore now entered upon this list.
46, 777	Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company	2, 038	July 12	16 82	Army transportation in 1876. (\$6,764.80 has been paid from available appropriation, leaving \$16.82 yet due.)
44, 633	Kansas Pacific Railway Company	2, 040	July 13	23, 466 45	Army transportation, February to August, 1875 (\$100.12 to be applied to pay for stores lost in transit; the residue, \$23,366.33, payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.).
47, 447	Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company	2, 046	July 13	1 62	Army transportation, June 11, 1873.
44, 511	Kansas Pacific Railway Company	2, 049	July 13	1, 317 81	Army transportation, 1874 and prior. (\$3.50 to be applied in payment of stores lost in transit; the residue, \$1,314.31, payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
47, 120	Quamuel Cox	2, 053	July 13	75 00	Service as teamster in 1864.
45, 051	Hannah Jefferson, an mother of Richard Foster, deceased	2, 055	July 13	35 92	Service of Foster as teamster in 1863.
	James G. Burbank, Lieutenant Third Artillery (by quarter-master's division)	2, 766	July 13	75 34	Balance on settlement of quarter-master's accounts. (\$1.78 to apply to balance a charge; the residue to be paid him.)
44, 028	Poleman Buck	2, 105	July 18	125 00	One horse purchased April 27, 1864.
45, 525	George W. Terwilliger	2, 108	July 18	67 50	Service as carpenter in August, 1864.
44, 334	James M. Sirogh	2, 109	July 18	70 00	Printing in September, 1867.
47, 594	Samuel Bright	2, 110	July 18	70 00	One horse purchased in August, 1862.
44, 970	John Bower	2, 114	July 18	44 00	Service as teamster in July and August, 1863.

*Award.

CLAIMS ALLOWED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1878—Continued.

No. of claim.	Name of claimant.	No. of settlement.	Date of allowance.	Amount.	Remarks.
46, 680	Joseph P. Baugh	2, 115	July 18, 1878.	\$25 50	Quartermaster's stores, purchased October 17, 1861.
46, 769	S. G. Chevalier, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.	2, 118	July 18	3 00	Travelling expenses in November, 1871.
45, 248	N. F. Chevalier	2, 119	July 18	30 42	Quartermaster's stores furnished in October, 1865.
47, 205	L. J. M. Camp	2, 120	July 18	7 50	Commutation of rations.
47, 637	W. H. Milican, deceased, by his widow, Eliza Milican.	2, 121	July 18	41 65	Toll on United States teams, &c., at Austin, Tex., in February, 1870 (pontoon bridge).
47, 298	Frank Whipple	2, 127	July 19	9 25	Commutation of rations.
47, 620	Richard N. May	2, 129	July 19	4 00	Services as laborer in Engineer's Department in 1862-63.
47, 627	Matthew Phillips	2, 133	July 19	25 00	Treasurer in Quartermaster's Department in 1864.
44, 317	Kansas Pacific Railway Company	2, 139	July 19	5, 408 15	Army transportation, June, 1874, to November, 1875. (Payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
44, 512	do.	2, 140	July 19	3, 662 54	Army transportation, November, 1870, to June, 1875. (Payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
45, 639	do.	2, 141	July 19	4, 682 32	Army transportation, May, 1875, to February, 1876. (Payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
45, 979	Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.	2, 149	July 19	207 10	Army transportation, June and July, 1874.
46, 794	Peter Taylor	2, 152	July 19	6 40	Quartermaster's stores in September, 1862.
45, 648	John Carson	2, 214	July 25	22 50	Services in Quartermaster's Department in December, 1863, and January, 1864.
47, 602	Central Pacific Railroad Company	2, 224	July 26	2, 615 94	Army transportation, January, 1875, to February, 1876. (Payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
46, 387	Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company	2, 237	July 26	14 97	Army transportation, August, 1876, to February, 1876.
46, 655	Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company	2, 245	July 26	5 02	Telegraphic service in November and December, 1871.
46, 773	Virginia and Truckee Railroad Company	2, 249	July 26	52 20	Army transportation in July, 1873.
*4, 700	James Burk	2, 255	July 31	603 15	Services and supplies in Oregon and Washington Indian war of 1855-'56. (Act of March 2, 1861.)
*4, 701	Thomas J. Hanna	2, 256	July 31	261 12	Do.
47, 561	Eleanor Price	2, 261	Aug. 5	17 00	For labor in Quartermaster's Department in 1862.
47, 375	Henry Tillman	2, 262	Aug. 5	6 00	For pay furnished in September, 1861.
44, 277	James Trigg	2, 263	Aug. 5	4 50	Commutation of rations in October and November, 1865.
47, 646	A. J. Warren	2, 264	Aug. 5	9 10	Army transportation in February, 1876.
46, 704	J. B. Woods & Co	2, 265	Aug. 5	33 60	Extra-duty pay in June, 1860.
46, 691	Joseph M. Hart	2, 271	Aug. 7	150 60	For pay furnished in July, 1860.
39, 079	John F. Horne	2, 283	Aug. 10	9 99	For two mules furnished June 20, 1864.
44, 413	Levi D. Jolly, administrator of estate of Mrs. Zilla Jolly	2, 284	Aug. 10	37 25	Service in Quartermaster's Department in 1861 and 1864.
47, 642	Sandy Spicer	2, 287	Aug. 10	60 84	Commutation of rations in March and April, 1861.
47, 642	Lewis H. Ingerson	2, 313	Aug. 12	30 00	Army transportation, July, 1874, to June, 1875.
47, 131	Western Railroad Company of Alabama.	2, 320	Aug. 12	54 00	Hay furnished in August, 1863.
47, 000	William Menrick	2, 321	Aug. 12	27 50	Horse furnished in February, 1862.
47, 175	R. H. Patton	2, 331	Aug. 13	450 00	Three horses furnished in February, 1865.
36, 564	Antonio Jose Vigil	2, 332	Aug. 13	39 55	Hay furnished in November, 1862.
46, 123	Marion F. Doss	2, 333	Aug. 13		
46, 561	F. Waring, Lewis, administrator of estate of Charles B. Stewart.	2, 333	Aug. 13		

45, 909	Hells of Hiram A. Brown, payable to Flora Lyons and Minerva Slumson, one-half each.	2, 335	Aug. 13	135 48	Service of Hiram Brown as engineer on United States transport in July and August, 1862.
47, 350	Thomas F. Anten.	2, 337	Aug. 13	7 50	Commutation of rations September, 1863.
48, 695	Kansas Central Railway Company.	2, 341	Aug. 14	5 80	Army transportation in May, 1876.
45, 605	M. E. Anderson, administratrix of estate of Horace F. Anderson.	2, 342	Aug. 14	102 00	Quartermaster's stores in December, 1862, and January, 1863.
37, 097	Marcus Archuleta.	2, 346	Aug. 14	50 00	Horse furnished in February, 1862.
29, 768	John B. Anderson.	2, 347	Aug. 14	265 00	Horse and mule furnished in December, 1864.
47, 687	Martin Amador.	2, 350	Aug. 16	82 50	Quartermaster's stores furnished in April, 1876.
40, 330	Parks E. Ball.	2, 361	Aug. 17	52 50	Quartermaster's stores furnished in June, 1876.
46, 767	Milton Brooks.	2, 362	Aug. 17	24 73	Quartermaster's stores furnished in June, 1876.
25, 368	Hiram Burch, administrator of estate of Newton Rowe.	2, 363	Aug. 17	105 00	Service as tender in 1862.
44, 438	John N. Belling.	2, 365	Aug. 17	244 80	Service in Quartermaster's Department in June and July, 1867.
47, 285	Richard A. Bellow, administratrix of estate of Charles A. Bellow.	2, 367	Aug. 17	450 00	Transportation in 1876.
46, 652	Union Pacific Railroad Company.	1, 158	May 22	41, 419 70	Three mules furnished in April, 1865.
45, 976	do.	1, 234	June 3	35, 130 42	Army transportation in August and September, 1877. (Payable to Secretary of Treasury under section 5260 Rev. Stat.)
46, 786	do.	1, 235	June 3	38, 959 13	\$48.40 paid from appropriation for 1877, leaving \$35,139.42, for which the appropriation is exhausted. (All payable to Secretary of Treasury.)
47, 330	do.	1, 237	June 3	17, 963 50	Army transportation October and November, 1877. (All payable to Secretary of Treasury.)
47, 301	do.	1, 238	June 3	4, 704 78	Army transportation January and February, 1878. (All payable to Secretary of Treasury.)
47, 550	do.	1, 258	June 7	3, 241 52	Army transportation February and March, 1878. (All payable to Secretary of Treasury.)
46, 903	do.	1, 262	June 7	1, 320 55	Payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat. (All payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
46, 219	do.	1, 284	June 8	43, 789 06	\$1,754.85 paid from appropriation for 1876 and 1877, leaving \$1,320.55 unpaid. (All payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
44, 806	do.	1, 326	June 13	247 00	\$589.30 paid from appropriation for 1877, leaving \$42,769.06 unpaid. (All payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
46, 683	Atlantic and Pacific and Franklin Telegraph Company.	1, 352	June 18	1 00	\$63,316.70 paid from appropriation for 1877, leaving \$3,241.52 unpaid. (All payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
47, 634	Central Pacific Railroad Company.	1, 711	July 6	38, 359 86	Telegraphing in May, 1876.
47, 710	Union Pacific Railroad Company.	2, 222	July 25	16, 160 44	\$250.15 paid for transportation service in 1877-78. (All payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
47, 583	Central Pacific Railroad Company.	2, 225	July 25	201 31	Transportation in July and August, 1877. (All payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
47, 506	do.	2, 226	July 25	10, 257 39	the Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat. (All payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
46, 924	Union Pacific Railroad Company.	2, 228	July 26	6, 200 84	\$21,225.40 paid for transportation in 1876-77. (All payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
47, 675	do.	2, 229	July 26	25, 378 72	\$730.79 paid for transportation in 1875-76. (All payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
46, 572	John P. Lloyd.... } Both due to George R. Nugent, assignee of George Paramore, } Michael Gunn, payable to his widow, Eliza Gunn.	2, 272	Aug. 8	45 00	Transportation August to December, 1877. (All payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
24, 870	do.	2, 385	Aug. 24	52 50	Service as carpenter in December, 1872.
				20 00	Fodder furnished in July, 1863.

CLAIMS ALLOWED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1878—Continued.

No. of claim.	Name of claimant.	No. of settlement.	Date of allowance.	Amount.	Remarks.
11,989	John Tigh	2,393	1878.	\$25 20	Extra duty pay in 1861.
47,464	Central Pacific Railroad Company	2,516	Aug. 27 Sept. 18	19,258 70	Transportation January, 1874, to December, 1875. (All payable to Secretary of the Treasury, under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
48,890	James H. Skinner	2,517	Sept. 18	24 50	Commissary supplies in 1863.
47,131	H. F. Fitzgerald	2,530	Sept. 24	51 25	Commutation of rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 304).
47,734	John W. Price, deceased, payable to his mother, Nancy Price	2,534	Sept. 24	48 75	For one horse, corn, and lumber in January, 1865.
41,298	Estate of John J. Kelly; Thomas H. Payne, administrator	2,537	Sept. 25	693 50	Corn and oats in 1862-'63.
35,448	William Parker	2,540	Sept. 26	311 20	Corn furnished July 31, 1864.
47,207	A. C. Legg	2,408	Aug. 28	75 65	Corn furnished for a soldier in 1865.
44,451	John Sullivan, late captain Third Ohio Battery	2,415	Aug. 29	10 00	Coffin furnished for a soldier in 1865.
23,628	Estate of Felix K. Zollicoff; Morton B. Howell, administrator.	2,422	Aug. 29	840 47	Rent of house for provost-marshal's office in 1866.
30,022	William Powers	2,472	Sept. 7	61 00	Hay furnished in July, 1863.
44,569	S. Hollis	2,470	Sept. 7	60 00	Horse furnished March 5, 1863.
43,566	Western Union Telegraph Company (lessee of Kansas Pacific Railroad).	2,481	Sept. 11	12 91	Telegraphing August to October, 1877. (One moiety payable to Secretary of the Treasury on account of Kansas Pacific Railroad Company.)
44,453	Union Pacific Railroad Company	2,486	Sept. 13	1,222 87	Telegraphic service in October, 1874. (One moiety payable to Secretary of the Treasury.)
40,326	do	3,485	Sept. 13	15,902 90	Transportation in July and August, 1877. (Payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
48,645	do	2,496	Sept. 13	12,488 12	Transportation in April and May, 1878. (Payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
47,024	P. Orr	2,539	Sept. 26	10 00	Service of a team in April 27, 1862.
45,122	Kansas Pacific Railroad Company	2,305	Aug. 12	19,256 00	\$4,096.20 paid for transportation May, 1875, to July, 1876, inclusive. (All payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
45,980	Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company	2,514	Sept. 18	1,441 19	\$2,627.05 paid for transportation February, 1874, to September, 1877.
45,869	James R. Hodges	2,539	Oct. 1	35 80	Service and travel as witness at military commission in 1865.
41,956	James Kelly	2,362	Oct. 1	22 00	Hauling wood and ammunition in December, 1863, and February, 1866.
46,833	Samuel Allen	2,366	Oct. 3	48 00	Hay fed in September 29, 1862.
45,286	{ George Booker Amos Shackelford }	2,567	Oct. 3	32 80	Shoeing horses in June, 1865.
34,307	Mary E. Brown, executrix of Thomas Brown	2,568	Oct. 3	270 00	Services as teamster in April and May, 1863.
42,107	Martha McKissick, widow of A. McKissick	2,573	Oct. 3	62 25	Rent of ten acres in District of Columbia, July, 1861, to July, 1864.
48,576	John Sam of Phoenix, Ariz.	2,596	Oct. 5	7 70	Stumpage on 209 cords wood cut in October, 1865.
49,082	Union Pacific Railroad Company	2,598	Oct. 5	11,228 88	Transportation, May and June, 1878. (Payable to the Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
59,620	Kentucky Central Railroad Company	2,555	Sept. 30	25 95	(95.55 paid.) Transportation in fiscal years 1875 and 1876.
44,551	Executors of Samuel McPherson, deceased	2,629	Sept. 30	118 50	Beef furnished in January and February, 1864.
33,714	A. L. Stamp	2,630	Oct. 10	119 40	Repairing wagons and horse-shoeing in June, 1862.
42,878	Nathaniel Lightner	2,631	Oct. 10	50 00	Rent of house and premises in July and August, 1863.
45,000	Eufus K. Dick	2,632	Oct. 12	50 00	Service as scout in 1861 and 1862.
40,894	Francis Chaney	2,651	Oct. 12	35 00	One horse furnished in September, 1864.
	Peter Leary, Jr., lieutenant Fourth Artillery (withment by quartermaster's division).	1,141	Oct. 15	2 70	Balance on final settlement of his accounts.

AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC. 33

44,460	OTMAN McCoy	2,662	Oct. 18	Services as ferryman, &c., in fall of 1861 and winter of 1861 and 1862.	225 00
36,049	José Maria Rodríguez	2,672	Oct. 23	One horse furnished February 10, 1862.	15 00
46,253	Héctor de Simon Mentez	2,673	Oct. 23	Blacksmith work in 1861 and 1862.	8 79
35,951	William Terrell, deceased, by Derby Callahan, administrator	2,676	Oct. 25	Corn furnished April 10 and December 31, 1864.	149 60
42,449	Jeremiah Crowley	2,677	Oct. 25	Two horses, one wagon, and one set harness, furnished November 26, 1862.	285 00
	Henry J. Farnsworth, lieutenant Eighth Cavalry (settled by quartermaster's division).	1,204	Oct. 28	Balance on settlement of his account.	1 40
48,858	Central Pacific Railroad Company		Aug. 14	Transportation October, 1874, to December, 1875. (Payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5200 Rev. Stat.)	20,814 21
46,284	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company		Aug. 14	To correct clerical error in settlement 807 of May, 1878.	1 79
48,424	Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company		Aug. 14	Transportation in December, 1874.	2 85
47,061	Robert L. Bumpus		Aug. 17	Two mules furnished in February, 1863, and 25 bushels corn furnished in November, 1862.	210 00
47,406	Nathan Baker		Aug. 17	Care of soldiers' lot in Woodland Cemetery, Elmira, N. Y., September 17, 1873, to June 30, 1875.	89 44
47,596	Samuel Butler		Aug. 17	Wheat furnished in September, 1862.	30 00
47,308	Henry Gant		Aug. 17	Thirty-seven days labor, May 23 to July 19, 1872.	14 80
45,033	Central Pacific Railroad Company	2,142	July 19	\$13,032.92 paid. (Excepting a deduction of \$208 for lost stores, the entire settlement was payable to the Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5200 Rev. Stat.)	46 00
44,864	A. E. Pogue	2,681	Oct. 29	Rent of land at Barbourville, Ky., in March and April, 1862.	10 00
22,805	Alford Swafford	2,686	Oct. 31	For beef and wheat furnished in November and December, 1863.	126 60
22,794	John J. Polk	2,684	Nov. 2	For beef furnished in February, 1863.	224 25
46,538	Samuel Cobb, deceased, payable to his son, James M. Cobb	2,686	Nov. 2	For two coffins furnished in May and June, 1861.	20 00
30,547	H. P. Boyles		Aug. 19	For 14,122 pounds beef in October, 1862.	253 05
48,864	Covington Gas Light Company, payable to C. T. Martin, secretary.		Aug. 20	For setting one meter and 58 feet of pipe and 2 L's.	43 80
48,911	E. Conery & Son, agents.		Aug. 20	For transportation services rendered Quartermaster's Department.	5 00
47,679	James Cox		Aug. 20	For 1,296 feet lumber, in October, 1864.	30 00
48,031	Doderidge Etchison		Aug. 21	Commutation of rations September 4, 1864, to March 3, 1865, while prisoner of war (14 Stat. 364).	43 75
47,597	Abraham Evans		Aug. 21	Commutation of rations, while prisoner of war (14 Stat. 364).	4 75
46,746	Theo. F. Forbes		Aug. 21	Reimbursement of mileage while traveling under orders.	88 60
44,300	William B. Evans, payable to K. Jamison		Aug. 21	For extra-duty services in Commissary Department.	12 40
48,979	John Gentry, deceased, payable to Lucy A. Gentry, widow of deceased.		Aug. 26	For forty gallons of molasses	22 40
49,013	James Gough		Aug. 26	For notarial fees in May and September, 1876.	24 00
47,672	Samuel Kerr		Aug. 27	For fresh pork and corn in December, 1863, and March, 1864.	46 45
48,435	R. P. Howard		Aug. 27	For hay in July, 1865.	15 75
48,101	Henry Volmers		Aug. 27	For subsistence enlisted men in January, 1863.	16 00
49,292	James Gregory		Aug. 27	For bacon furnished in May, 1863.	55 20
49,292	George Lauber		Aug. 27	Commutation of rations in May, 1863, while prisoner of war (14 Stat. 364).	3 00
49,291	Oliver A. Hall, deceased, payable to George N. Hall, father of deceased.		Aug. 27	Commutation of rations, June 11 to October 14, 1864, while prisoner of war (14 Stat. 361).	28 25
49,423	George B. Tugue		Aug. 27	Commutation of rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat. 364).	3 50
49,102	Peter Kirkwood, deceased, payable to Richard A. Kirkwood, father of deceased.		Aug. 27	Do.	59 00
47,494	John W. Kennedy		Aug. 27	Commutation of rations in March and April, 1862 (furlough).	7 50
47,482	Wallace W. Jeffers		Aug. 27	Commutation of rations in August and September, 1863 (furlough).	7 50
47,471	William Yarnell		Aug. 27	Commutation of rations in July and August, 1864 (furlough).	7 50
49,639	Samuel Vance		Aug. 27	For bacon furnished in December, 1862.	5 91

34 AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC.

CLAIMS ALLOWED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1873--Continued.

No. of claim.	Name of claimant.	No. of settlement.	Date of allowance.	Amount.	Remarks.
			1873.		
47, 771	Isaac Jones, alias Richard King, deceased, payable as follows: \$14.41 to John D. Jones, brother, Mount Carmel, Pa. \$14.42 to Mary Morris, sister, Upper Lehigh, Luzerne County, Pa.		Aug. 27	\$43 25	Commutation of rations, while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
46, 991	\$14.42 to Hannah Lucas, sister, Pottsville, Pa. Mary R. Williams, administratrix estate of Joseph C. Williams.		Aug. 27	230 50	For corn furnished in July, 1862.
45, 563	W. W. Lawrence.		Aug. 27	11 30	For bacon and onions furnished in January, 1864.
47, 469	Thomas W. Hire.		Aug. 27	7 00	Commutation of furlough rations.
48, 574	George A. Whitton		Aug. 27	3 00	Commutation of rations in April, 1873.
47, 446	Henry Edwards.		Aug. 27	17 20	For services in Quartermaster's Department in 1862.
47, 513	Nathan M. Hallock		Aug. 27	13 75	Commutation of rations.
48, 188	James Hickey.		Aug. 27	9 75	Commutation of rations in 1862.
47, 770	James S. Hunter.		Aug. 27	8 75	Commutation of rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
47, 645	R. J. Hadler.		Aug. 27	6 00	For corn furnished in December, 1862.
47, 553	Thomas S. Hiner.		Aug. 27	21 00	For reimbursement of expenses hunting deserters.
47, 683	J. P. McGrath.		Aug. 28	30 00	Apprehension of a deserter.
48, 978	Deaney Steiny.		Aug. 28	17 50	Commutation rations while on furlough.
49, 103	John Magret.		Aug. 29	62 00	Commutation rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
	{ G. Westfeldt..... } { J. S. Drum..... } { Charles Griffith..... }		Sept. 7	836 00	Commutation rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364). Services in Oregon and Washington Indian war of 1855 and 1856. (Act March 2, 1861.)
*4, 717	Due Henry M. Baker, as assignee.		Sept. 7	1, 345 79	Do.
	Union Pacific Railroad Company		Sept. 7	19 58	Do.
48, 828			Sept. 9	22, 294 51	Transportation services from April to December, 1875. (All payable to Secretary of the Treasury, assignee, under sec. 5280 Rev. Stat.)
42, 472	Caleb Redwell		Sept. 14	12 00	For corn furnished in February, 1864.
18, 976	Martha J. Randolph, administratrix of William Randolph, deceased.		Sept. 14	61 34	For commutation quarters and fuel for December, 1864.
49, 005	Northern Central Railroad Company		Sept. 16	819 14	For transportation services during fourth quarter, 1863.
46, 930	Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company		Sept. 16	2, 780 83	For transportation services during March, 1863.
46, 865	Philip J. Irlon		Sept. 16	37 50	For pork furnished in January, 1865.
45, 400	Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company		Sept. 12	424 36	For transportation services in July, 1863.
49, 068	Hamilton Goodpasture, payable to J. Arvell Johnson (holder and owner), Topeka, Kans.		Sept. 12	90 00	For horse furnished in August, 1864.
47, 581	Richard E. Bolton, payable to S. R. Nickerson (holder and owner), Morrow, Ohio.		Sept. 14	33 00	For services as teamster in November and December, 1862.
48, 425	Northern Central Railroad Company		Sept. 17	1, 246 29	For transportation services from August, 1863, to October, 1863.
48, 032	Henry J. Rawstone.		Sept. 14	7 50	For commutation of rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
45, 541	Charles Murray		Sept. 17	133 60	For forage, &c., furnished in July and August, 1869.
49, 434	John F. Snyder.		Sept. 18	8 75	(Commutation of rations from December 31, 1862, to February 8, 1863 (14 Stat., 364). Prisoner of war.
49, 016	Henry Mill		Sept. 18	11 40	For bacon furnished in August, 1862.

47, 760	Riley Oxford	Sept. 23	7 30	Commutation of rations while on furlough.
47, 710	Hiram W. Parlow	Sept. 23	7 30	Do.
47, 772	Hermann N. Westmeyer	Sept. 23	7 25	Commutation of rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
47, 773	Evans C. Richards	Sept. 23	26 25	Do.
49, 396	Com. G. T. Tully, Second United States Infantry, paymaster, 6th Regt. of the company, C. W. Miner, Buffalo, N. Y.	Sept. 23	3 00	Reimbursement of the company for one tin boiler.
18, 308	Dr. W. J. C. DeLauder, of the company, C. W. Miner, Buffalo, N. Y.	Sept. 25	225 00	Rent of cottage and lot at Point Lookout, Md., July 4, 1862, to Jan. 4, 1867.
46, 638	Thomas Smith, payable to W. D. Diabrow (holder and owner)	Sept. 26	15 00	For corn furnished in February, 1865.
42, 912	Seanna, R. Reno and Dalton Railroad Company	Sept. 26	3 90	For transportation services from January to May, 1876.
49, 501	Milton P. Norton	Oct. 10	2 75	Commutation of rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
20, 167	Thomas J. Connor, administrator of estate of Bernard Wm.	Oct. 14	112 50	Rent of house near Saint Louis, Mo., in 1861 and 1862.
27, 055	Missouri Pacific Railroad Company	Oct. 14	138 51	For transportation services from October, 1869, to May, 1872.
14, 707	Timoleon Love, payable to W. C. Griswold, assignee.	Oct. 10	365 88	Services and supplies in Oregon and Washington Indian war of 1855 and 1856. (Act of March 2, 1861.)
14, 706	Mary Jane Maxon	Oct. 10	24 49	Do.
14, 709	John McLaughlin, payable to M. McEwen, assignee.	Oct. 10	168 00	Do.
14, 714	Henry Smith, payable to W. C. Griswold, assignee.	Oct. 10	341 71	Do.
14, 708	David Munro.	Oct. 16	806 67	Do.
46, 775	Charles E. Curtis	Oct. 16	277 20	Do.
47, 775	William Ryan	Oct. 22	268 50	Traveling expenses in September and October, 1864.
47, 775	Edward O. S. Burke	Oct. 22	12 75	Reimbursement for postage in 1863 and 1864.
48, 573	Jacob Gross	Oct. 22	222 35	For transportation services in September, 1875.
49, 738	North in Central Railroad Company	Oct. 22	643 84	For transportation services in March, April, and May, 1865.
49, 808	Baltimore Steam Packet Company	Oct. 22	97 60	For transportation services from March to July, 1874.
47, 306	William Ryan, deceased, payable to Jack and Sarah	Oct. 23	30 00	For services as laborer in December, 1864.
47, 377	Willie C. Adams	Oct. 23	7 25	Commutation of furlough rations in December, 1864, and January, 1865.
49, 416	William Biggs, deceased, payable to his widow, Elizabeth B. Biggs.	Oct. 23	79 25	Commutation of rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
49, 706	James W. Ault	Oct. 23	6 75	Do.
49, 723	Samuel Avery	Oct. 23	28 00	Do.
49, 724	Mercedon E. Black	Oct. 23	1 00	Do.
14, 702	Spotted Eagle and 69 other Nez Percé Indians, payable to the Secretary of the Interior.	Oct. 24	2, 392 34	For services in the Oregon and Washington Indian war of 1855 and 1856. (Act of March 2, 1861.)
14, 703	Samuel and 42 other Nez Percé Indians, payable to the Secretary of the Interior.	Oct. 24	4, 747 10	Do.
14, 704	John A. Taylor	Oct. 24	25 07	Do.
14, 713	Philander Cunningham	Oct. 24	164 67	Do.
45, 612	W. L. Davidson	Oct. 24	110 39	Do.
47, 470	Sarah Colson	Oct. 24	8 00	Do.
47, 479	Charles H. Culver	Oct. 26	17 17	For corn-meal furnished in February, 1864.
48, 954	George Colston	Oct. 26	11 00	For amount expended for transportation of personal baggage in December, 1875.
49, 290	James A. Colburn	Oct. 26	100 00	For furlough rations in 1864.
49, 719	Eleazer Collins	Oct. 26	41 25	For services rendered the Quartermaster's Department.
47, 639	Manuel H. Conger	Oct. 26	13 50	Commutation of rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
	William Adams, payable to Caroline Adams, executrix	Oct. 26	3 50	Do.
	"Award: Oregon and Washington Indian war claim."	Nov. 1	59 18	For wood furnished in April and May, 1865.

36 AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC.

CLAIMS ALLOWED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1878—Continued.

No. of claim.	Name of claimant.	No. of settlement.	Date of allowance.	Amount.	Remarks.
48,960	John Adams.	Nov. 1	1878.	47 50	For furlough rations from December 19, 1864, to January 18, 1865.
49,550	John R. Allen.	Nov. 2	Nov. 2	45 00	For services as stone-mason in May, 1868.
49,707	Estina Benson, deceased, payable to Lyman C. and Lydia J. Benson, his parents.	Nov. 2	Nov. 2	20 00	Commutation of rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
49,793	James Bent.	Nov. 2	Nov. 2	2 75	Do.
45,649	Francis Bent.	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	50 00	For corn and corn-meal furnished in December, 1863, and March, 1864.
46,847	Asaph Kenner.	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	134 40	For fresh beef furnished in January, 1864.
47,474	Thomas Cox, deceased, payable to Joseph Cox, his brother.	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	14 16	For services as teamster in October, 1863.
47,641	Powell & Hobbs.	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	223 89	For services rendered from April to July, 1862.
47,706	C. H. Carlton, major Third United States Cavalry.	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	1,131 40	For commutation of quarters, fuel, and forage, from July 1, 1870, to September 18, 1871.
49,651	James M. Frazier, deceased, payable to Charlotte Frazier, his mother.	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	18 50	Commutation of rations while a prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
49,664	John Kelly.	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	50 00	Do.
49,667	Julian Knowlton.	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	21 75	Do.
49,664	James Metlen.	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	3 00	Do.
47,665	Joel J. Porter.	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	9 00	Do.
49,711	George W. Keely.	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	5 25	Do.
49,735	John D. Miller, deceased, payable to Margaret Casler, his mother.	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	74 25	Do.
49,739	Gilbert S. Potter.	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	29 50	Do.
49,763	W. C. Hemphill, captain Fourth United States Cavalry.	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	24 50	Reimbursement stopped from his pay for one wall-tent, fly and poles.
49,833	John Campbell.	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	19 50	Commutation of rations while a prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
49,906	John W. Chandler.	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	5 75	Do.
49,926	Hiram Norton.	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	7 50	Do.
49,941	Alfred B. Cook, deceased, payable to Agnes Cook, his mother.	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	53 00	Do.
49,506	Emil Heftner.	Nov. 6	Nov. 6	23 40	For services as a wheelwright from September 1 to November 13, 1875.
49,638	John H. Busby.	Nov. 6	Nov. 6	39 75	Commutation of rations while a prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
49,639	L. C. W. Bishop, deceased, payable to Elizabeth Bishop, his mother.	Nov. 6	Nov. 6	36 50	Do.
49,640	David Sharp, deceased, payable to John E. Sharp, his father.	Nov. 6	Nov. 6	6 75	Do.
49,642	Nathaniel Truax.	Nov. 6	Nov. 6	77 00	Do.
49,652	Jackson Justice (Justice), deceased, payable to Dorcas Justice (Justice), his widow.	Nov. 6	Nov. 6	32 25	Do.
49,653	George W. Stearns.	Nov. 6	Nov. 6	56 00	Do.
49,663	John W. Hulbert, deceased, payable to Almira Hulbert, his mother.	Nov. 6	Nov. 6	33 25	Do.
49,668	Elisha C. Rust.	Nov. 6	Nov. 6	6 50	Do.
49,792	John W. Garlow.	Nov. 6	Nov. 6	15 00	Commutation of furlough rations in 1863.
49,925	Stephen S. Grubb, deceased, payable to Jackson and DeWitt Grubb, his parents.	Nov. 6	Nov. 6	52 50	Commutation of rations while a prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
49,455	R. T. Crows.	Nov. 7	Nov. 7	14 67	For services as a scout.
49,660	Samuel Anderson, deceased, payable to Mary A. Anderson, his mother.	Nov. 7	Nov. 7	30 75	Commutation of rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).



49, 661	George W. Diabrow, deceased, payable to Jacob Diabrow, his father.	Nov. 7	22 50	Do.
49, 662	Thomas Foley, deceased, payable to Mary Foley, his widow.	Nov. 7	44 00	Do.
49, 663	Richard Mulrooney, deceased, payable to Mary Mulrooney, his widow.	Nov. 7	9 50	Do.
49, 736	James M. Clayton	Nov. 7	102 00	Do.
49, 762	Nelson W. Doly	Nov. 7	8 75	Commutation of furlough rations in March and April, 1864.
49, 972	James F. Caton	Nov. 7	54 50	Commutation of rations while a prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
47, 591	Warner Lindsey	Nov. 8	27 00	For services rendered in April, 1865.
49, 649	Henry Flack	Nov. 8	23 50	Commutation of rations while a prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
49, 738	Hiram B. Littel	Nov. 8	29 00	Do.
49, 833	Delosa Lyons	Nov. 8	14 75	Commutation of furlough rations, May and June, 1862.
49, 819	Galen H. Lull, deceased, payable to Miunda Lull, his widow	Nov. 8	28 25	Commutation of rations while a prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
49, 913	Luiss Farley, deceased, payable to his heirs as follows: {			
25, 275	Hutson L. Farley	Nov. 9	32 50	For services rendered as scout.
	Nancy Bell Middleton			
	Laura Ann Sharp			
44, 478	Thomas Sneed, deceased, payable to Flora Sneed, his widow.	Nov. 9	21 00	For services as laborer in July, 1864.
49, 630	William S. Woodtome	Nov. 9	62 75	Commutation of rations while a prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
49, 942	John Kimball	Nov. 9	68 00	Do.
49, 943	Thaddeus Tillof-son, deceased, payable to Elizabeth Tillof-son, his mother.	Nov. 9	7 50	Commutation of furlough rations in September and October, 1863.
49, 708	Daniel Garbison	Nov. 9	103 75	Commutation of rations while a prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
30, 941	S. N. Swingley	Nov. 9	25 50	For corn and hay furnished in February and March, 1864.
	Evau Davis		6 00	For corn and hay furnished in April, 1864.
	John Stanfield		80 00	For corn and hay furnished in November, 1864.
49, 710	Vachel Hobbs	Nov. 9	12 75	Commutation of rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
49, 712	Austin D. Springer	Nov. 9	24 25	Do.
49, 713	William Tucker	Nov. 9	79 50	Do.
49, 802	Henry H. Thomas	Nov. 9	5 00	Commutation of furlough rations in October, 1864.
49, 928	Aaron W. Wert	Nov. 9	144 00	Commutation of rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
49, 929	James Williams	Nov. 9	25 25	Do.
49, 641	Isaac M. Stinnett, deceased, payable to Elmira Stinnett, his mother.	Nov. 9	48 75	Do.
49, 654	James Woodward	Nov. 9	3 25	Do.
49, 446	John R. Finter	Nov. 9	10 00	For services as carpenter.
49, 924	Masten Dashiell	Nov. 11	6 75	Commutation of rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
49, 944	Ferdinand Volt, deceased, payable to Julius Volt and Augusta Wilkins, his heirs.	Nov. 12	42 00	Do.
49, 973	William L. Davis	Nov. 11	24 75	Do.
49, 714	Isaac T. Williams, deceased, payable to William J. and Jane Williams, his parents.	Nov. 12	65 75	Do.
45, 129	J. T. Harris	Nov. 11	50 00	For corn and fodder furnished in May, 1865.
49, 718	Joseph Dory	Nov. 11	3 50	Commutation of rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
49, 715	Henry Wood, deceased, payable to Mary J. Wood, his mother	Nov. 12	35 00	Do.
49, 740	Owen Sweeney, deceased, payable to Charlotte Sweeney, his widow	Nov. 12	48 25	Do.
49, 741	Franklin Weissinger	Nov. 12	8 00	Do.
49, 689	Gottlieb Weitman, alias George Whitman, deceased, payable to Caroline Weitman, his widow.	Nov. 12	53 50	Do.
49, 686	John D. Smart	Nov. 12	20 75	Do.

CLAIMS ALLOWED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1878—Continued.

No. of claim.	Name of claimant.	No. of settlement.	Date of allowance.	Amount.	Remarks.
49, 697	Franklin M. Salisbury, deceased, payable to Rachel Salisbury, his mother.	.....	1878, Nov. 12	\$29 25	Commutation of rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
45, 821	T. L. Garrison	.....	Nov. 13	69 55	For supplies furnished in June and August, 1862.
49, 927	James Sullivan	.....	Nov. 13	11 25	(Commutation of rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
49, 670	Charles A. Weed	.....	Nov. 13	8 50	Do.
49, 671	George Williams	.....	Nov. 13	35 00	Do.
49, 855	Gustavus S. Young	.....	Nov. 13	17 75	Do.
31, 215	Western Union Telegraph Company, lessee of Kansas Pacific Railroad.	.....	Nov. 13	55 45	Telegraphing, September to December, 1871. (One moiety payable to Secretary Treasury on account of Kansas Pacific Railroad Company.)
35, 524	Thomas F. Arnold, administrator of estate of John H. Arnold	2, 773	Nov. 13	5 40	Telegraphing, September to December, 1871.
46, 811	John L. Swaney, deceased, payable to A. J. Swaney, administrator.	.....	Nov. 13	129 00	For rent of land from November 1, 1868, to April 30, 1869.
49, 665	Jacob Ryerson, father of John Ryerson, deceased	.....	Nov. 13	17 00	For freight used furnished in November, 1862.
49, 698	Samuel R. Williams, deceased, payable to William J. and Jane Williams, his parents.	.....	Nov. 13	21 00	Commutation of rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
49, 819	Union Pacific Railroad Company	.....	Nov. 13	4, 923 44	Transportation in November, 1872, to December, 1875. (Payable to Secretary Treasury under sec. 5240 Rev. Stat.)
49, 477	Richard C. Lawrence, Jr.	.....	Nov. 14	30 00	Apprehending and delivery of a deserter.
44, 657	C. W. Selridge	.....	Nov. 15	6 00	Reimbursement for transportation of himself and others during October, 1863, to January, 1864.
* 4, 715	George Seidl, payable to Wells, Fargo & Co.	.....	Nov. 15	336 00	Services during Oregon and Washington Indian war of 1855 and 1856.
* 4, 718	J. W. Hines	.....	Nov. 15	123 86	Do.
49, 636	W. C. Forbes, guardian of Margaret E. Smith, lunatic, widow of William H. Smith, deceased.	.....	Nov. 16	100 50	Commutation of rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
49, 783	Alexander Smith	.....	Nov. 16	9 00	For services rendered in June, 1862.
49, 812	Daniel B. Kitchin	.....	Nov. 16	7 50	Commutation of furlough rations in May and June, 1865.
49, 889	Thomas B. Platts	.....	Nov. 16	13 25	Commutation of furlough rations in May and June, 1863, and June and July, 1865.
49, 991	Thomas C. Chapman, deceased, payable to Samuel and Rebecca Chapman, his parents.	.....	Nov. 16	35 75	Commutation of rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
49, 992	Barney Colgan	.....	Nov. 16	21 00	Do.
49, 993	John H. Conner	.....	Nov. 16	14 75	Do.
49, 994	Hiram Dean	.....	Nov. 16	34 75	Do.
49, 995	Simson Sweet	.....	Nov. 16	13 75	Do.
49, 996	Peter Van Brumer	.....	Nov. 16	50 75	Do.
50, 007	Hugh A. Bradford, deceased, payable to W. A. and Samuel L. Bradford, his brothers.	.....	Nov. 16	62 00	Do.
50, 022	John B. Green	.....	Nov. 16	85 00	Do.
50, 023	Henry Geiger	.....	Nov. 16	16 75	Do.
50, 024	John S. Morris	.....	Nov. 16	7 50	Commutation of furlough rations in January and February, 1862.
50, 025	Frederick Spain	.....	Nov. 16	7 00	Do.
22, 125	Aaron Gambell	2, 827	Nov. 16	42 00	Turn furnished in July, 1863.

38, 169	Kanawha Lodge, No. 25, I. O. F.	2, 852	Nov. 16	600 00	Rent of building from November 1, 1862, to September 1, 1865.
49, 907	John F. White		Nov. 18	15 00	Commutation of rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
14, 837	John St. John Boyle, administrator of estate of W. O. Boyle, deceased late major Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry.		Nov. 19	81 75	Commutation of quarters and fuel in October and November, 1864.
30, 922	Stephen D. Wright		Nov. 19	152 00	Rent of blacksmith-shop and services in February and March, 1862.
50, 089	James W. Ellis		Nov. 19	13 75	Commutation of rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
50, 132	Alva Brace		Nov. 19	7 50	Commutation of furlough rations in February and March, 1864.
50, 133	A. P. Cushman		Nov. 19	72 50	Commutation of rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
50, 154	Charles E. Hull, deceased, payable to Henry Hull, his father		Nov. 19	27 75	Do.
*4, 705	W. A. L. McCorkle		Nov. 19	70 48	Supplies during Oregon and Washington Indian war, 1855 and 1856.
	Reuben Riggs		Nov. 19	240 00	Do.
	A. Stewart		Nov. 19	320 00	Do.
*4, 712	Christian Clymer		Nov. 19	223 58	Services during Oregon and Washington Indian war, 1855 and 1856.
	Samuel Howard		Nov. 19	50 50	Meals and lodging during Oregon and Washington Indian war, 1855 and 1856.
*4, 716	James H. McMullin		Nov. 19	40 00	Services during Oregon and Washington Indian war, 1855 and 1856.
*4, 719	John M. Hulery		Nov. 20	77 20	Services of horse during Oregon and Washington Indian war, 1855 and 1856.
	Squire Bennett, deceased, payable to Mary Bennett, administratrix of his estate.		Nov. 20	240 00	Horse furnished during Oregon and Washington Indian war, 1855 and 1856.
*4, 720	Hiram A. Towner		Nov. 20	200 00	Horse furnished during Oregon and Washington Indian war, 1855 and 1856.
*4, 721	Ellet W. Murphy		Nov. 20	120 00	Do.
*4, 722	J. B. A. Brouillet		Nov. 20	209 33	Horse and bridle during the Oregon and Washington Indian war, 1855 and 1856.
	J. O. Bayard		Oct. 29	1 15	\$93.96 paid from appropriation for 1877, leaving \$1.15 unpaid.
48, 667	Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad Company	2, 855	Nov. 22	12, 842 10	Transportation in August and September, 1877. (Payable to Secretary Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
49, 801	Union Pacific Railroad Company		Nov. 24	33 25	Commutation of rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
50, 135	John D. Mathews		Nov. 25	24 66	50 cents paid from appropriation for 1877, leaving \$34.66 unpaid. Transportation in 1875.
49, 799	New York and Wilmington Steamship Company	2, 870	Nov. 25	8 20	Trans- (88.66, 73 paid.) Transportation, 1876. (All payable to Secretary of Treasury under section 5260 Rev. Stat.)
49, 700	Kansas Pacific Railroad Company	2, 841	Nov. 19	47 50	Commutation of rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
49, 704	James H. Heroy, as heir of William Heroy, deceased		Nov. 23	20 00	Reimbursement of expenses while travelling.
49, 376	Thomas J. Lyvers		Nov. 23	115 00	One horse furnished in August, 1864.
46, 992	James N. Ruchat		Nov. 25	150 00	Services as teamster in October, 1862.
	J. M. K. Guinn, administrator estate of Jesse G. Levins, deceased	2, 877	Nov. 25	6 45	Rent of buildings and grounds from August 1 to November 30, 1867.
7, 979	Nearby Stephens	2, 878	Nov. 25	500 00	Commutation of rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
46, 086	Smyth County, Virginia		Nov. 25	45 00	Rent of square 357, Washington, D. C., from 1861 to 1865.
46, 692	John Brown, deceased, by Mary Brown, widow of		Nov. 25	378 72	For care of soldiers' lot, from March 1, 1866, to June 30, 1876.
46, 752	Charles Gordon		Nov. 25	258 23	Transportation rendered in October, 1864.
50, 134	V. M. Parsons, trustee Ashland Cemetery		Nov. 25	971 81	Transportation rendered in September, 1872. (Payable to Secretary of Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
50, 143	Northern Central Railway Company		Nov. 25	1 25	Transportation rendered in June, 1876. (Payable to Secretary of Treasury under sec. 5260 Rev. Stat.)
50, 144	Union Pacific Railroad Company		Nov. 25	350 00	Reimbursement of transportation expenses in February, 1866.
50, 174	do.		Nov. 25	23 98	For wheat furnished in September, 1868.
45, 351	J. J. Elwell	2, 883	Nov. 26	100 00	
45, 084	J. B. Tullock	2, 885	Nov. 26		

* A warrant.

CLAIMS ALLOWED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1872.—(continued.)

No. of claim.	Name of claimant.	No. of settle-ment.	Date of al-lowance.	Amount.	Remarks.
4, 711	{ Edward Chambeau ... } Duo W. C. Griswold, as assignee	{	1878.	\$219 20	{ Services of horses in Oregon and Washington Indian war, 1855 and 1856. (Act March 2, 1861.)
40, 421	{ William Gre ... }	{	Nov. 26	84 00	{ Services of horses in Oregon and Washington Indian war, 1855 and 1856. Services rendered in 1865.
47, 364	James O'Neal, deceased, payable to Rev. Patrick Reilly, holder and owner.		Nov. 26	499 49	
48, 446	Smith & Claggett.		Nov. 27	5 96	Services rendered in January and February, 1863.
49, 447	Reidman Prossitt, estate of.		Nov. 27	20 60	Corn, hay, and wood furnished in October, 1862.
49, 449	Susan Roddy.		Nov. 27	21 00	Rent of land for pasture. (Payable to J. R. Mitchell & Co. holders and owners.)
50, 022	Robert Wallace.		Nov. 27	15 00	(Corn furnished in February, 1864. (Payable to J. R. Mitchell & Co., holders and owners.)
50, 023	Michael Kerner.		Nov. 27	28 00	Commutation of rations while prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364.)
50, 184	Alexander Graham.		Nov. 27	88 75	Do.
50, 197	John E. Sully.		Nov. 27	7 50	Commutation of furlough rations in July and August, 1863.
50, 198	Franklin Hoover.		Nov. 27	5 50	Commutation of furlough rations in October and November, 1864.
50, 199	Isaac R. Adams.		Nov. 27	7 50	Commutation of furlough rations in February and March, 1864.
50, 224	Edw. Nicholson.		Nov. 27	10 25	Commutation of rations while a prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364.)
40, 090	P. E. Brane.	2, 900	Nov. 29	36 00	For wood furnished in December, 1862.
50, 190	Union Pacific Railroad Company	2, 907	Nov. 30	87 00	Transportation services in October, 1877. (Payable to Secretary of Treasury under sec. 5290 Rev. Stat.)
49, 818	do.	2, 908	Nov. 30	16, 030 73	Transportation services, July to September, 1877. (Payable to Secretary of Treasury under sec. 5290 Rev. Stat.)
4, 723	{ Samuel Ritchey } \$405 00	{	Nov. 30	444 80	{ Services and supplies in Oregon and Washington Indian war, 1855 and 1856. (Act March 2, 1861.)
48, 319	{ James Rice } 6 00	{	Dec. 3	37 75	{ Commutation of rations while a prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364.)
48, 442	{ Russell Holbrook } 33 80	{	Dec. 3	50 00	{ For corn furnished in December, 1864. (Payable to J. R. Mitchell & Co., holders and owners.)
49, 443	Furney Jones.		Dec. 3	16 00	For corn furnished in March, 1865. (Payable to J. R. Mitchell & Co., holders and owners.)
49, 903	Western North Carolina Railroad Company		Dec. 3	4 60	Transportation rendered in October, 1874.
50, 053	Tennison Tilford.		Dec. 3	67 50	Commutation of rations while a prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364.)
50, 163	Sherman R. Haskell.		Dec. 3	15 25	Commutation of furlough rations, from March 25 to May 25, 1862.
50, 194	Jacob Tichertor.		Dec. 3	7 50	Commutation of furlough rations, from February 29 to March 27, 1864.
50, 196	John Lynch, brother of Thomas Lynch, deceased.		Dec. 3	77 00	Commutation of rations while a prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364.)
	John Walk (late lieutenant Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.	1, 368	Dec. 3	361 62	Balance on settlement of quartermaster's accounts. (Settlement made by quartermaster's division.)
50, 105	S. M. Jenkins, deceased, by Artemedia R. Jenkins, his mother.		Dec. 3	49 00	Commutation of rations while a prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364.)
50, 240	James L. Clark.		Dec. 3	17 75	Do.
50, 258	Cornelius Markin.		Dec. 3	3 00	Do.
50, 290	William E. Clever.		Dec. 3	87 50	Services as a veterinary surgeon in July and August, 1863.
50, 290	David McNeely.		Dec. 3	49 50	Commutation of rations while a prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364.)
50, 298	John G. Russell, deceased, payable to Mary A. Russell, his widow.		Dec. 3	16 50	Do.

50,000	East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company	Dec. 6	5 90	Transportation services rendered in October, 1875, and May, 1879.
47,673	Howard E. D. Stone	Dec. 6	270 73	Services as transporter, July 8, 1881, to June 2, 1882.
40,244	James Beach	Dec. 6	74 00	Rent of room in June, July, and August, 1883.
25,944	Henry Enders	Dec. 7	729 00	Rent of land from September 20, 1861, to October 1, 1864.
20,155	Henry Coleman	Dec. 9	23 00	Services as requested in April, 1864.
46,444	John Lender, payable to J. R. Mitchell & Co. (holiter and owner).	Dec. 9	400 00	Corn and hay furnished in May, 1865.
50,061	East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company	Dec. 9	1 75	Transportation services rendered in June, 1875.
50,236	Union Pacific Railroad Company	Dec. 9	6 18	Transportation services from July, 1874, to January, 1875. (Payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5290 Rev. Stat.)
50,243	do	Dec. 9	7 31	Transportation services. (Payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5290 Rev. Stat.)
50,265	Achison and Nebraska Railroad Company	Dec. 9	28 00	Transportation services from February to May, 1878.
50,287	Sherwood Atkins	Dec. 9	34 25	Commutation of rations while a prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
50,300	Patrick Devine	Dec. 9	49 75	Do.
41,724	{ C. C. Felton, \$251 30 John M. Hulley, 133 33 }	Dec. 10	534 63	{ Services, &c., during Oregon and Washington Indian war of 1855 and 1856, (Act of March 2, 1861.)
50,292	George W. Newton	Dec. 10	10 00	Services as laborer in June, 1865.
50,290	John M. Burdick, deceased, payable to Wesley and Charles	Dec. 10	43 25	Commutation of rations while a prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
50,315	John Burdick, his parents.	Dec. 10	3 50	Do.
50,317	Thomas Brooks	Dec. 10	60 00	Do.
50,318	James Hackworth, deceased, payable to George Hackworth, his father.	Dec. 10	7 50	Do.
50,321	William M. Packard	Dec. 10	72 75	Reimbursement of expenses while travelling under orders in August, 1873.
50,328	J. W. Gromewold	Dec. 10	18 50	Commutation of rations while a prisoner of war (14 Stat., 364).
50,310	William H. Foster, deceased, payable to Sarah O. Foster, his mother.	Dec. 11	12 25	Do.
50,318	George W. Lanum, deceased, payable to Joseph Lanum, his father.	Dec. 11	59 40	(\$162 paid.) Rent of rooms in 1876-77.
50,222	L. S. Penrose	Dec. 24	634 31	Telegraphic services, January, 1877. (One moiety, \$317.16, payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5290 Rev. Stat.)
46,601	Union Pacific Railroad Company	Sept. 11	735 74	Telegraphic services, December, 1876. (One moiety, \$367.87, payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5290 Rev. Stat.)
46,650	do	Sept. 11	350 33	Telegraphic services, February, 1877. (One moiety, \$175.17, payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5290 Rev. Stat.)
46,647	do	Sept. 11	4,592 08	Transportation services in April and June, 1878. (All payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5290 Rev. Stat.)
49,873	do	Dec. 9	10 32	Balance due him on settlement of account.
	William M. Williams, lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry, settlement of quartermaster's account.	Dec. 11	12 93	Do.
	Henry B. Wiebed, captain and assistant quartermaster, settlement of quartermaster's account.	Dec. 11	20 00	Commutation of rations while prisoner of war. (14 Stat., 364.)
30,319	M. E. Major, deceased, payable to Sally Major, his mother.	Dec. 16	60 25	Do.
50,320	Bernard McBride, deceased, payable to Hannah McBride, his mother.	Dec. 16	36 75	Do.
50,391	John L. Jackson, deceased, payable to Minerva Jackson, his mother.	Dec. 16	182 82	Transportation from September, 1874, to June, 1875. (Payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5290 Rev. Stat.)
50,267	Union Pacific Railroad Company	Dec. 16	500 00	Rent of building from October, 1864, to May and September and October, 1865.
144,350	Allen & Standford	Dec. 17		

*Award.

See explanation on page 44.

42 AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC.

CLAIMS ALLOWED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1878—Continued.

No. of claim.	Name of claimant.	No. of settlement.	Date of allowance.	Amount.	Remarks.
60, 363	Union Pacific Railroad Company		1878.		
48, 448	John F. Anderson		Dec. 18	\$157 53	Transportation services in July to December, 1875. (All payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5280 Rev. Stat.)
*4, 726	(Maury & Davis Manuel Barcelona Trinidad C. Cuno Alexander Deis James McSherry Charles Walker)	(4550 65 108 00 66 00 288 00 128 00 224 33)	Dec. 3	90 00	Corn furnished in November, 1883.
38, 441	H. L. Tyo		Dec. 18	1, 651 06	Services, &c., during Oregon and Washington Indian war, 1855 and 1856. (Act March 2, 1861.)
50, 175	Western and Atlantic Railroad Company		Dec. 19	353 30	Ferrying troops, &c., in May, 1862.
40, 020	Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company (lessee Missouri Pacific Railroad Company).		Dec. 22	49 50	Transportation services in June, 1871.
			Dec. 25	100 43	Transportation services from September, 1875, to March, 1876.
38, 327	Washington A. Fosdy, administrator estate of Mrs. E. A. Middleton, deceased.		Dec. 25	350 00	Rent of land from April to 1st of June, 1865.
50, 081	Union Pacific Railroad Company		Dec. 25	393 28	Transportation services, &c., in October, 1875, and May, 1876. (Payable to Secretary of the Treasury under sec. 5280 Rev. Stat.)
47, 056	(Franklin M. Smallwood John Alstadt William Medler Webb Newmeyer Edward Murphy George Rittinger Sidney Manuel, widow, for services of Joseph Manuel, deceased. John Ketzner James Steadman (Elizabeth Keyser, wife of James Keyser. John Adam	(46 00 30 00 2 50 5 50 6 00 4 00 9 00 2 00 9 00 6 00)	Dec. 29	•70 00	Services rendered in October, 1861.
50, 590	Green Turner, payable to Clara C. Calkins, sister of Abel H. Conant, deceased, holder and owner.		Dec. 29	5 25	Commutation of rations while prisoner of war. (14 Stat., 364.)
48, 068	Anthony Reybold		1879.		
34, 063	Caroline Grayson		Jan. 2	92 50	Corn furnished in August, 1865.
38, 063	Mary F. Gilchrist		Jan. 3	2, 674 66	Reimbursement of amounts paid for pilotage in 1862, '63, '64, and '65.
40, 067	William Heath	(63 20 206 33 206 33)	Jan. 3	135 00	Wood furnished in January, 1864. (Disallowed by Third Auditor.)
40, 068	Norah O'Herrin		Jan. 3	499 86	Services on steamer J. W. Cheeseman.
40, 537	O. C. J. Phillips, heirs of		Jan. 3	724 88	Timber furnished in 1868 and 1869.
44, 513	(Milton P. Garrison Isaac Eschelman John E. Harris	(270 00 270 00 270 00)	Jan. 3	810 00	Hay taken from them in 1872 and 1873.
44, 538	Steamer General Burnside		Jan. 3	4, 800 00	Services of said steamer from October 20, 1862, to November 13, 1862. (Payable to R. F. Lopez, owner.)
44, 019	James Thompson		Jan. 3	9 20	Reimbursement of traveling expenses in 1869.

44 AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC.

Explanation of claim No. 44350, of Allen & Standiford, for rent of a building at Lexington, Ky. (See page 41.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
December 19, 1878.

SIR: In a claim presented by Messrs. Allen & Standiford, I invite your attention to the inclosed copy of the decision made by the Third Auditor on the 7th instant, and of the concurring decision made by the Second Comptroller on the 17th instant.

Although it is clear that these parties have fraudulently demanded thirteen months' rent, in the sum of \$2,600, where only ten months' rent, in the sum of \$500, was due, and that they have sought by suppression and false testimony to sustain this wrongful demand, the accounting officers do not find that existing legislation warrants refusal of an allowance in the sum of \$500.

This sum has therefore been allowed, and will be included in the list soon to be transmitted to you for report to Congress, under the provisions of the fourth section of the act of Congress, approved June 14, 1878, entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and prior years, and for those heretofore treated as permanent, for reappropriations, and for other purposes."

The accounting officers, however, deemed proper to invite your attention specially to this case, and to suggest that legislation should extend to this class, and, indeed, to all classes of claims, the special provisions already made in respect to cases in the Court of Claims, and in respect to claims now governed by the act of June 16, 1874, to wit, that fraud in part shall work forfeiture of the whole.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. GANGEWER,
Acting Auditor.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Decision by the Third Auditor upon a claim of Allen & Standiford, for rent of a building at Lexington, Ky., November 15, 1864, to December 15, 1865, 13 months, at \$200 per month, \$2,600.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
December 7, 1878.

The *present* demand was presented to the Quartermaster-General June 20, 1877.

Upon examining the records of his office, the Quartermaster-General ascertained that about eleven years previously—February 27, 1866—the same parties had presented a claim for rent of the same building for ten months in 1864–65, at the rate of \$50 per month, then claiming only \$500, instead of \$2,600, as now demanded.

That claim was based upon ten regularly certified vouchers, for the respective months of October, November, and December, 1864, and January, February, March, April, May, September, and October of 1865 (see extract from claims record Quartermaster-General's Office), and the property was regularly reported from 1st October, 1864, to 1st November, 1865, on the monthly reports, No. 2, of Captains Fitch and Campbell, as hired, at the rate of \$50 per month, being the same rate stated in the ten vouchers. The period of occupancy, therefore, appears to have been from October 1, 1864, to November 1, 1865, and not from November 15, 1864, to December 15, 1865, as stated now.

Vouchers for June, July, or August, 1864, were not included in the demand as presented in 1866, and the reason is obvious; for I find that the claimants presented the vouchers for those three months to Capt. John B. Campbell, in November, 1865, and

were paid by him in full upon them. (*Vide* his accounts, vouchers 12 and 13, abstract B, of November, 1865.)

The Quartermaster-General disallowed that claim because of the active and notorious disloyalty of Mr. Standiford, in whom the record title stood, and on July 26, 1866, returned the ten vouchers to James H. Embry, through whom the claimants' attorney, Mr. Billingsly, had transmitted them for presentation.

The attorneys now representing the claimants, having been called upon to produce the ten vouchers, have filed an affidavit, in which the former attorney, Billingsly, testifies that he has been informed by Mr. Embry that he (Embry) mailed the vouchers to him; that he (Billingsly) did not receive them, and therefore believes they were lost. Neither of the claimants makes any statement whether he has any knowledge of their whereabouts.

I do not find it necessary to express an opinion whether the ten vouchers were really lost, or have been merely suppressed, that the claimants might include three months already paid in full, and demand \$200 per month, instead of the agreed rental of \$50 per month. It is clear that, in order to maintain the present demand, the claimants have made false declarations, and have suppressed two material facts, well known to them, to wit, that the agreed rental was only \$50 per month, and that only ten months' rent is due, thus fraudulently claiming \$2,600, where only \$500 is due.

The ground upon which the Quartermaster-General disallowed the claim presented in 1866 was stated by him as follows:

"It appears that Mr. Standiford has been a strong rebel sympathizer during the war. At the time Lexington was occupied by the rebel forces under the command of Kirby Smith, Mr. Standiford made it his business to report the Union men to the rebel officers, thereby causing their horses, mules, wagons, forage, &c., to be seized for the benefit of the rebel service."

It will be observed that the claimants evade *this* charge, and offer evidence to reply to a charge which was *not* made by the Quartermaster-General.

The testimony which they have produced is limited to assertions that the witnesses never knew of Mr. Standiford causing the arrest of Union men. They make no attempt to show that he was not guilty of the charge the Quartermaster-General did make. And it is noticeable that, although these witnesses were called with express reference to a charge of disloyalty, not one of them undertakes to say that he or any one regarded Mr. Standiford as loyal; and one of them—W. H. Lusby—states that when he was about to leave Lexington on the approach of the rebels, Standiford insisted upon his staying, saying that he would insure him (Lusby) from any disturbance by the military authorities of the rebels; thus claiming that his influence with the rebel officers would be ample for the protection of any particular Union man whom he specially desired to favor. It is evident that his disloyalty is virtually confessed.

But the questions arise, Can the accounting officers disallow the claim upon the ground of the disloyalty of Mr. Standiford? And is the just portion of the claim forfeited by the demand for the fraudulent excess?

The property was located in and the claimants were residents of a loyal State; and the occupation was not under a seizure, but under a regular hiring.

On September 26, 1877, an opinion was given by the Solicitor-General, and approved by the Attorney-General, that in cases under the act of March 3, 1849, the accounting officers could not require claimants to establish loyalty, as that act did not so require, and no general law had been enacted requiring such proof from claimants generally; that the fact that several laws have been enacted requiring such proof in several specified classes of claims would not warrant a presumption of a general intention to apply that restriction to all classes; that such a construction would be in conflict with the established maxim, *expressio unius est exclusio alterius*. And a similar opinion had been previously given by the Solicitor of the Treasury.

This is not a claim arising under the act of March 3, 1849; but the principle of the opinions above referred to applies fully; for there is no special provision of law making loyalty a condition precedent to allowance in this class of cases. I am therefore constrained to decide that Mr. Standiford's disloyalty is not a legal ground for disallowing the claim. In respect to the other question, there is an express provision (sec. 1086, Rev. Stat.) whereby any person who attempts to practice any fraud in the proof, statement, establishment, or allowance of any claim, or part of a claim, forfeits the entire claim. But that provision is limited expressly to claims prosecuted before the Court of Claims.

Section 2 of private act No. 228, approved April 30, 1878, entitled "An act for the allowance of certain claims reported by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department," provided as follows:

"No claim shall hereafter be allowed by the accounting officers, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 16, 1874, or by the Court of Claims, or by Congress, to any person, where such claimant, or those under whom he

* The original opinion is in files of Second Comptroller's Office.

46 AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC.

claims, shall willfully, knowingly, and with intent to defraud the United States, have claimed more than was justly due in respect of such claim, or presented any false evidence to Congress, or to any department or court, in support thereof."

This section is expressly limited to claims under the act of June 13, 1874; and the only class of claims of which the settlement is governed by that act is the class to which the act of July 4, 1864 relates, viz, for quartermaster's stores or commissary supplies taken for the use of the Army. (*Vide* section 2 act of June 16, 1874, Army appropriation act.)

This claim is not of that class, and its settlement is governed by the fifth section of the act of June 20, 1874.

There is no special provision of that kind in respect to the class to which this case belongs, nor is there any general provision in respect to claims generally, that fraud in part shall work forfeiture of the entire claim.

The logic by which the Solicitor-General and the Attorney-General reached the conclusion stated in the opinions above referred to seem to control this question also, that the accounting officers cannot presume a general intention of Congress as to any and all classes of claims from legislation expressly directed to one specified class.

I am, therefore, constrained to decide, in the existing state of the law, that these claimants, by their false statements and by their willfully and knowingly, and with intent to defraud, claiming more than was justly due, have *not* forfeited the just portion of their claim.

I must, therefore, allow them as follows: for rent for the months of October, November, and December, 1864, and January, February, March, April, May, September, and October, 1865, ten months, at the rate of \$50 per month, \$500.

If the Second Comptroller should concur in the views above expressed, I intend to suggest to the Secretary of the Treasury to invite the attention of Congress specially to this case.

HORACE AUSTIN,
Auditor.

*SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
December 17, 1878.

Having examined and considered this claim, I concur with the Auditor in his findings above, inviting special attention to his, the Third Auditor's, report and decision of the 7th instant, herewith, in which I fully concur.

W. W. UPTON,
Comptroller.

List of settlement certificates allowed under act of March 3, 1849, for horses and other property lost in the military service.

Name of claimant.	Amount allowed.	Number of certificate.	Name of claimant.	Amount allowed.	Number of certificate.
Jacob Bookhimer.....	\$104 18	5,335	George L. Catlin	\$115 00	5,349
John Wiso	80 00	5,337	Asa D. Perrin	102 00	5,353
Edward Titus	150 00	5,338	James M. Smith	128 18	5,356
Benjamin F. Carter	140 00	5,340	John W. Coons	1-7 00	5,357
Jeremiah Kitchen	100 00	5,341	R. P. Boyce	100 00	5,358
James W. Bell	150 00	5,349	R. K. Lockett	150 00	5,359
Do	187 06	5,338	John McDermott	125 00	5,360
Jacob Stifal	110 00	5,342	Estate of William J. Nichols,	159 43	5,361
James B. Hamilton	100 00	5,343	E. N. Moore, administrator.		
Do	110 00	5,344	A. D. Sholey	75 00	2
A. J. Travelstead	90 00	5,345	Thomas A. Carr	75 00	5,364
Do	127 06	5,346	John Beck	150 00	5,365
Do	127 06	5,347	John B. Brown	160 03	5,368
William Beckett	138 50	5,348	E. P. DeWolf	121 53	5,368
Asa Higgins	175 00	5,350	Charles Young	115 00	5,366
N. H. Sidwell	100 00	5,351	Eugene Page	125 00	5,367
J. Morris Young	175 00	5,354	Dudley Rogers	90 00	5,368
D. S. Simpson	200 00	5,352	Robert Crockett	135 28	5,369
Do	195 00	5,353	M. L. Box	110 00	5,370

*The indorsement of which this is a copy was made by the Comptroller upon the certificate of allowance.

List of settlement certificates allowed under act of March 3, 1849, &c.—Continued.

Name of claimant.	Amount allowed.	Number of certificate.	Name of claimant.	Amount allowed.	Number of certificate.
Josiah Utley	\$149 08	5, 373	E. Coffey	\$65 06	269
James D. Bennings	109 00	5, 371	Hiram A. Rice	147 78	259
Benjamin A. Kerr	92 00	5, 372	Ry. K. Loury, Jas. R. Yates, administrator, &c., estate of	115 00	282
George W. Gain	115 00	3	George A. Sexton	145 00	565
George Wackerlin	400 00	4	Elenzar R. Crocker	50 00	564
Jonas A. Dunegan	86 50	14	Levi E. Whybark	175 00	563
E. A. Whedbee	100 00	10	Pat. Purem	138 88	566
Dudley Rogers	125 00	13	Moses Young	143 93	587
George W. Welder	125 00	11	Do	115 75	586
Do	150 00	12	Do	172 78	596
C. L. Bartlett	150 00	9	A. W. Hawkins		
F. M. Hirst	125 00	22	Levi W. Elliott, deceased, (Harrison Elliott, father of)	60 00	616
Do	135 00	20	Do	85 00	615
Thomas A. Russell	115 00	24	Frank Wolford	200 00	617
Simpson Cupp	45 00	19	Thomas V. Atchley	114 00	614
A. G. Rogers	120 00	21	Charles F. Weeks	200 00	618
Nathan Smith	75 00	25	William W. Hinchey	200 00	619
Luman G. Pierce	140 00	23	John W. Moore, administrator	65 00	629
George W. Moore	350 03	31	James F. Hill, John D. Benedict, adm'r of estate	200 00	643
Dudley Rogers	152 06	30	Abram O. Blanding	40 00	644
Jno. Brittenstien	129 18	29	P. W. Finklepaugh	137 50	653
Albert Adams	150 78	27	W. Tunnell	29 50	652
Do	176 81	28	W. G. Bartholomew	200 00	651
Huston Elliott	149 00	33	W. W. Hicks	174 10	661
Sol. M. Tabor	106 93	32	J. Guthrie, administrator estate of Sutherland	126 91	655
Charles L. Lamb	125 00	28	A. E. Aydelott, estate of Powers	96 53	654
James H. Day	95 00	41	A. H. Holbrook	100 00	656
Sarah M. Shields, widow Duncan	125 03	39	E. A. Woods	125 00	660
William N. Layton	155 96	40	Albert Bayse	110 00	677
Matthew Hurst	136 00	44	Do	75 00	678
Henry W. Wells	145 00	46	Richard L. Hill	200 00	680
Do	200 00	45	J. H. Haseltine	200 00	681
William A. Brotherton	100 00	42	Do	147 18	679
George Grossman	127 05	43	Wiley F. Carden	124 93	746
John Sperry	55 18	51	Abner G. Smith	127 00	747
William B. Ellaworth	150 00	53	Vincent M. Harper	110 00	743
V. M. Jones	200 00	52	Charles Brewster	300 00	745
William M. Allen	150 00	67	Lucy A. McCune	136 90	776
John H. Shaw	105 00	47	M. J. Jones	125 00	744
William Farmer	145 18	66	E. A. Chance	125 00	774
Charles J. Greer	88 50	65	John Martin, Hannah Ann Martin, widow of	50 00	772
Basil H. Albaugh	106 00	64	John A. Maxwell	77 00	771
Richard Nixon	175 00	69	F. A. Schell	177 03	775
L. Robinson	115 00	68	J. McGrath	141 18	850
D. D. Stark	149 78	76	William T. Hammer	75 00	844
Do	125 00	75	James L. Coffman	106 20	848
A. Neat	200 00	77	C. A. Thompson	146 18	849
J. T. Barkhead	100 00	78	Jno. B. Hays	124 43	847
Do	87 06	79	Do	109 00	846
Cornelius Maloney	75 00	80	William E. Heustis	135 00	845
J. K. Miller	150 00	90	Isaac Hayden	100 00	864
Do	150 00	89	Robert T. Smith	269 66	693
M. H. Barber	120 00	86	A. Walde	125 00	943
Do	115 00	87	J. McCormac	125 00	937
Do	130 00	88	E. Hooper	89 43	944
Enoch Virgin	40 00	95	Jno. Loveless	125 03	945
Elijah Kelly	130 00	92	J. A. Brown	100 00	933
Francis M. Murphy	135 18	94	George C. Jenkins	200 00	942
Frank Kenyon	1, 035 00	93	Do	200 00	941
Theo. Parrott	119 00	96	L. F. Johnson	150 00	939
George W. Kelley	45 00	102	Do	200 00	940
Stephen Thomas	200 00	105	A. J. McPheters	40 00	938
Daniel Sherer	150 00	104	J. A. Barbee	70 00	924
Francis M. Lassley	140 00	103	Isaac R. Burnham	70 00	936
Charles Talley	150 00	106	Do	27 06	935
John Roach	125 00	108	John McFarland	125 00	1, 113
Elisha B. Matthews	150 00	571	William B. Summers	124 78	1, 116
John Simpson	171 00	137	R. W. McMaster	125 00	1, 112
Delilah Cook	117 18	135	Cyrus L. Edwards	120 00	1, 255
James R. Lawrence	140 00	138	N. B. Kidwell	115 00	1, 114
John A. Cardwell	104 75	134	George A. Goulding	143 08	1, 115
Cornelius Huff	100 00	126	A. J. Hooton	75 00	1, 180
John W. Renshaw	106 53	142	R. A. Smiley	91 00	1, 186
Franklin Enes	106 00	140			
Isaac Crossley	133 18	139			
W. B. Wetmore	200 00	141			
William Penn	171 43	143			

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List of settlement certificates allowed under act of March 3, 1849, &c.—Continued.

Name of claimant.	Amount allowed.	Number of certificate.	Name of claimant.	Amount allowed.	Number of certificate.
Joseph Brooks	\$158 83	1, 179	William H. Curran	\$148 18	2, 368
Do	100 00	1, 178	Thomas D. Dotson	75 00	2, 367
Gustave Alexander	125 00	1, 177	Mark L. Bird	176 50	2, 366
Lee C. Turner	110 00	1, 184	Nathaniel Martin	65 00	2, 365
J. C. Barnhart	150 00	1, 181	Matthew Corness	124 85	2, 364
S. A. Harnsbarger	153 50	1, 183	Jacob Rhoads	150 00	2, 363
Thomas J. Cox	150 00	1, 182	Minerva Beckwith, adm'x	200 00	2, 362
William Patieut	100 00	1, 248	Cornelius Lowe	100 00	2, 361
Do	75 00	1, 247	E. W. Wilson	85 00	2, 360
W. N. Robb	152 06	1, 246	S. R. Sellers, heirs of	173 18	2, 359
J. H. Brackenridge	80 00	1, 249	William J. Smith	124 43	2, 358
J. Summerville	175 00	1, 245	Joseph Bone	125 00	2, 357
J. E. Choat	100 00	1, 253	Jacob Gilstrap	135 00	2, 356
Do	75 00	1, 454	H. Trout	125 00	2, 355
Thomas Casey	172 28	335	Thomas J. Mooney	123 08	2, 354
E. A. Tallman	200 00	343	E. D. Arnold	104 00	2, 353
J. H. Brackenridge	125 00	362	Thomas E. Williams	70 00	2, 352
Charles Pettis	200 00	393	John S. Hughes	127 00	2, 351
J. P. Brownlow	165 00	439	James H. Sheot	62 03	2, 350
Do	190 00	440	B. C. Grider	155 00	2, 349
Do	180 00	441	Samuel H. Donnell	80 00	2, 348
Do	175 00	442	Thomas Graves	101 68	2, 347
Do	185 00	443	Do	164 50	2, 346
William Dawson	85 00	483	A. J. Pison	90 00	2, 345
F. J. Eaton	150 00	513	Nancy A. Worthington	173 00	2, 344
Spencer Byrn	114 03	4, 305	John McChistie	200 00	2, 343
Elijah Cox	125 00	4, 608	Do	160 00	2, 342
Charles John	120 00	4, 562	Mary Barron, administratrix	135 00	2, 341
Alex. Bohlender	145 00	4, 927	J. W. Mathis	172 00	2, 340
Do	157 06	4, 928	Joseph G. Perkins	200 00	2, 339
Dorcas Rockwell, administratrix of estate Wm. States	100 00	2, 070	Do	200 00	2, 338
John A. Woolsey	125 69	1, 243	G. W. Gibson	60 00	2, 337
Do	150 44	1, 244	W. H. Kays	100 00	2, 336
George H. Kensell	80 00	1, 257	Richard Wade	145 00	2, 335
John W. Buckner	124 43	1, 252	J. M. Cook	150 00	2, 334
James Bennett	110 00	1, 287	Do	50 00	2, 333
Charles C. Anderson	130 00	1, 242	Do	175 00	2, 332
Samuel McDaniel	141 00	1, 311	Isaac Walters	135 00	2, 331
Jesse Whittle, father of John C. Whittle	149 85	1, 303	George W. Keith	101 00	2, 330
W. L. Stoughton	171 60	1, 305	Joseph D. Gilman	125 00	2, 329
J. Kirby	125 00	1, 304	Isham Irby	101 03	2, 328
Leander McDonald	175 18	1, 306	Robert A. Stephenson	180 00	2, 327
A. N. Woody	145 18	1, 370	G. Williams	80 00	2, 326
M. F. Hedges	130 22	1, 367	Cyrus Hall	140 00	2, 325
George Ridenour	120 00	1, 368	C. L. England	60 00	2, 324
N. S. Shuck	335 00	1, 369	George W. Sisson	110 00	2, 323
R. Ruff	143 18	1, 366	Do	125 00	2, 322
B. F. Alexander	111 68	1, 364	Abram Miller	90 00	2, 321
Iaaca Bricker	105 00	1, 365	J. W. Waterman	100 00	2, 320
J. H. Klepper	135 00	1, 369	J. Renfro	194 00	2, 319
E. C. Freeman	140 00	1, 386	Fred Schruppf	132 50	2, 318
A. J. Baker	85 00	1, 384	Samuel Swecker	122 50	2, 317
O. E. Morse	125 00	1, 390	M. D. Williams	130 00	2, 316
M. O'Connor	115 00	1, 391	Charles Johnson	124 18	2, 315
J. S. Henderson	174 85	1, 388	Purity Green	150 00	2, 314
W. H. H. Hays	157 06	1, 387	B. F. Eastman	150 00	2, 313
A. M. Benson	200 00	1, 385	Do	125 00	2, 312
M. A. Purdy	90 00	1, 719	James Flood	80 00	2, 311
Do	80 00	1, 718	Mrs. E. J. Ross, widow of		
Do	171 18	1, 717	Randall Ross	150 00	2, 465
John Kradler	138 08	1, 714	Do	125 00	2, 463
John Failer	345 00	1, 716	Do	125 00	2, 464
George A. Riggs	70 00	1, 722	James Pearson	100 00	2, 460
Robert R. Wallace	149 93	1, 720	A. A. Rogers	111 00	2, 466
J. F. Gordon	185 00	1, 723	Jacob J. Goodner	95 00	2, 526
T. Connell	100 00	1, 713	O. P. White, administrator of		
William Arnold	169 00	1, 721	H. L. White, deceased	149 85	2, 525
C. McKay	93 50	1, 715	W. H. H. Martin	152 75	2, 523
W. Temple	85 00	2, 073	William C. Pace	135 00	2, 524
William P. Schooler	145 00	2, 074	John R. Wolfe	178 85	2, 531
A. T. Yost	151 43	2, 075	William H. Kays	120 81	2, 550
A. McKee	110 00	2, 068	James L. Carpenter	200 00	2, 349
Mrs. E. G. Farr	131 83	2, 072	Mary Sharp, administratrix of		
W. W. Davis	60 00	2, 065	W. H. Chester, deceased	199 81	2, 574
F. Chase	200 00	2, 062	Joseph D. Brown	100 00	2, 548
Daniel Macauley	50 00	2, 067	Do	135 00	2, 548
			W. W. Alexander	190 00	2, 574
			Do	300 00	2, 375

AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC. 49

List of settlement certificates under act of March 3, 1849, &c.—Continued.

Name of claimant.	Amount allowed.	Number of certificate.	Name of claimant.	Amount allowed.	Number of certificate.
W. W. Alexander	\$140 00	2, 576	W. F. Johnson	\$143 00	3, 052
Z. S. Patterson	125 00	2, 591	Isaac Keen	92 00	3, 056
Hansel B. Trusty	75 00	2, 577	George W. Moore	97 78	3, 065
John A. Burke	90 00	2, 584	D. P. Meals	114 00	3, 063
Monroe Blackwell	80 00	2, 582	G. H. Morgan, mother of		
John W. Lunbeck	120 00	2, 587	Winifred Morgan	153 50	3, 066
John C. Moreland	176 83	2, 586	Edward Rhoades	110 00	3, 054
Charles Eisenberg	125 00	2, 593	G. A. Wilson	112 78	3, 062
W. Y. Britt	126 00	2, 583	Harrison Sears	130 00	3, 055
W. A. Wood	115 00	2, 592	James Bledsoe	125 00	3, 053
J. H. McKinney	125 00	2, 590	William Perkins	146 00	3, 047
M. R. Matthews	123 50	2, 585	Do	156 00	3, 049
J. L. Roberson	125 00	2, 588	Do	200 00	3, 048
F. E. Woodward	110 00	2, 589	Henry Kuhne	125 00	3, 046
S. S. O'Neal	150 75	2, 581	Do	65 00	3, 045
Do	165 00	2, 580	William C. Eckman	184 25	3, 069
John S. Neet	100 00	2, 653	John Farrell	100 00	3, 067
George A. Sexton	150 00	2, 669	J. Coble	65 00	3, 068
Solomon M. Tabor	110 00	2, 668	R. E. Nading	100 00	3, 072
M. Randleman	46 00	2, 667	John Light	110 00	3, 071
Syrreous Reed	173 68	2, 666	A. B. Clark	75 00	3, 074
David J. Smith	125 00	2, 726	Do	100 00	3, 073
George A. Riggs	65 00	2, 728	Louisiana Brodie, adminis-		
Abraham Hinekle	340 00	2, 727	tratrix of T. J. Brodie	14 00	3, 077
H. J. Gasmann	125 00	2, 727	Martha Blackeney, widow of		
F. D. Sewall	100 00	2, 725	B. Blackeney	22 18	3, 076
William M. Sims	100 00	2, 834	S. F. Dill, heirs at law of	23 18	3, 088
F. W. Williams	81 50	2, 833	T. H. Presson	15 00	3, 078
George W. Emerson	120 00	2, 837	Ann Pinckley, mother of		
Asa C. Merrill	75 00	2, 830	James Pinckley	14 50	3, 080
W. W. Van Oster	150 43	2, 925	J. C. C. Thompson	12 00	3, 083
A. S. Hill	150 03	2, 926	Manuel Johnson	126 00	3, 084
George W. Gadberry	110 00	2, 924	Z. Lewis	82 00	3, 081
William M. Daniel	80 00	2, 929	M. T. Preston	140 00	3, 079
Edward F. Sliter	140 00	2, 923	James W. Embury	74 96	3, 080
George Meeker	125 00	2, 927	Fountain Fullen	115 00	3, 091
Alf. Morrison	200 00	2, 928	Allen Gentry	124 96	3, 089
Charles Gilmore	120 00	2, 946	John Algos	150 00	3, 092
John W. Gray	103 86	2, 945	H. S. Pratt	184 88	3, 088
Joseph W. Carmack	100 00	2, 944	Thomas J. Priest	150 00	3, 087
Silas Dugger	100 00	3, 033	Fred. T. Bruner	115 00	3, 085
Nicholas Slatten	45 00	3, 032	L. M. Black	140 00	3, 086
Martin Mize	140 00	3, 031	G. B. Jones	128 00	3, 094
Madison Day	125 00	3, 034	N. C. Pritchett	120 00	3, 096
Charles Stoker	125 00	3, 040	William Sheppard	75 00	3, 095
Robert A. Stephenson	50 00	3, 039	Rufus D. Johnson	116 75	3, 093
Abraham W. Derry	170 43	3, 041	Jonathan Tipton	139 48	4, 004
Robert J. Wallace	164 18	3, 061	Lucius C. Matlack	200 00	4, 135
J. H. Melven	75 00	3, 064	Do	200 00	4, 134
Susan Derryberry, mother of			Joseph H. Jackson	125 00	4, 151
W. H. Derryberry	108 00	3, 051	Do	125 00	3, 789
Susan Derryberry, widow of			Henry H. Bollinger	200 00	4, 159
M. W. Derryberry	145 50	3, 050	August Schroeder	346 36	4, 009
M. W. Hardy	162 60	3, 058	John Leaper		
W. H. Hendrix	110 00	3, 057			
M. F. Holmes	85 00	3, 060	Total	58, 172 21	

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List of accounts certified to be due by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department under the provisions of section 4 of the act of June 14, 1878.

Name of claimant.	Title of appropriation.	Amount allowed.	No. of certificates.
Western Union Telegraph Company and Kansas Pacific Railway Company.	Incidental expenses Quartermaster's Department, 1875.	\$1 43	2, 299
Do.	Incidental expenses Quartermaster's Department, 1876.	38 00	2, 299
Do.	do	792 50	2, 686
Do.	Incidental expenses Quartermaster's Department, 1877.	288 33	2, 279
Do.	do	263 98	2, 299
Do.	do	434 39	2, 302
W. F. Bennett	\$100 00	118 00	2, 364
Thomas J. Mantillo	6 20		
David S. Rice	11 80		
D. Shine	do		
William McCabe	do	30 00	2, 471
Megler & Wright	do	79 33	2, 499
Western Union Telegraph Company and Kansas Pacific Railway Company.	do	4 09	2, 656
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company and Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies.	do	1, 256 91	2, 660
G. E. Norris	do	44 23	2, 686
Western Union Telegraph Company and Kansas Pacific Railroad Company.	do	25 00	2, 749
Weber Aloysi	do	171 65	2, 831
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company and Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies.	Incidental expenses Quartermaster's Department, 1878.	362 24	3, 029
A. M. Quivey	do	183 82	2, 685
Charles Naegelin	do	176 08	2, 760
E. R. Warner	do	15 00	2, 761
Cass Durham	do	1 83	2, 762
E. R. Hills	do	7 24	2, 764
B. F. Ingalls	do	4 83	2, 768
Peter Green	do	30 00	2, 774
James Farrell	do	104 00	2, 775
E. C. Smith	do	20 65	2, 778
Leslie Smith	do	22 17	2, 780
Helemus Dodd	do	8 24	2, 781
F. E. DeCourvey	do	35 37	2, 792
Theo. J. Eckerson	do	5 80	2, 799
S. R. Douglas	do	16 77	2, 793
W. F. Randolph	do	4 11	2, 792
F. B. Taylor	do	4 30	2, 795
Carle A. Woodruff	do	3 64	2, 796
Augustus Neydon	do	2 89	2, 798
George E. Van Moll	do	30 00	2, 796
Western Union Telegraph Company and Kansas Pacific Railway Company.	do	30 00	2, 795
Cincinnati Daily Commercial	do	76	2, 809
Boston Daily Advertiser	do	79 54	2, 808
Philadelphia Evening Telegraph	do	7 88	2, 806
Western Union Telegraph Company and Kansas Pacific Railway Company.	do	178 80	2, 814
Theodore Smith	do	111 13	2, 831
Baltimore Morning Herald	do	7 78	2, 836
Samuel R. Webb	do	49 40	2, 839
Norfolk Virginian	do	30 00	2, 829
E. S. Dudley	do	11 20	2, 828
Western Union Telegraph Company	do	3 48	2, 830
J. E. Sawyer	do	15 49	2, 842
George K. Spencer	do	1 83	2, 847
Warren R. Dunton	do	9 18	2, 844
John Dugan	\$30 00	3 75	2, 874
Frederick E. Server	30 00	do	do
Western Union Telegraph Company	do	60 00	2, 873
R. M. Potter	do	5 39	2, 857
Joseph Hale	do	1 71	2, 867
Philadelphia Evening Telegraph	\$19 70	6 17	2, 876
New York Evening Post	27 20	127 95	2, 888
Cincinnati Commercial	18 20		
Saint Louis Journal	23 80		
Louisville Commercial	8 58		
Louisville Volksblatt	16 70		
Indianapolis Journal	5 20		
Washington National Republican	8 57		

AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC. 51

List of accounts certified to be due by the accounting officers of the Treasury, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of claimant.	Title of appropriation.	Amount allowed.	No. of certificate.
Saint Louis Daily Journal	Incidental expenses Quartermaster's Department, 1878.	\$30 65	2, 890
Dispatch Company, Saint Paul, Minn.			
Public Press Company, Leavenworth, Kans.			
Tribune Company, Bismarck, Dak. ...			
J. P. Willard	do	4 50	2, 892
Newell Herriok	do	167 46	2, 914
H. T. Crum			
James Brothers			
J. D. Dunlap			
James Robinson	do	7 98	2, 917
Thomas F. Davis	do	21 70	2, 918
Benjamin Domeck	do	30 00	2, 919
Philip Gallagher	do	3 36	2, 965
James Chester	do	2 39	2, 968
J. R. Cranston	do	54 08	2, 969
Charles C. Cresson	do	1 25	2, 970
J. Meagher	do	5 00	2, 974
H. G. Sickel, jr	do	99 00	2, 973
Isaac McNutt	do	12 60	2, 993
Chicago Post	do	219 17	2, 997
A. S. Reed			
John Ahern			
M. Lynch			
G. W. Stine	do	12 15	2, 998
C. A. H. McCauley	do	136 00	3, 002
Mrs. Anna Martin			
N. H. Wood			
August Miller			
L. A. Harkness	do	300 00	3, 009
A. S. Rife	do	6 00	3, 010
William Morris	do	7 00	3, 014
Antoine Jans	do	448 13	3, 015
Omaha Publishing Company	do	90 00	3, 016
Charles Naegelin	do	4 75	3, 019
E. W. Nelson	do	2 20	3, 020
William Leipier	do	3 50	3, 022
Green Manning & Barker	do	15 00	3, 109
F. A. Johnson	do		
George L. Browning	do		
John Ludvigsen	do		
Total		7, 012 65	

CERTIFIED BY THE FOURTH AUDITOR AND SECOND COMPTROLLER,
UNDER SECTION 4, ACT OF JUNE 14, 1878.

Claims for indemnity for clothing lost, allowed under section 288 Revised Statutes.

Frank Montague, first-class fireman, U. S. N.	\$60 00
William Taylor, alias Geo. Jones, landsman, U. S. N.	60 00
Charles Kalover, ordinary seaman, U. S. N.	60 00
Charles Hines, ordinary seaman, U. S. N.	60 00
Michael Murphy, landsman, U. S. N.	60 00
William R. Moore, alias William Moore, officers' steward, U. S. N.	60 00
Hill Crawford, seaman, U. S. N.	60 00
John Murray, second-class fireman, U. S. N.	60 00
John Clifford, coal-heaver, U. S. N.	60 00
William J. Supple, ship's corporal, U. S. N.	60 00
John Kane, ordinary seaman, U. S. N.	60 00
Mrs. Johana Menzer, widow of Joseph Menzer, deceased	60 00
Total	\$720 00

52 AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC.

Claims of relatives of persons lost on the United States steamer Huron, for expenses incurred for their burial, allowed under act of December 15, 1877.

Mrs. Emma P. Simons, widow of S. A. Simons, deceased, late lieutenant, U. S. N.	\$61 05
Mrs. Margaret W. Culbreth, widow of George S. Culbreth, deceased, late surgeon, U. S. N.	54 69
Mrs. Fanny Entwisle, mother of W. S. Entwisle, deceased, late engineer's yeoman, U. S. N.	46 40
Mrs. Mary S. Loomis, mother of Edmund U. Loomis, deceased, late cadet engineer, U. S. N.	59 23
John McCourt, brother of Henry McCourt, deceased, late machinist, U. S. N.	32 42
Henry D. Green, brother of Matthew Green, deceased, late chief boatswain's mate, U. S. N.	57 05
Mrs. Frances C. Harrity, widow of Hugh Harrity, deceased, late boiler-maker, U. S. N.	4 14
Timothy Sullivan, father of John W. Sullivan, deceased, late W. O. steward, U. S. N.	45 79
Mrs. Lydia McCollum, mother of Frank McCollum, deceased, late quartermaster, U. S. N.	52 00
	<hr/>
	\$412 77

Claims for bounty allowed under act July 1, 1864.

John B. Randolph, sergeant U. S. M. Corps	\$200 00
Edward Williams, landsman U. S. N.	66 66
Sam'l S. Mohre, C., cook U. S. N.	300 00
John Lamb, landsman U. S. N.	100 00
Chas. McKee, landsman U. S. N.	33 34
James McLeod, seaman U. S. N.	100 00
	<hr/>
	800 00

Claim for bounty allowed under act March 3, 1863.

John O'Bryan, James O'Bryan, brothers, and Julia Keating, sister of William O'Brien, deceased, late landsman U. S. N.	100 00
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Claim for bounty allowed under acts July 22, 1861, and March 3, 1873.

John C. Wheatley, landsman U. S. N.	100 00
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Claim for bounty allowed under joint resolution of January 13, 1864.

Daniel Ryan, late ordinary seaman U. S. N.	100 00
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Claim for bounty allowed under President's order December 17, 1864.

Isaac B. Lawrence, private Marine Corps	100 00
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Claims for bounty for destruction of enemies' vessels allowed under act June 30, 1864.

Ann Mahaffey, mother of Michael Mahaffey, alias Thomas Hayes, deceased, late first-class fireman, U. S. N.	\$20 39
D. Johnson, officers' cook, U. S. N.	13 51
	<hr/>
	33 90

Claim for gratuity allowed under section 1407, Rev. Stat.

Geo. R. Willis, acting boatswain U. S. N.	100 00
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Claim for mileage allowed under act July 13, 1866.

Geo. R. Benson, lieutenant U. S. M. Corps	22 90
Aggregate	<hr/>
	2,489 57

AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC. 53

CERTIFIED BY THE SIXTH AUDITOR, UNDER SECTION 4, ACT OF JUNE 14, 1878.

Statement of claims under appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department, the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act approved June 20, 1874. Service performed prior to July 1, 1876.

Name of claimant.	Detailed object of expenditure and explanation.	Amount.
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.		
Peter Cashion, Saint Peter, Minn.	For carrying the mails between Saint Peter and New Ulm, Minn., 4 round trips in March, 1874, and 5 round trips in February and March, 1875, at \$11 per trip.	\$99 00
Mint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company.	For carrying the mails in 1872, 1873, and 1874, per order of the Postmaster-General No. 1558, dated March 1, 1878, modifying order of July 9, 1874.	450 00
Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri.	For carrying the mails in 1872, 1873, and 1874, as per order of the Postmaster-General No. 2353, dated April 3, 1878, modifying certain prior orders so as to increase the distance allowance.	410 22
Central Pacific Railroad Company.	For increased allowance for distance in carrying the mails from July 1, 1874, to June 30, 1875. Pay increased \$761.91 per annum for 3.27 miles' increase of distance in accordance with report of government engineer and new distance calendar.	761 91
Hayward, Stillwell & Co., operating the Hannibal and Naples Railroad Company, Missouri.	Also for service from January 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876. For carrying the mails between Hannibal and Naples, Mo., from January 1 to June 8, 1870.	365 53 1,000 00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Pennsylvania.	For carrying the mails between their depot and the post-office at Hazleton, Pa., from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1875.	540 00
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company.	For increased pay of company at the rate of \$223 per mile per annum for distance between their depot and post-office at Denison, Tex., from July 1, 1874, to June 30, 1875.	66 84
	Also for increased pay of company for carrying the mails from January 15, 1873, to June 30, 1874, as per order of the Postmaster-General No. 2539, dated April 9, 1878.	85 90
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company.	For carrying the mails from May 15, 1874, to June 30, 1876. Judgment rendered by the Court of Claims April 1, 1878. (See sec. 1065 Rev. Stat.)	7,132 06
Junction City and Fort Kearney Railroad Company.	For carrying the mails from April 15, 1873, to June 30, 1876, from Junction City to Clay Centre.	6,522 63
Kansas Pacific Railroad Company.	For carrying the mails from July 1, 1874, to June 30, 1876, at the rate of \$144,520 per annum.	289,040 00
Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad Company.	For carrying the mails from September 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.	1,236 81
Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company, lessees of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company.	For carrying the mails from June 1, 1871, to June 30, 1875. Indebted to the Quartermaster's Department.	53,106 09
Southern Pacific Railroad Company.	For service from November 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.	2,721 28
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.	For Sunday service from April 1 to April 22, 1876.	1,510 99
Total.		365,049 31
STAR TRANSPORTATION.		
Martin Pool and Adam Albert, late contractors.	For additional allowance for carrying the mails on route No. 4667, Virginia, from April 5 to June 30, 1875, by reason of increased distance.	4 89
Thomas P. Westmoreland.	For carrying the mails between Greenville Court-House and Highland Grove, route No. 5720, South Carolina, from January 6 to June 30, 1866, at \$239 per annum.	98 45
Howard Keyes.	For carrying the mails on route No. 8814, Texas, between Marshall and Kaufman, from January 1 to June 30, 1866, at the rate of \$1,120 per annum.	560 00
Bryan Tyson, late contractor.	For carrying the mails between Selina and Forest Lawn, Tex., from October 26, 1868, to June 30, 1869. Route No. 7638.	29 23
David Frazier, postmaster, Akron, Mo.	For payment made to Elisha Willis for carrying the mails between Akron and New Buda, Mo., from January 1 to March 31, 1873.	16 70
George H. Giddings, late contractor.	For one month's extra pay on discontinuance of a portion of route No. 8076, Texas, which went into effect July 1, 1861, in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney-General.	14,583 33

54 AMOUNTS CERTIFIED DUE BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS, ETC.

Statement of claims, &c.—Continued.

Name of claimant.	Detailed object of expenditure and explanation.	Amount.
STAR TRANSPORTATION—Continued.		
R. B. Hollingsworth, late contractor.	For one month's extra pay on curtailment of service on route No. 8553, Texas. Order of the Postmaster-General No. 3075, dated June 27, 1875.	\$11 66
F. K. Summers, late contractor.	For amount accrued on account of fiscal year 1875, under order of the Postmaster-General No. 5538, dated October 1, 1877, modifying order of May 21, 1874, curtailing route No. 20182, Kentucky, and allowing one month's extra pay.	197 77
F. A. Wilson	For carrying the mails on route No. 15281 during the second quarter 1866.	1,500 00
A. McArthur, late contractor.	For additional allowance for carrying the mails on route No. 28359, from October 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876, by reason of increase in distance.	81 66
William B. Casey, late contractor.	For carrying the mails on route No. 23392, from August 15, 1875, to June 30, 1876.	26 25
J. G. Barton	For carrying the mails between Rienzi and Jacinto and Iuka, Miss., route No. 7502, Mississippi, from February 20 to June 30, 1866.	290 07
Jesse L. Adams, late contractor.	For carrying the mails between Tuskegee and Cheban, Ala., route No. 6806, Alabama, from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867.	250 00
John Warner	For carrying the mails between Tuskegee and Cheban, Ala., route No. 7015, Alabama, from January 1 to June 30, 1866.	110 00
R. H. Mason	For carrying the mails five trips between Tullahoma and McMinnville, Tenn., route No. 10137, in July, 1873.	25 00
J. H. Warren, late contractor.	For one month's extra pay by reason of the annulment of contract, route No. 23383, Illinois (order of the Postmaster-General No. 6699, dated August 21, 1868).	24 75
	Also, one month's extra pay by reason of the annulment of contracts on routes Nos. 27259, 27198, and 27402, and the curtailment of route 27331, all in July, 1875.	53 34
Amasa Howe, late contractor.	For carrying the mails on routes Nos. 15006 and 15008, Oregon, from January 1 to March 31, 1865.	360 00
Franklin Fortinberry, late contractor.	For carrying the mails in Louisiana and Mississippi, during the years 1873 and 1874, balance on account.	1,257 33
D. O. Norton, late contractor..	For carrying the mails on routes Nos. 8568, 8570, 8571, 8572, and 8574, Texas, during the second quarter 1868.	661 19
A. P. Curry, late contractor ..	For carrying the mails on routes Nos. 31176 and 31240, Texas, from April 1 to June 30, 1876.	263 06
	Total	20,506 47
STEAMBOAT TRANSPORTATION PRIOR TO JULY, 1876.		
Old Dominion Steamship Company.	For carrying the mails between Norfolk, Va., and New York, N. Y., from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872; route No. 4725, Virginia.	730 00
MAIL-MESSENGER SERVICE PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1876.		
Charles Walsh, of Chicago, Ill.	For increase of mail-messenger service between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot and the post-office, both at Chicago, Ill., from December 23, 1874, to June 30, 1875.	1,236 06
William Percival, postmaster at Fort Gibson, Ind.	For mail-messenger service from April 15 to June 30, and from July 1 to 15, 1872. This amount is required to reimburse postmaster, he having paid for the authorized service.	262 50
	Total	1,508 56
FOREIGN-MAIL TRANSPORTATION.		
Australian and American Mail Steamship Company.	For carrying the United States mails between San Francisco, New Zealand, Australia, Sandwich and Fiji Islands, from February 2 to September 30, 1874, being the amount of sea postages on mails conveyed.	2,755 14
	Also, for carrying the mails between San Francisco and Australia, from October 12, 1874, to November 9, 1875, being the amount of sea postages on mails conveyed.	5,062 73
Pacific Mail Steamship Company.	For carrying the United States mails between San Francisco, China, and Japan, from January 15 to September 17, 1874, being nine outward and seven inward trips.	5,195 61
	Also, for same service from October 19 to December 22, 1874, being three round trips.	2,904 23
	Total	15,857 71

Statement of claims, &c.—Continued.

Name of claimant.	Detailed object of expenditure and explanation.	Amount.
SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT.		
M. V. Nichols, late contractor	For an allowance of one month's extra pay on discontinuance of service from July 1, 1875; route No. 27200, Iowa.	\$27 75
E. W. Roon, late postmaster, Sand Stone, Mo.	For amount he was authorized to expend for one desk for the safe-keeping of letters, &c., December 27, 1873.	10 00
	Total	37 75
	Grand total	403,730 22

RECAPITULATION.

Department of State:		
Foreign intercourse		\$21,544 82
Treasury Department:		
Internal revenue	\$43,561 25	
Customs	10,079 52	
Miscellaneous	28,789 18	
		84,429 95
War Department:		
Second Auditor's accounts—Army	208,770 16	
Third Auditor's accounts—Army	1,863,201 13	
		1,571,971 29
Navy Department:		
Fourth Auditor's accounts—Navy		2,489 57
Interior Department:		
Public lands	4,001 11	
Eighth census	927 15	
Indian affairs	2,150 71	
		7,078 97
Post-Office Department:		
Sixth Auditor's accounts—postal deficiencies		403,730 22
Department of Justice:		
Judicial		1,751 26
Total certified claims		2,092,996 08

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ESTIMATES OF DEFICIENCIES.

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

Estimates of appropriations required by the various departments to complete the service of the current and prior years.

JANUARY 20, 1879.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the estimates of appropriations required by the various departments to complete the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and prior years, amounting to \$1,776,552 44.

Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN, *Secretary.*

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Estimates of appropriations required by the various departments to complete the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and prior years.

General object. (Title of appropriation.)	Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Date of act, resolution, or treaty authorizing the expenditure.	References to Statutes at Large, or Revised Statutes.		Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
			Vol. or R. S.	Page. Sec.			
LEGISLATIVE.							
SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.							
Salaries of Southern Claims Commission.	Salaries of three commissioners from March 10, 1879, to June 30, 1879, end of fiscal year, at \$5,000 per annum each.	March 3, 1871	16	525	5	\$4,583 33	\$16,500 00
	Salaries of clerk and reporter from March 10, 1879, to June 30, 1879, end of fiscal year, at \$2,500 per annum each.	.....do	16	525	5	1,527 75	
	Salary of messenger from March 10, 1879, to June 30, 1879, end of fiscal year, at \$1,200 per annum.do					
Being deficiencies for the fiscal year 1879.							
NOTE.—The appropriation for salaries during fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, is calculated in the appropriation act of June 18, 1878, chapter 329, only to March 10, 1879, that being the date upon which the commission was fixed by law to expire at the time the appropriation act was drafted, but as the term of the commission was extended to March 10, 1880, by section 4, act of June 13, 1878, chapter 243, it becomes necessary to provide for their salaries during that part of the fiscal year 1878-79 not covered by the existing appropriation. No appropriation for this purpose will be required if Congress will authorize the transfer of a sufficient amount from the appropriation for contingent expenses to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for salaries. The appropriation for contingent expenses during present fiscal year, per above-cited act of June 19, 1878, is \$30,000, of which not more than \$10,000 will be required, probably.							
A. O. ALDIS, President Board of Commissioners of Claims.							
UNDER THE COURT OF CLAIMS.							
Payment of judgments ..	For the payment of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims of the United States due and unpaid January 8, 1879.	Dec. 15, 1877	R. S.	200	1080		
		June 14, 1878	20	7	1		
		June 20, 1878	20	116	1		
		June 20, 1878	20	234	1		
						84,786 92	
						767,900 74	

NOTE.—For a list of these judgments, see Appendix, marked A.

Total legislative					91,264 66	744,490 74
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.						
FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.						
Salaries of ministers.....	Salary of chargé d'affaires to Greece; being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1878.	R. S. 283 1675 } 19 233 1 }	Feb. 28, 1877			5,000 00
Salaries, secretaries of legations.	Salaries of second secretaries of legation to Great Britain, France, and Germany, at \$2,000 each; being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1879.	R. S. 294 1675 } 19 233 1 }	Feb. 28, 1877			6,000 00
Total State Department					11,000 00	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

Legislative expenses, Territory of Dakota.	Balance due Sylvester & Folyer for fuel.	R. S. 340 1839		13 50	
	Balance due Dudley & Hawley for putting up stoves, for pipe, and hardware.	R. S. 340 1839		30 70	
	Amount due for rent of office and storerooms from January 1 to June 30, 1877.	R. S. 340 1839		250 00	
	Amount due for clerk-hire from January 1 to June 30, 1877, six months, at \$50 per month.	R. S. 340 1839		300 00	
	Amount due porter and messenger, and for care of public property, from March 1 to June 30, 1877, four months, at \$40 per month.	R. S. 340 1839		160 00	
	Balance due A. W. Howard, postmaster, for postage.	R. S. 340 1839		46 70	
	Balance due H. S. Back, member of the legislative assembly, per diem and mileage.	R. S. 328 1833 } R. S. 338 1922 } R. S. 341 1942 }		197 00	
	Balance due J. Q. Burbank, member of the legislative assembly, per diem, under ruling of Comptroller of Treasury, thirty days, at \$6 per day.	R. S. 341 1942		180 00	
	Balance due A. McHench, member of the legislative assembly, per diem, under ruling of Comptroller of Treasury, thirty-seven days, at \$6 per day.	R. S. 341 1942		222 00	
	Being deficiencies for the fiscal year 1877. (Act August 15, 1876, Stats. at L., vol. 19, p. 158, sec. 1.)				1,399 90
					20,000 00

NOTE.—The above reference to a ruling of the Comptroller of the Treasury is founded on a letter from that officer to the secretary of the Territory of February 14, 1877, in which authority was given for the payment to Mr. Kelleher, an unseated member, to the time he was ousted by vote of the house, and to Mr. Burbank, the contestant, for the whole session, and mileage also, if the appropriation was sufficient. This estimate is submitted without the recommendation of the First Comptroller. See letter of the secretary of the Territory.

ESTIMATES OF DEFICIENCIES.

Estimates of appropriations required by the various departments, &c.—Continued.

General object. (Title of appropriation.)	Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Date of act, resolution, or treaty authorizing or providing for the expenditure.	References to Statutes, at Large, or to Revised Statutes.		Estimated amount which will be required for each object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
			Vol. or R. S.	Page. Sec.			
Legislative expenses, Territory of Dakota—Continued.	TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS—Continued. In Appendix marked B, and Ex. Doc. No. 45, House of Representatives, Forty-fifth Congress, second session, page 4, in which this estimate was formerly submitted.		R. S.	341	1940	\$900 00	
			R. S.	341	1940	130 00	
Legislative expenses, Territory of Idaho.	For rent of secretary's office and fire-proof warehouse for storage of government property. For porter of secretary's office during the session of the legislative assembly, forty days, at \$3 per day. For compensating F. J. Coffin & Co. for stoves, pipes, and fixtures, and for labor in fitting up halls for legislative assembly for 1876-77. For compensating B. M. Anderson for work and material furnished for fitting up legislative halls for 1876-77. For compensating A. G. Radway for clerical services in secretary's office during the session of the legislative assembly, forty days, at \$5 per day. Being deficiencies for the fiscal year 1877. (Act August 15, 1876, Stat. at L., vol. 19, p. 159, sec. 1).		R. S.	341	1940	185 14	
			R. S.	341	1940	312 00	
			R. S.	329	1861	200 00	
						\$1,727 14	\$20,000 00
Legislative expenses, Territory of Idaho.	NOTE.—This estimate is approved by the First Comptroller. Pay of twenty-five members of house of representatives, at \$8 per day, for 40 days. Pay of one speaker of house of representatives, at \$10 per day, for 40 days. Mileage of twenty-six members of house of representatives, as allowed by law. One chaplain for house of representatives, at \$1.50 per day. Twelve members of council, at \$6 per day, 40 days. One president of council, at \$10 per day, 40 days. One chaplain of council, at \$1.50 per day, 40 days. Mileage of members of council, as allowed by law. Attaches of house of representatives, at \$5 and \$3 per day, 40 days. Attaches of council, at \$6 and \$5 per day, 40 days.		R. S.	328	1853	8,000 00	
			R. S.	334	1922	400 00	
			R. S.	329	1853	400 00	
			R. S.	338	1922	2,750 00	
			R. S.	341	1943	60 00	
			R. S.	329	1861	2,840 00	
			R. S.	334	1922	400 00	
			R. S.	338	1922	60 00	
			R. S.	329	1861	1,084 00	
			R. S.	341	1943	1,720 00	
			R. S.	329	1861	1,720 00	

		R. S.	341	1940		120 00
Fifteen cords of wood for legislative halls and committee-rooms, at \$3 per cord.		R. S.	341	1940		22 50
Sawing and splitting fifteen cords of wood, at \$1.50 per cord.		R. S.	341	1940		160 00
Four dozen arm-chairs, use of both houses of legislature.		R. S.	341	1940		200 00
Lights, oil, and candles, use of both houses of legislature.		R. S.	341	1940		600 00
Stationery for use of both houses and committee-rooms.		R. S.	329	1861		200 00
Extra clerk for secretary's office during session, at \$5 per day.		R. S.	341	1940		30 00
Hauling furniture and lumber to and from legislative halls.		R. S.	341	1940		100 00
Covering and varnishing twenty-five tables and fixing locks and drawers.		R. S.	341	1940		300 00
Fitting up, preparing legislative halls and committee-rooms.		R. S.	332	1847		700 00
For printing, during the session, of bills, resolutions, memorials.		R. S.	332	1887		725 00
For printing session laws.		R. S.	332	1887		700 00
For printing journals of council.		R. S.	332	1887		700 00
For printing journals of house of representatives.		R. S.	332	1887		700 00
For two large record-books.		R. S.	341	1940		30 00
For lamps, brooms, dusters, &c.		R. S.	341	1940		60 00
For twenty-five cords of wood for secretary's office, one year, at \$3.		R. S.	341	1940		200 00
For sawing and splitting twenty-five cords of wood, at \$1.50.		R. S.	341	1940		37 50
For rent of secretary's office, at \$75 per month, one year.		R. S.	341	1940		900 00
For rent of fire-proof warehouse for government property, one year.		R. S.	341	1940		480 00
For rent of legislative halls and committee-rooms, 50 days.		R. S.	341	1940		400 00
Being for the fiscal year 1879. (Act June 19, 1878, Stats. at L., vol. 20, p. 194, sec. 1.)						24,343 00
Appropriated at last session of Congress for 1879.						14,000 00
Deficiency under the foregoing estimate						10,343 00
Deficiency as recommended by the First Comptroller						
NOTE.—For explanation of this estimate, see Appendix marked C.						
For contingent expenses of the Territory, to be expended by the governor, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1878.	Mar.	3, 1877	19	309	1	
NOTE.—For explanation of this estimate, see Appendix marked D.						
Fitting up legislative halls and committee-rooms.		R. S.	341	1940		200 00
Rent of legislative halls and committee-rooms.		R. S.	341	1940		500 00
Fuel and lights.		R. S.	341	1940		300 00
Stationery and furniture.		R. S.	341	1940		600 00
Contesting members and mileage.		R. S.	341	1940		300 00
Incidental expenses.		R. S.	341	1943		400 00
Deficit in pay of legislature.		R. S.	328	1853		158 00
Being deficiencies for the fiscal year 1879. (Act June 19, 1878, Stats. at L., vol. 20, p. 194, sec. 1.)		R. S.	329	1861		
		R. S.	338	1872		
NOTE.—For explanation of this estimate, see Appendix marked E.						
Contingent expenses, Territory of Idaho.						4,838 00
						14,000 00
Legislative expenses, Territory of Montana.						250 00
						500 00
						2,438 00
						14,000 00

ESTIMATES OF DEFICIENCIES.

Estimates of appropriations required by the various departments, &c.—Continued.

General object. (Title of appropriation.)	Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Date of act, resolution, or authorization providing for the expenditure.	References to Statutes at Large, or to Revised Statutes.		Mar.	3, 1877	19	309	1	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
			Vol. or R. S.	Page. Sec.								
TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS—Continued.												
Legislative expenses, Territory of New Mexico.	For the payment of the bill of Samuel Ellison, for translating the laws and journals of the twenty-third session of the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, and preparing copies thereof for printer, as recommended by the First Comptroller of the Treasury, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1878.										\$400 00	\$20,000 00
Legislative expenses, Territory of Wyoming.	Amounts due for incidental expenses of secretary's office, as follows: Draper & Hammond, for repairing stoves ; Sloan & Co., for ice. H. T. French, for office rent. Addoms & Glover, for oil, &c. F. E. Warren, for furniture, repainting, and stationery. Frank Tibbeltas, water. Being deficiencies for the fiscal year 1877. (Act August 15, 1876, Stats. at L., vol. 19, p. 159, sec. 1.)		R. S.	340	1839	R. S.	340	1839		\$6 70 15 00 200 00 59 80 182 58 2 25	446 33	1,000 00
	Amounts due for incidental expenses of secretary's office, as follows: Hanna & Murphy, for coal. Frank Tibbeltas, water. Smith Brothers, kindling wood. R. S. French, porter and messenger. W. H. Lee, coal. H. T. French, office rent. L. Hermann & Co., ribbons, &c. Converse & Warren, furniture, &c. Addoms & Glover, oil, &c. L. Hermann & Co., ribbons. Sloan & Son, ice. Joslin & Park, repairing clock. H. Glafelke, treasurer, printing. J. P. Gannett, water. Sloan & Son, ice. H. Glafelke, postmaster, postage-stamps. J. J. Underwood, water. H. French, washing towels.		R. S.	340	1839	R. S.	340	1839		9 50 2 00 4 25 150 00 8 50 200 00 80 00 104 80 22 00 1 25 15 00 94 00 2 25 15 00 26 40 3 75 24 50		

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ESTIMATES OF DEFICIENCIES.

7

Due members and officers of the legislature of 1877. Being deficiencies for the fiscal year 1878. (Act March 3, 1877, Stats. at L., vol. 19, p. 309, sec. 1.)	R. S.	340	1899	2, 669 34	3, 359 54	20, 000 00
<p>NOTE.—These estimates are approved by the First Comptroller.</p> <p>INDEPENDENT TREASURY.</p> <p>For three additional clerks: two at the rate of \$1,500 per annum, and one at the rate of \$1,200 per annum, for the service of the unexpired portion of the current fiscal year.</p> <p>NOTE.—Additional force is necessary in the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, in consequence of the increase in the business of the office, and it is recommended that the force estimated for be provided.</p> <p>For depositary, in addition to his pay as postmaster, \$1,500, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1879.</p> <p>For night-watchman from August 8 to October 7, 1878, inclusive, two months, at \$90 per month, being for the fiscal year 1879.</p>						
<p>Salaries, office of assistant treasurer at New York.</p>						
<p>Salaries, office of depositary at Tucson.</p>				1, 500 00	1, 680 00	
<p>Contingent expenses, Independent Treasury.</p>					147 34	50, 000 00
<p>Checks and certificates of deposit, Independent Treasury.</p>					2, 000 00	8, 000 00

NOTE.—No appropriation was made for this office for the fiscal year 1879, and it is presumed the item of salary for the depositary was inadvertently omitted from the legislative act of June 19, 1878, as there appears to have been no legislation providing for the discontinuance of the office.

In regard to the estimate for a night-watchman, the depositary reports that since the commencement of the mining excitement in the southern portion of the Territory there has been a large influx of desperate characters, outlaws, and robbers, who are making Tucson their rendezvous; and he has been informed by a large number of citizens that an attempt would be made to rob the depositary. That under these circumstances he hired a night-watchman for the safe protection of the public funds for two months, at \$90 per month.

For contingent expenses at the office of the depositary at Tucson, during the first quarter of 1877, viz:
Rent of office, \$90; seven cords of wood, at \$7, \$49; two cases coal-oil, at \$7.50, \$15; one bottle writing-fluid, \$2; one box candles, \$4; four lamp chimneys, \$2; one feather duster, \$5; total, \$167; being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1877.

NOTE.—A balance of \$19.66 of the appropriation for contingent expenses, 1877, still remains on the books of the department, and \$147.34, therefore, need only be appropriated for the existing deficiency.

For a new supply of checks to be used in the place of coin-checks now on hand and rendered useless under the operations of the redemption act; and for the increased number of checks now used in the redemption of United States bonds, and in the payment of interest under the different loans, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1879.

Estimates of appropriations required by the various departments, &c.—Continued.

General object. (Title of appropriation.)	Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Date of act, resolution, or providing for the expenditure.	References to Statutes at Large, or to Revised Statutes.		Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
			Vol. or R. S.	Page. or Sec.			
INDEPENDENT TREASURY—Continued.							
Checks and certificates of deposit, Independent Treasury—Cont'd.	To adjust the settled account of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, for engraving, printing, &c., disbursing officers' transfer and interest checks, involving no expenditure of money from the Treasury, being for the service of the fiscal year 1878, \$1,392.80.						
Salaries and expenses of collectors of internal revenue.	For additional amount to pay salaries and expenses of collectors of internal revenue, to be used in suppressing illicit distilling, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1879.	June 19, 1878	20	187	1	\$75,000 00	\$1,800,000 00
NOTE.—This item was presented to Congress by letter of December 11, 1878.							
LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.							
Life-saving service, contingent expenses.	For fuel for life-saving and life-boat stations and houses of refuge; repairs and outfits for the same; supplies and provisions for houses of refuge and for shipwrecked persons succored at stations; traveling expenses of officers under orders from the Treasury Department; and contingent expenses, including freight, storage, repairs to apparatus, medals, labor, stationery, advertising, and miscellaneous expenses that cannot be included under any other head of life-saving stations on the coasts of the United States, \$10,000; being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1879.	Appropriated.	20	212	1	10,000 00	38,000 00
NOTE.—The sum appropriated for the foregoing objects for the current fiscal year, though being the amount estimated for, is less than has been required annually for the two preceding years, and it was thought when the estimate was made that it would be sufficient. That estimate was made for such expenses for one hundred and fifty-five stations, contemplating an active season (the period during which stations are manned) of the length of that of the preceding year, an average of about four and four-fifths months on the southeast, and five and two-thirds months on the lakes. Just before the close of the last							

Survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.	For the continuation, during the present fiscal year, of the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, the triangulation toward the Western coast, and furnishing points for State surveys.	June 20, 1878	20	215	1	.....	65,000 00	300,000 00
						
Survey of the Western (Pacific) coasts.	For the continuation, during the present fiscal year, of the survey of the Pacific coasts of the United States, the triangulation toward the Eastern coast, and furnishing points for State surveys.	June 20, 1878	20	215	1	.....	45,000 00	180,000 00
						
Contingent expenses, Treasury Department.	NOTE.—For the above estimates submitted by the superintendent of the Coast Survey, a sufficient amount to continue the work to the close of the current fiscal year is recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury. MISCELLANEOUS. Binding, newspapers, &c.: For arranging and binding canceled marine papers, requisitions, and other important records; sealing ship's registers; for foreign postage, newspapers, books, hand-slumps, and repairs of the same; being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1878. Binding, newspapers, &c.: To pay bills for advertising, as follows: John H. Zittle, Weekly Register, Shepherdstown, W. Va., sale of "Byrnes Island." Werner Kock, Washington Journal, Washington, D. C., sale of old material. Daily Nation, Washington, D. C., sale of old material Being deficiencies for the fiscal year 1878. Binding, newspapers, &c.: To pay bills for advertising, as follows: National Republican, Washington, D. C., proposals for supplies Daily Critic, Washington, D. C., proposals for supplies and sale of waste paper. Being deficiencies for the fiscal year 1877.	June 19, 1878	20	188	1	.....	2,000 00	10,000 00
						
			March 3, 1877	19	303	1	28 00	.....
			.....do	19	303	1	2 50	.....
		do	19	303	1	2 80	33 30	10,000 00
		Aug. 15, 1876	19	153	1	10 50	.....	.....
			19	153	1	8 33	18 83	10,000 00
		.....do	19	153	1	.....	.....	.....

ESTIMATES OF DEFICIENCIES.

Estimates of appropriations required by the various departments, &c.—Continued.

(General object. (Title of appropriation.)	Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties authorizing or providing for the expenditure.	References to Statutes at Large or Revised Statutes.		Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
			Vol. R. S.	Page.			
Contingent expenses, Treasury Department— "unutilized.	Gas, &c.: For gas, drop-lights, and tubing, gas-burners, brackets, and globes, candles, lanterns and wicks, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1879. Miscellaneous items: To adjust the settled account of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department, for printing commissions of revenue-marine officers, &c., involving no expenditure of money from the Treasury, being for the service of the fiscal year 1877, \$83.80.	June 19, 1878	20	188	1	\$4,000 00	\$12,500 00
Salaries and traveling expenses of agents at seal fisheries in Alaska.	To allow salary to Charles Bryant, late special Treasury agent of the seal islands in Alaska, from May 15 to June 30, 1877, inclusive, at the rate of \$3,650 per annum, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1877.	July 31, 1876	19	118	1	471 29	9,465 00
Standard weights and measures.	For the continuation of the construction and verification of standard weights and measures for the custom-houses of the United States and for the several States, and of metric standards for the same, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1879.	June 20, 1878	20	216	1	3,000 00	5,000 00

NOTE.—This estimate is made to cover the time necessarily occupied by Mr. Bryant in traveling from Alaska to his home in Fairhaven, Mass., after being relieved from his duties as special agent. It has been heretofore submitted to Congress. (See Ex. Doc. No. 5, House of Representatives, 45th Congress, 1st session, page 28.)

NOTE.—The Superintendent of the Coast Survey states that the amounts appropriated for this purpose for the past two years (\$4,700 and \$5,000, respectively), after the payment of rent and for the watchman, have permitted the employment of only one expert, as director, and one skilled mechanic, a force entirely unequal to the demands that are made upon this branch of the public service.

Commissions to superintendents of lights.	To pay the sums due to collectors of customs for commissions, at 2½ per cent., on disbursements made by them in their capacity as superintendents of lights during the fiscal years 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1878.	Submitted	31,574 96	
Post-office and court-house, New York.	NOTE.—See letter of Commissioner of Customs, and detailed statement of amounts due, in Appendix marked F.			
	Alterations required to be made to remedy the defective ventilation of the basement and first story, including the mezzanine floor.	do	\$30,000 00	
	Extension of the mezzanine gallery	do	12,464 28	42,464 28
Plans for public buildings.	NOTE.—For explanation of these estimates, see Appendix marked G.			
	Photographing, materials, and labor for duplicating plans for all public buildings under control of the Treasury Department.	June 20, 1878	20 217 1	1,500 00
Arms for Treasury Department.	For arms issued to the Treasury Department by the War Department in June and July, 1878, for the protection of the public property, \$7,952, which amount shall be refunded to the ordinance appropriations of the Army.	Submitted	7,952 00	
Claim of Dr. Mary E. Walker.	To pay Mary E. Walker in full of all claims for services as clerk in the Treasury Department \$900, in accordance with the opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury and the recommendation of the Committee of Claims of the House of Representatives of the Forty-fifth Congress, second session.	do	900 00	
Payment to F. W. Viehe.	NOTE.—For explanation of this estimate, see Report No. 896, Forty-fifth Congress, second session, House of Representatives.			
	For professional services rendered and expenses incurred by F. W. Viehe, attorney at law, Vincennes, Ind., in the case of the United States vs. Hall-Neilson et al., involving the title claimed by the United States to a valuable tract of land situated in the city of Vincennes, Ind., \$3,185.06.	do	3,185 06	
Refund to B. Maddocks.	NOTE.—For explanation of this estimate, see letter of the Solicitor of the Treasury in Appendix marked H.			
	To refund to B. Maddocks, owner of schooner Ocean King, of Gloucester, Mass., the sum of \$45, being a part of the penalty exacted under section 4325 Revised Statutes, in consequence of the failure to surrender the expired license of the vessel within the time required by law, and covered into the Treasury, but remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, under authority of section 5295.	do	45 00	

Estimates of appropriations required by the various departments, &c.—Continued.

General object. (Title of appropriation.)	Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Date of act, resolution, or treaty authorizing or providing for the expenditure.	References to Statutes at Large, or to Revised Statutes.		Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of appropriation.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
			Vol. or R. S.	Page.	Sec.		
	MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.						
	The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$250,000, made by the act of June 14, 1878, for the repayment to importers the excess of deposits for unascertained duties, or duties or other moneys paid under protest, including interest and costs in judgment cases, is hereby continued and made available for the payment of all claims to which the appropriation is applicable, which are not payable from the permanent annual appropriation provided for in section 3889 of the Revised Statutes; provided, that the claims known as the "charges and commissions cases" shall not be paid without further legislation.						
	Total Treasury Department					\$311,270 97	\$2,543,465 00
	WAR DEPARTMENT.						
Army transportation	Transportation of the Army, including baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, from the depots of Philadelphia and Jeffersonville to the several posts and Army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; of horse equipments and of subsistence stores from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery, under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small-arms from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and Army depots; freights, wharfrage, tolls, and forage; the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts and drays, and of ships and other sea-going vessels and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts, hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expenses of sailing public transport vessels on the eastern rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic coast, and for procuring water at each posting; from their situation, require it to be brought from a distance; and for		R. S.	35	220		
			R. S.	296	(1132)		
					(1155)		
		Revised Army Registers, p. 159, par. 1064, and p. 163, p. 1064.					
		Appropriated.	20	1	1	\$25,000 00	4,200,000 00

Estimates of appropriations required by the various departments, &c.—Continued.

General object. (Title of appropriation.)	Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Date of act, resolution, or provision authorizing or providing for the expenditure.	References to Statutes at Large, or to Revised Statutes.		Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
			Vol. or Page, R. S.	Sec.		
PUBLIC LANDS—Continued.						
Surveying public lands in California.	Balance due Joseph J. Cloud, deputy surveyor, under contract of April 6, 1871, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1871.	July 15, 1870	16	304	1	\$9 39 \$50,000 00
	Balances due deputy surveyors, as follows:					
	J. R. Glover, under contract of September 16, 1875	March 3, 1875	18	383	1	\$388 21
	F. T. Porter, under contract of January 31, 1876	.....do	18	383	1	298 66
	John A. Bousson, under contract of January 21, 1876	.....do	18	383	1	535 84
	John A. Bousson, under contract of December 13, 1875	.....do	18	383	1	401 60
	D. D. Brown, under contract of July 19, 1875	.....do	18	383	1	282 64
	S. W. Brant, under contract of June 10, 1875	.....do	18	383	1	2,205 11
	William Minto, under contract of June 26, 1875	.....do	18	383	1	2,266 85
	Being deficiencies for the fiscal year 1876.					6,439 01 70,000 00
Surveying public lands in Florida.	Balance due John A. Henderson, deputy surveyor, under contract of December 23, 1875, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1876.	March 3, 1875	18	383	1	302 63
Surveying public lands in Louisiana.	Balance due John P. Apthorpe, deputy surveyor, under contract of May 20, 1875, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1876.	.....do	18	383	1	390 10
	Balance due Pierre A. Thibodeaux, deputy surveyor, under contract of July 17, 1875, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1876.	.....do	18	383	1	..... 701 73 10,000 00 57 50 15,000 00
Surveying public lands in Oregon.	Balance due William E. Smith, deputy surveyor, under contract of May 4, 1871, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1872.	March 3, 1871	10	502	1	..... 70 55 50,000 00
	Balance due S. Corwin and J. C. Handley, deputy surveyors, under contract of February 28, 1873, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1873.	June 10, 1872	17	358	1	..... 283 52 70,000 00
	Balances due deputy surveyors, as follows:					
	Jasper W. Wilkins, under contract of June 21, 1873	March 3, 1873	17	516	1	65 86
	Jacobs Owen, under contract of July 1, 1873	.....do	17	516	1	55 83
	John D. Crawford, under contract of July 9, 1873	.....do	17	516	1	181 54
	William H. Bevers, under contract of July 14, 1873	.....do	17	516	1	12 13
	L. F. Bauman & N. O. Walden, under contract of July 15, 1873	.....do	17	516	1	80 11
	Being deficiencies for the fiscal year 1874.					395 47 70,000 00
	Balance due J. H. Evans & J. G. Gray, deputy surveyors, under contract of July 6, 1874, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1875.	June 23, 1874	18	213	1	..... 15 12 60,000 00

NOTE.—The foregoing estimates are submitted in order to liquidate balances due the deputy surveyors for surveys executed under their respective contracts entered into with the respective surveyors-general of the United States and Territories. The deficiencies were caused by said surveyors-general underestimating the cost of the work embraced in the contracts; but as the surveys have been approved and are available to the government in the disposal of the lands thus surveyed, the respective sums are submitted.

Surveying public lands.

Balances due deputy surveyors, as follows:

New Mexico: William H. McBroom, under contract of September 27, 1876.	July 31, 1876	19	120	1	104 45	
Arizona: Theodore F. White, under contract of December 7, 1876.	.....do	19	120	1	113 54	
Nevada: G. W. Garalde, under contract of November 11, 1876.	.....do	19	120	1	256 31	
Being deficiencies for the fiscal year 1877.						474 30

300,000 00

Surveying public and private lands.

Balances due deputy surveyors, as follows:

Arizona: Theodore F. White and John L. Harris, under contract of July 17, 1877.	March 3, 1877	19	348	1	71 57	
Theodore F. White and John L. Harris, under contract of September 20, 1877.	.....do	19	348	1	63 24	
Being deficiencies for the fiscal year 1878.						134 81

300,000 00

NOTE.—The foregoing estimates are for deficiencies arising under limited contracts, the amounts submitted being in excess of the respective contracts caused by the respective surveyors-general underestimating the cost of the work. The lands surveyed were included in the contracts and the surveys having been approved and made available in the disposal of the lands so surveyed, the respective sums are submitted.

Surveying private land-claims in New Mexico.

Balance due Sawyer & McBroom, deputy surveyors, under contract of April 15, 1876, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1876.

472 83

10,000 00

NOTE.—Sawyer & McBroom's contract was limited to the sum of \$9,900. The surveys executed by them under their contract amounted to \$10,372.83, exceeding the limit by \$472.83. The private land-claims surveyed were authorized by their contract, and the surveys having been approved, this item is submitted.

Survey of boundaries of Indian reservations in California.

John A. Benson, deputy surveyor, under contract of November 14, 1876.

913 46

NOTE.—The above contract was for surveying the outboundaries of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California, for which no appropriation is applicable. It was necessary, however, to have the outboundaries of this Indian Reservation surveyed in order to make the adjacent public lands available and to keep white settlers from intruding on the reservation.

Estimates of appropriations required by the various departments, &c.—Continued.

General object. (Title of appropriation.)	Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties authorizing or providing for the expenditures.	References to Statutes at Large, or to Revised Statutes.		Estimated amount which will be required for each expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
			Vol. or R. S.	Page.			
PUBLIC LANDS—Continued.							
Contingent expenses, office of surveyor-general of Idaho.	To pay L. F. Carter, late surveyor-general of Idaho, for expenses incurred in investigating certain surveys under instructions from the General Land Office dated November 19, 1868, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1871 and prior years. NOTE.—The sum of \$299.94 is submitted to refund the expenses incurred in investigating certain surveys in the field under instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated November 19, 1868, the contingent fund of the surveyor-general's office not admitting, at the time, of liquidating the amount due him. This estimate was formerly submitted for appropriation, but not eventuating in any provision for the purpose, and the claim being a just one and of long standing, is herewith submitted again with recommendation that it receive favorable action.	July 15, 1870	16	293	1	\$299 94	\$2, 000
Salaries, office of surveyor-general of Arizona.	To pay balance due John R. Farrell for services as chief clerk in the office of surveyor-general during the quarter ending June 30, 1878, being for the fiscal year 1878.	Mar. 3, 1877	19	315	1	478 17	3, 000 00
Salaries, office of surveyor-general of California.	For salaries of clerks and draughtsmen, as follows: J. A. Robinson, chief clerk, for fourth quarter, \$625; J. H. Wilder, chief draughtsman, for fourth quarter, \$575; S. N. Blyven, accountant, for fourth quarter, \$500; R. C. Hopkins, keeper of archives, for fourth quarter, \$500; J. K. Carter, ranch clerk, for fourth quarter, \$450; D. F. O'Brien, clerk, for fourth quarter, \$400; Jennie B. Gagon, clerk, for fourth quarter, \$135.16; H. S. Smith, clerk, for third and fourth quarters, \$251.76; \$257.29; Mrs. F. J. Page, clerk, for third and fourth quarters, \$241.90; Ellis Edwards, mineral clerk, for third and fourth quarters, \$225.48; Theo. Reichert, mineral clerk, for fourth quarter, \$98.90; all being for the fiscal year 1878.	.....do	19	315	1	4, 008 69	10, 000 00
Contingent expenses, office of surveyor-general of Colorado.	For balance due Wells, Fargo & Co. for rent of premises occupied as office of surveyor-general during the quarter ending June 30, 1878.	.....do	19	349	1	42 71	1, 500 00

Contingent expenses of office of surveyor-general of California.	19	340	17	479 04	3,000 00
<p>For balance due George Chambers for services as messenger, \$113.34; Dutton & Withington, stationery, \$29.45; J. L. Rice & Co., printing, \$18; Storm & Co., kindling wood, \$5; Frederick MacCrillish & Co., newspaper, \$4.50, and A. L. Bancroft & Co., stationery, \$308.75; during the quarter ending June 30, 1878.</p> <p>NOTE.—The foregoing deficiencies in salaries of clerks and contingent expenses of the several offices of surveyor-general were caused by inadequate appropriations being made by Congress, the estimates submitted by this office having been largely reduced.</p>					
Contingent expenses of office of surveyor-general of Nevada.	July 31, 1876	19	122	1	480 00
	do				68 75
					548 75
					1,500 00
Total Interior Department.				115,286 68	1,319,000 00
Deficiency in postal revenues.	Mar. 3, 1877	19	385	2	228,806 80
					2,939,725 00
Mail steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China.	July 12, 1876	19	80	2	83,353 33
					250,000 00
Total Post-Office Department.				312,220 13	3,189,725 00

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Balance accrued for transportation of the mails on railroads during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

NOTE.—For details of this estimate see appendix marked L. There was appropriated by several acts of the last session of Congress for deficiencies in the postal revenues for the fiscal year 1878 the additional sum of \$1,782,000.

Amount due the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for carrying the United States mails in the fiscal year 1877, as follows: For two round trips between San Francisco and Japan and China, the first trip commencing November 1, 1876, and ending January 20, 1877; the second trip commencing December 2, 1876, and ending February 10, 1877, under original contract dated October 16, 1866, and contract supplementary thereto. This service is authorized by act of Congress approved February 17, 1865, and amendatory act of February 18, 1867. See certificate of the Postmaster-General, dated December 16, 1878, in appendix marked J.

Estimates of appropriations required by the various departments, &c.—Continued.

General object. (Title of appropriation.)	Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties authorizing or providing for the expenditures.	References to Statutes at Large, or to Revised Statutes.			Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
			Vol. or page.	Page.	Sec.			
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.								
Expenses of United States courts.	For expenses of United States courts, as estimated by the First Comptroller of the Treasury, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1878.	March 3, 1877	19	346	1		\$110,000 00	\$2,800,000 00
Claim of E. P. Brooks.	NOTE.—For details of this estimate, see appendix marked K. Claim of E. P. Brooks, late clerk of the United States courts at Pensacola, Fla., for services rendered, under the direction of the judge, in arranging and reducing to order the records of his office, &c. (as recommended by the Attorney-General in his last annual report to Congress).	Submitted					500 00	
	NOTE.—See Attorney-General's Report for 1877, page 19.							
	Total Department of Justice.....						110,500 00	2,800,000 00
RECAPITULATION.								
	Legislative.....						91,284 66	784,490 74
	State Department.....						11,000 00	
	Treasury Department.....						311,270 97	2,543,465 00
	War Department.....						825,000 00	4,200,000 00
	Interior Department.....						115,286 68	1,319,000 00
	Post-Office Department.....						312,230 13	3,189,725 00
	Department of Justice.....						110,500 00	2,800,000 00
	Grand total.....						1,776,552 44	14,836,680 74

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

List of judgments rendered by the United States Court of Claims due and unpaid January 8, 1879. (See page 2.)

Date of judgment.	Name of claimant.	Amount of judgment.
March 4, 1878	Frank O. Kihlberg.....	\$608 99
March 11, 1878	Andrew C. Bradley, to use of A. R. Shepherd, to use of George Taylor et al., trustees.....	1,800 00
April 1, 1878	The International Steamship and Railway Supply Company.....	27,512 50
April 9, 1878	William C. Rawolle.....	197 76
April 9, 1878	Edward Hunter.....	73 04
April 9, 1878	F. H. E. Ebstein.....	150 00
April 9, 1878	George F. Foote.....	220 83
April 9, 1878	Frank K. Upham.....	88 58
April 9, 1878	Thomas T. Knox.....	208 33
April 9, 1878	William V. Richards.....	323 03
April 9, 1878	James Miller.....	145 00
April 9, 1878	Francis Moore.....	140 27
April 9, 1878	Richard I. Eskridge.....	147 77
April 11, 1878	George Searing.....	4,632 34
April 11, 1878	George W. Griffin, surviving partner of the firm of Griffin & Porch.....	2,679 12
April 11, 1878	David R. Godwin, dative tutor of the minor children of Henry S. Hall, deceased.....	1,591 62
April 11, 1878	James W. Goslee.....	208 86
April 15, 1878	Adolphus Erdman.....	246 00
April 15, 1878	William Crosby.....	491 78
April 25, 1878	E. M. Peterson, administrator of Samuel Ruth, deceased.....	1,477 21
April 25, 1878	James F. Buckner.....	177 76
May 27, 1878	Adolph and Samuel Woolner, copartners under the name of A. and S. Woolner.....	801 00
June 3, 1878	Kyran A. Murphy.....	262 68
June 3, 1878	Joseph S. Emery.....	40,554 95
June 10, 1878	John C. Grund & Company.....	47 50
Total.....		84,786 92

APPENDIX B.

Relating to the estimate for legislative expenses, Territory of Dakota. (See page 3.)

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Yankton, September 15, 1878.

SIR: * * * I also transmit herewith estimate for an appropriation to cover deficiency in this office for the year ending June 30, 1877.

This estimate has been submitted before. It differs from previous estimates, however, for the following reasons:

1st. Because Congress at its late session appropriated the sum of \$1,176.25 for printing, included in previous estimate; and, 2d, when I first made my estimate for this deficiency the fiscal year had not closed, and I estimated not only for what was actually due, but for what I thought would be due June 30, 1877. The amount required was less than the estimate.

The present estimate is correct, and embraces what is actually due the different persons for articles furnished and labor done. The articles and labor were necessarily required, the amounts are honestly due, and these persons look to me to see that the sums are paid. These debts were honestly, legitimately, and necessarily contracted, and I cannot see how Congress can honorably refuse to provide for them.

So far as the amounts due the members of the legislature are concerned, I need only say that the government agreed to pay them a certain per diem and mileage, and it has only partially complied with its agreement. I have been much worried over these deficiencies, and am very anxious to see the persons to whom these amounts are due get their money. If there is any doubt as to the justness of these claims, I will procure the affidavit of each person as to the amount due and forward it.

I respectfully request that you will recommend to Congress an appropriation sufficient to pay these claims.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. HAND,
Secretary of Dakota Territory.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

APPENDIX C.

Explanation of the estimate for legislative expenses, Territory of Idaho.
(See page 5.)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF IDAHO TERRITORY,
Boise City, Idaho, September 18, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a full account of the estimates of the expenses required for the legislative assembly and for the secretary's office in Idaho Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and the deficiency accruing for said year.

Upon examination, it will be found that the whole expense of the legislative assembly and the office of secretary for said year ending June 30, 1879 (at a much lower estimate than that sent in by my predecessor in office) is the sum of \$24,343, while the whole amount appropriated (see act approved June 19, 1878) to cover and pay said expenditures is only the sum of \$14,000, leaving a deficit of the sum of \$10,343. It will also be seen by reference to the estimates that the expenses of the legislative assembly will be in all \$20,510.50, and it will also be seen that the bare per diem (as allowed by law) of the members and attachés of both houses will amount to the sum of \$17,678, while the appropriation to meet the whole expense of the meeting of the assembly and the expenses of the office of secretary for the present fiscal year is but \$14,000; hence will appear the urgent necessity for an appropriation at the earliest possible period by Congress to relieve the deficiency.

After a careful examination of that portion of the act of June 19, 1878, under the head of "Government in Territories," I am convinced that it in no way affects the next session of the legislatures in the several Territories, and that the number of members, the per diem, and the expenses will be the same as before, and that the changes specified in the

act will only apply to and affect succeeding legislatures ; hence the error in cutting down the appropriations to meet and pay such expenses.

I assure you it is a case of great necessity that a deficiency bill should be passed at a very early day of the next sitting of Congress, as it would be exceedingly difficult to get through on a credit in this Territory with the balance of the expenses after disbursing the present appropriation, from the fact that various parties here have failed to receive their pay for supplies and services furnished and rendered for and during the last session of our legislature.

I therefore most respectfully ask that, after due examination and consideration of the estimate herewith presented in connection with the deficiency, as far as you shall find it just and correct, you send in your recommendation to the next sitting of Congress.

Respectfully,

R. A. SIDEBOTHAM,
Secretary of Idaho.

Hon. FIRST COMPTROLLER,
Treasury Department.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 19, 1878.

SIR: Herewith is inclosed deficiency estimate of appropriation from the Secretary of Idaho Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, together with a letter from him requesting such appropriation.

It will be observed that certain reductions from his estimate have to be made to agree with the law making appropriations for government in the Territories for 1879, approved June 19, 1878, which reduces the per diem of members of the house of representatives and council in the Territories to \$4, and the per diem of the president and speaker to \$6, and consolidates the offices of enrolling and engrossing clerks, allowing but \$5 per diem for one, and the same with the sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper, allowing but \$5 day, and allows the messenger but \$4, and the watchman the same per diem, and fixes the amount of expenditures for public printing at \$2,500.

His estimated amount for expenditures for public printing is reduced	\$325 00
And the amount for per diem of members of council is reduced	960 00
And the amount for per diem of members of house is reduced	2,000 00
And the amount for per diem of president and speaker is reduced	320 00
And the amount for attachés of council and house is reduced	1,520 00

Making a total reduction, by law, of..... 5,125 00

Which still leaves a deficiency on the basis of his estimate for other expenditures of \$5,218. You will please forward his estimate to Congress, as also his explanatory letter, with a statement that I recommend \$4,858 as the amount of said appropriation.

Very respectfully,

A. G. PORTER,
Comptroller.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

APPENDIX D.

Relating to estimate for contingent expenses, Territory of Idaho. (See page 5.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 11, 1879.

SIR: Herewith is inclosed a letter, dated January 8, 1879, from Hon. S. S. Fenn, Delegate from Idaho Territory, asking that a recommendation for a deficiency appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, be made for contingent expenses of that Territory. Governor M. Brayman, in urging the same request, says that "on coming here I found no executive rooms and no furniture, and was under the necessity of purchasing. The two Indian wars of last year and this have increased the indispensable disbursements of my department in various ways—clerk-hire, printing, telegraphing, organizing militia, handling arms, &c. The contingent fund of my office, \$1,000 to my predecessors, was from July 1, 1876, reduced to \$500 by the appropriation bills. My necessary disbursements, above the appropriations, I have paid from my private means, only covering in my half-yearly returns the regular amounts appropriated. I wish a place in a deficiency bill for my reimbursement."

In a former letter he says: "I am using borrowed furniture. After paying office rent I have \$140 per annum for all expenses."

Mr. Fenn assures me that it must have cost Governor Brayman nearly all of the \$140 referred to for telegraphing alone during the last year. I therefore recommend a deficiency appropriation of \$250 for contingent expenses, Idaho Territory, for the year ending June 30, 1878.

Respectfully,

A. G. PORTER,
Comptroller.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., January 8, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to a letter from the governor of Idaho, of date October 17, 1877, reported in Ex. Doc. No. 5, Forty-fifth Congress, second session, page 203; also Governor Brayman's letter of September 27, 1876, referred to in his letter of October 17, 1877. The difficulties detailed by Governor Brayman still continue, but have been greatly increased by the necessary contingent expenses of the governor, growing out of the Bannock and Shoshone Indian war of the summer of 1878, especially in the matter of telegraphing.

There is a strong probability of a repetition of the Indian difficulties in Idaho the coming year, rendering an increased contingent fund necessary for the future. It is also very important that provision should be made for furniture for the governor's office, there having been no provision made to meet the requirements of the service since that time.

An examination of the whole subject and such official recommendation as its merits require is earnestly desired.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. FENN,
Delegate, Idaho Territory.

Hon. A. G. PORTER,
First Comptroller Treasury.

APPENDIX E.

Explanation of the estimate for legislative expenses, Territory of Montana.
(See page 5.)

TERRITORY OF MONTANA,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Helena, Mont., September 28, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor again to acknowledge your letter of August 3, 1878, and have been placed in possession by Hon. Martin Maginnis of a copy of the act approved June 19, 1878, making appropriations for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses.

As the time is not far distant when the legislative assembly of Montana provided for in that act will convene, I respectfully submit the following for your reply to govern my action in the premises.

Under the head of "Government in the Territories," the phraseology does not enable me to determine whether members of the next session of the Montana legislature are to receive \$4 per day each and \$6 for presiding officers, or whether, as heretofore, members are to receive \$6 per day each and presiding officers \$10 per day each.

The second paragraph under the same head provides that "the subordinate officers of each branch of said Territorial legislatures shall consist of one chief clerk, who shall receive a compensation of six dollars per day; one enrolling and engrossing clerk, at five dollars per day; sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper, at five dollars per day; one messenger and watchman, at four dollars per day each," &c. Is it your construction that the offices of "enrolling and engrossing clerk," and of "sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper" are consolidated, or that there shall be "one enrolling clerk and one engrossing clerk," and "one sergeant-at-arms and one doorkeeper" allowed to each branch? I ask instruction on these points that I may not construe the law wrong.

The appropriation for legislative expenses in Montana under the act above cited is \$14,000. I assume that of this, \$2,000 are for the current expenses of the Secretary's office, leaving to meet session expenses, less \$2,500 set apart for printing, \$9,500. Montana has at present 26 members of the house and 13 members of the council.

At the \$6 per diem, the pay for forty days will aggregate.....	\$9,600
Their mileage as allowed at tenth session will be	1,218
The pay of subordinate officers, if not consolidated, will be.....	2,840
Total under highest construction of the law	13,658

The pay of members at \$4 and \$6 for presiding officers, will be.....	6,400
Mileage, same as heretofore	1,218
Pay of subordinate officers, if consolidated.....	2,040
Total at lowest construction of the law	9,658
Total funds available.....	9,500

Actual deficit, for pay alone, at lowest construction.....	158
Actual deficit, for pay alone, at highest construction.....	4,158

It will be seen from the above that the unavoidable deficiency for the pay of subordinate officers and for the per diem and mileage of members at the lowest construction would be \$158. There are also other expenses in holding a session, which, under your instructions, I am authorized to

incur, and which I submit from my estimates furnished to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, to wit:

For fitting up legislative halls and committee rooms.....	\$400
For rent of legislative halls and committee rooms.....	500
For fuel and lights of halls and committee rooms.....	300
For stationery and furniture.....	1,000
For contesting members and mileage.....	300
For incidental expenses of session.....	540
Other session expenses not appropriated for.....	3,040

This aggregates with the lowest pay deficiency \$3,198, or with the highest pay deficiency, a total of \$7,198.

The appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, was \$22,000, and you have also recommended an appropriation of \$2,491.41, to cover a deficiency for that year; making a total expense of \$24,491.41 for legislative expenses during the fiscal year 1877.

I estimate the lowest amount for which the ensuing session can be held will leave a deficiency over the appropriation now made of \$3,198, or it may reach \$7,198, depending on your construction of the act in question. As I understand the law, a disbursing-officer is prohibited from incurring any obligation in the name of the United States for which an appropriation has not been made. As it is an absolute impossibility, as shown above, to defray the expenses of the ensuing session of the Montana legislature with the amount now appropriated for that purpose, I respectfully request that you will have incorporated in the first deficiency bill presented, a sum sufficient to cover the necessary expenses, as construed and directed by you, of the next session of the Montana legislature.

I also respectfully solicit your consideration of the fact that the printing appropriation for Montana in 1877 was \$4,000, and that a deficiency of \$2,449.41 still exists. The amount it is limited not to exceed this year is \$2,500, while the rates for printing are not materially reduced, except in composition. The incidental printing will, as per former sessions, exhaust nearly one-half of the \$2,500, and the remainder will be insufficient to print the laws. It is desirable these should be furnished to the people as speedily as possible, and the appropriation therefor should be increased to \$4,500. In the event that cannot be done, it seems to me the printing of the journals and all incidental printing will have to be omitted. I would be pleased to have you instruct me in this matter, as the legislature will desire to know on convening what printing can be done.

Delegate Maginnis appreciates fully the necessity of securing an increased appropriation for legislative expenses in this Territory, before the next session convenes, and will give his best services in Congress in behalf of the appropriations you may recommend. The situation is a perplexing one to me, and I will esteem highly the favor if you will give me at as early a day as convenient your construction of the appropriation bill, and directions how to proceed where the appropriation is so manifestly inadequate to cover the essential expenses of the session.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. MILLS.

Hon. FIRST COMPTROLLER TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 19, 1878.

SIR: Inclosed with this is a copy of a letter from James H. Mills, secretary of the Territory of Montana, asking among other things that an item may be placed in the deficiency bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, appropriating \$3,158 for legislative expenses, Territory of Montana, for that year. Be pleased to transmit the same to Congress, with a statement that I recommend \$2,458 as the amount of said appropriation, as follows: For fitting up legislative halls and committee rooms, \$200; rent of same, \$500; fuel and lights, \$300; stationery and furniture, \$600; contesting members and mileage, \$300; incidental expenses, \$400; also \$158, which, with the present appropriation of \$14,000, will be needed to pay per diem and mileage of members, subordinate officers, expenses of secretary's office, and public printing.

Very respectfully,

A. G. PORTER,
Comptroller.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

APPENDIX F.

Relating to the estimate for commissions to superintendents of lights. (See page 11.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
January 9, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a statement showing the sums due to collectors of customs for commissions at 2½ per centum on disbursements made by them in their capacity as superintendents of lights during the fiscal years 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1878.

Appropriations have been made from time to time to pay these commissions up to and including 30th June, 1874. An appropriation was also made for this purpose for the present fiscal year.

Applications having been made by several of the collectors for the payment of these commissions for the years for which no appropriations have been made, viz, 1875, '76, '77, and '78, I would suggest that, in order to settle the whole matter, give the parties entitled the money due to them, and to relieve the department from the importunities of the claimants, Congress be asked to appropriate the amount required for a full settlement of the matter, as shown by the accompanying statement, viz, \$31,574.96.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of amounts due collectors of customs, for commissions on disbursements, as superintendents of lights.

Collector.	District.	Commissions during fiscal year of—				Aggregate commissions.
		1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	
Abbott, J. C.	Wilmington, N. C.	\$123 00	\$123 00	\$123 00	\$92 25	\$461 25
Adams, I. E.	Great Egg Harbor, N. J.	180 92	183 50	182 87	182 25	729 54
Akeley, H. C.	Michigan	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	1,600 00
Allen, J. A. P.	New Bedford, Mass.	231 50	290 39	253 97	231 50	977 36
Baldwin, W. A.	Newark, N. J.	43 44	43 25	43 47	43 50	173 66
Bartlett, J. H.	Little Egg Harbor, N. J.	62 25	67 25	65 37	64 75	259 62
Blew, C. W.	Saint John's, Fla.				12 50	12 50
Blumenthal, I.	Saint Mark's, Fla.	57 00	38 00			95 00
Braxton, J. S.	Norfolk, Va.			183 75	366 77	550 52
Brown, H. L.	Erie, Pa.				30 00	30 00
Canaday, W. P.	Wilmington, N. C.				30 75	30 75
Cartter, D. K.	Genesee, N. Y.	8 62	34 50	34 50	34 50	112 12
Chandler, J. H.	Superior, Mich.	400 00	400 00	400 00		1,200 00
Codd, James.	Nantucket, Mass.	204 56				204 56
Cooper, Sidney	Cape Vincent, N. Y.	75 00	75 00	75 00	75 00	300 00
Collins, J. T.	Brunswick, Ga.	74 00	74 00	74 00	18 50	240 50
Daniels, R. W.	Buffalo Creek, N. Y.	52 63	53 25	26 62		132 50
Davis, A. C.	Beaufort, N. C.	66 00	66 00	66 00	66 00	264 00
Davy, John M.	Genesee, N. Y.	25 87				25 87
Ellsworth, Timothy E.	Niagara, N. Y.	23 75	28 08	48 00	24 00	123 83
Elmer, J. H.	Bridgeton, N. J.	40 75	40 75	69 87	90 75	242 12
Flagler, Benjamin	Niagara, N. Y.				24 00	24 00
Fuller, J. W.	Miami, Ohio	60 00	83 50	83 05	83 50	312 05
Gage, George.	Beaufort, S. C.	141 78	181 75	155 74	154 90	634 17
Goss, A. J.	Saint Augustine, Fla.	72 65	75 87	75 87	56 90	281 29
Goss, F. B.	Barnstable, Mass.			400 00	391 16	791 16
Grossmann, F. E.	Fernandina, Fla.		60 00	48 00		108 00
Hare, W. D.	Oregon	283 87	301 75	302 76	311 27	1,199 35
Hasen, Henry	Fernandina, Fla.	34 75				34 75
Havena, W. S.	Sag Harbor, N. Y.	151 50	151 50	151 50	151 50	606 00
Heiderhoff, Frank	Pearl River, Miss.	217 50	210 97	53 95		482 42
Henry, Thomas A.	Pamlico, N. C.	227 40	233 12	208 12	220 90	889 54
Heriot, H. F.	Georgetown, S. C.	10 50	17 50	14 00	14 00	56 00
Hiller, W. P.	Nantucket, Mass.	68 19	272 75	272 75	272 75	886 44
Hodson, Thomas S.	Eastern, Md.	37 00	156 48	152 50	137 10	483 08
Holbrook, E. W.	Teche, La.	54 59	112 66	116 95	32 34	316 54
Hopkins, Ed.	Saint John's, Fla.				12 50	12 50
Hopkins, J. D.	Frenchman's Bay, Me.	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	1,600 00
Hoskins, J. T.	Tappahannock, Va.		39 46	145 90	146 09	331 45
Howe, George T.	Cuyahoga, Ohio			20 87	83 50	104 37
Howard, A. F.	Potomouth, N. H.	115 75	115 75	115 30	115 75	462 35
House, Thomas F.	Saint Augustine, Fla.				18 97	18 97
Hubbard, George	Stonington, Conn.	118 02	118 25	118 25	118 25	472 77
Humphreys, F. C.	Pensacola, Fla.			8 71	36 98	45 69
Kidder, P. P.	Dunkirk, N. Y.	24 50	24 50	24 50	24 50	98 00
Lawson, Hance	Eastern, Md.	110 06				110 06
Lee, Jr., Luther	Norfolk, Va.	331 94	365 88	181 08		878 40
Levy, Herman.	Saint Mark's, Fla.	19 00				19 00
Macy, S. W.	Newport, R. I.	343 42	349 20	359 71		1,052 33
Manning, C. G.	Albemarle, N. C.	165 79	190 43	207 61	207 75	771 58
Marchant, C. B.	Edgartown, Mass.	104 57	103 75	113 80	113 75	435 37
Marshall, G. I.	New London, Conn.			136 68		136 68
Moffitt, Stephen	Champlain, N. Y.		32 37	129 50	129 50	291 37
Mullen, R. W.	Teche, La.	37 62				37 62
Murat, A. J.	Apalachicola, Fla.	51 75	51 75	51 75	51 75	207 00
Nazro, John.	Milwaukee, Wis.			400 00	331 11	731 11
Nolen, W. D.	Delaware	400 00	344 08			744 08
Osburn, C. Y.	Superior, Mich.			2 80	400 00	400 00
Osburn, I. N.	Pearl River, Miss.					2 80
Parmenter, J.	Champlain, N. Y.	129 50	97 12			226 62
Pool, John G.	Sandusky, Ohio	83 75	83 75	83 75	83 75	335 00
Potter, Jr., Hiram	Pensacola, Fla.	37 50	37 29	28 12		102 91
Pratt, F. A.	Newport, R. I.				364 15	364 15
Prouty, C. R.	Salaria, Tex.	130 01	85 18	78 87	78 58	372 64
Remington, S. P.	Osweatchie, N. Y.	40 50	40 50	40 50	40 50	162 00
Sandy, E. M.	Tappahannock, Va.	144 25	108 05			252 30
Sanborn, John P.	Huron, Mich.	231 87	247 85	278 74	280 82	1,038 98
Scott, John R.	Saint John's, Fla.	50 00	50 00	50 00	25 00	175 00
Slevin, P. S.	Miami, Ohio	21 31				21 31
Shepard, Jos.	Saint Mary's, Ga.	25 00	25 00			50 00
Stevens, George C.	Milwaukee, Wis.	305 94	245 49			551 43
Swift, C. F.	Barnstable, Mass.	390 45	400 00			790 45
Thompson, Lewis	Delaware		42 86	400 00	400 00	842 86
Tibbitts, John A.	New London, Conn.			45 50		45 50
Toy, George	Cherrystone, Va.	122 17	122 75	122 75	122 75	490 42
Turner, D.	Alexandria, Va.	62 87	62 73	31 18		156 78
Tyler, John	Buffalo Creek, N. Y.			26 62	53 25	79 87

Statement of amounts due collectors of customs, &c.—Continued.

Collector.	District.	Commissions during fiscal year of—				Aggregate commissions.
		1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	
Warfield, A. A	Alexandria, Va			\$32 16	\$63 75	\$95 91
Watmough, P. G	Cuyahoga, Ohio	\$83 50	\$83 50	62 62		229 62
Willard, J. R	Erie, Pa	60 00	60 00	60 00	30 00	210 00
Webster, H. A	Puget Sound	243 22	244 51	249 37	244 83	981 93
Wells, William	Vermont			81 03	84 00	165 03
Total		7, 812 98	7, 916 02	8, 170 84	7, 675 12	31, 574 96

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
January 9, 1878.

H. C. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

APPENDIX G.

Relating to alterations in the post-office and court-house, New York. (See page 11.)

ALTERATIONS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, December 12, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of communication dated the 4th instant, from the postmaster and custodian of the United States court-house and post-office building at New York City, with report thereon by Mr. F. Schumann, special agent of the Post-Office Department, in relation to the defective ventilation of the lower portion of the New York post-office building.

In view of the exigency of the case, I have caused a careful examination to be made, and submit herewith for your information a report thereon by Mr. F. Schumann, civil engineer of this office, which specifies in detail the alterations required to remedy the defect referred to, the estimated cost being \$30,000.

I consider it essential that these changes should be made, and have to recommend that an appropriation of the amount specified in the civil engineer's estimate be asked of Congress during its present session.

Very respectfully,

JOHN FRASER,
Acting Supervising Architect.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

POST-OFFICE, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.,
OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER,
December 4, 1878.

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 9th ultimo, in regard to the defective ventilation of portions of this building, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the inclosed report on the same subject just re-

ceived from B. K. Sharretts, esq., special agent of the Post-Office Department.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS L. JAMES, *Custodian.*

HON. JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENT POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

New York, N. Y., December 3, 1878.

SIR: In response to your request that my opinion with regard to the ventilation of the lower portion of the post-office building at New York should be expressed, and that in the form of a letter, I beg to reply as follows:

Public attention has been called, as you know, through the medium of the press, to the insufficient and ill ventilation of the registry department by its occupants, the clerks; and whilst I think the course pursued by them was unwise, yet I must in justice say that the provocation was and is ample.

The rotunda of the New York post-office may be described as being an enormous box, from whose sides a ring—the mezzanine—projects, thus forming an imperfect horizontal partition, and almost dividing the box into two parts, an upper and lower.

The air destined for the respiration of the individuals who occupy these parts enters at the lower compartment, not by means of a scientific apparatus, but through such accidental chinks as an opening door, a crack in a partition, or a window left ajar, may furnish. As the air enters, it, being lower in temperature than that already inside, sinks and forms a stratum next the ground, and thus the occupants of this lower part stand in a "river of cold" to their knees, the body above being surrounded by an atmosphere of heated but vitiated air. As this cold air becomes warmer it ascends, 'tis true, but ere it reaches the mouth or nostrils it mixes with that which had been breathed already, and becomes, to a great degree, unfit for respiration. Nor are the clerks who occupy the mezzanine any better situated than their brethren, since the heated air from below, finding no means of egress (as none are provided), is packed in around them, and *malaise*, headache, &c., speedily supervene. The rooms which open on the mezzanine gallery serve as literal reservoirs for this heated air, loaded as it is with exhaled animal matter, carbonic acid gas, &c. It is true that these rooms and the gallery are provided with windows opening on the street, but the apertures are on a level with the floor, and here the same phenomenon of hot and cold air is repeated. If a match be lit and held above the level of the window, it burns with a steady flame, but dimly, thus showing that there is barely enough oxygen to support combustion; but should it be lowered to a level with the window, it commences to flicker, and may even be extinguished by the draft occasioned by the cold wave. But the resource (opening the window), limited as it is, can be practiced only during the mild sway of summer, as in winter it becomes too severe an expedient, and most men prefer the Scylla of stifling in warmth to the Charybdis of semi-pure respiration in cold.

Another thing which adds to the discomfort is the heating apparatus. This simply bakes the air which comes in contact with it, and what little air does reach the occupants of the room comes to them in a semi-cooked condition.

My own office, being situated on the mezzanine, has given me ample

experience to justify, to a certain extent, the complaint of your clerks in this matter, and I would suggest that steps be taken to remedy this most serious defect in what is otherwise one of the finest buildings devoted to postal purposes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. K. SHARRETTS,

Special Agent Post-Office Department.

THOS. L. JAMES, Esq.,

Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
December —, 1878.

SIR: Referring to that portion of your instructions relative to the openings in sidewalk on Broadway for the admission of fresh air to basement of the United States court-house and post-office building, New York, N. Y., I consider it my duty to call your attention to the utter lack of ventilation of the basement and first story, including the mezzanine floor of this building. I find, upon a careful examination, that the first story and mezzanine have no ventilating appliances for the admission of fresh air whatever, and that the areas of ducts for the removal of vitiated air are far too small. The efficiency of the ducts from basement is greatly diminished by the far too small area of shafts. The floor registers at the mouth of outlet and inlet ducts are, from want of proper attention, dirty, and therefore sources of contamination.

The inlet ducts to basement are supplied with air taken through areas open on a level with the sidewalks on Broadway and Park Row. The air near the sidewalks of such populous streets, and subject to such an enormous traffic, is anything but pure. That the present ventilation of the basement and first story is greatly deficient and should be improved is evidenced by the loud complaints of the occupants, and, as I am informed by one of the superintendents of the post-office, largely increased sick-list of employes, whose symptoms point to diseases generated by poisoned air.

I have the honor to submit the following data regarding the ventilation of those portions of the building referred to above and the remedy proposed.

VENTILATION.

The following data is furnished by officers of the post-office, giving the number of persons present and lights burned during the busiest part of a day:

Basement:	
Number of persons	107
Number of lights (5 feet)	245
First story:	
Number of persons	322
Number of lights (4 feet)	389
Mezzanine:	
Number of persons	128
Number of lights (4 feet)	90

The quantities of air required are as follows:

Cubic feet of air per foot of gas burned per hour.....	1.400
Cubic feet of air per person per hour	2.400

Consequently, the following volumes of air should be supplied :

	Cubic feet per hour.
Basement :	
107 × 2,800	299,600
5 × 245 × 1,800	2,205,000
	<u>2,504,600</u>
First story :	
322 × 2,800	901,600
4 × 389 × 1,800	2,800,800
	<u>3,702,400</u>
Mezzanine :	
128 × 2,800	358,400
4 × 90 × 1,800	648,000
	<u>1,006,400</u>
First story and mezzanine	4,708,800

From the foregoing it will be seen that without considering other contaminating causes the basement *should* be supplied with 2,504,600 cubic feet of air per hour, and the first story and mezzanine with 4,708,800 cubic feet per hour. The capacity of the ventilating appliances now existing is as follows :

Area of 4 aspirating shafts, 166 square feet, assuming a maximum velocity of air in same of ten feet per second = 36,000 feet per hour; hence, removing $36,000 \times 166 = 5,976,000$ cubic feet per hour. The work required of these shafts is the removal of vitiated air as follows :

	Cubic feet per hour.
1. Cellar	518,000
2. Basement	2,504,600
3. First story	4,708,800
4. Upper stories	864,000
Total	<u>8,595,400</u>

Consequently, under the most favorable circumstances, the shafts remove only about one-half of the foul air. From improper adjustment of ducts entering shafts, causing interfering currents, the efficiency of shafts is reduced about twenty per cent., so that only about thirty per cent. of the quantity of air that should be supplied, enters the building.

It appears that the want of efficiency of shafts asserts itself mostly in ducts from basement and first story, at the mouth of which hardly any currents are perceptible; the shafts being evidently most effective for the upper stories of the building.

HEATING.

Basement.—The basement is heated mostly by indirect radiation; the fresh air entering areas in sidewalk, as already stated, then conveyed by ducts to coils in different parts of cellar, from which it is taken by ducts to floor-registers; besides this there are 17 direct radiators, placed as shown on heating plans. There is ample heating surface.

First story and mezzanine.—The corridor surrounding the business room of the post-office is heated by twenty direct coils in window-breasts; these were evidently intended to heat also the business room, but are now entirely cut off by the post-office screen. On the Park Row side

there are 3 direct radiators which heat the space partitioned off for the reception of mails. The business room is heated by 8 direct radiators on first floor and 22 on mezzanine floor, none of which are supplied with fresh air.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that the air-supply to the basement and first story, including mezzanine, is totally inadequate when we consider the number of occupants, gas-lights burned, and mail-matter that continually tends to vitiate the air in these apartments.

RÉSUMÉ.

Defects.

1st. Insufficient capacity of asperating shafts and ventilating ducts; hence,

2d. The foul air is not removed rapidly enough to make room for the fresh; therefore,

3d. Insufficient supply of air to basement, and total want of air through ventilating appliances to first story and mezzanine.

REQUIREMENTS.

Basement.

It is proposed to change the present vacuum system to a plenum; that is, forcing the air through ducts now existing to carry off the foul air by means of a fan. The ducts would require only slight changes and additions. All the radiators to be collected into a heating chamber adjoining the fan. The fresh air is taken to fan through two air-shafts communicating with top of roof. Triangular spaces already existing are made use of for shafts, and where they pass through first story and basement they do not interfere with the present arrangements. The vitiated air to pass off through windows into areas surrounding building and some ducts now in place for that purpose.

The supply floor-registers, as well as those to outlets, should be raised at least 18 inches above the floor, the openings to be at the sides. When placed level with the floor they are objectionable in becoming receptacles for dirt, &c.

First story and mezzanine.

The present method of heating and ventilating is retained with the following changes and additions:

The foul-air ducts under cellar-floor are detached from the present shafts on Park-front sides of the building, and lead into two additional shafts to be built against the stairs of pavilions in cellar, basement, and first story, and communicating with spaces already existing that lead to roof through the upper stories of the building; the air in these shafts to be heated by steam-coils placed at the bottom; the old shafts to be tapped near the floor of first story to permit the escape of foul air. For the supply of fresh air, ducts are to be built between the beams of first floor, connecting the present coils in window-breasts with perforated pedestals containing radiators in business room. The base of post-office screen facing doors on Broadway and Park Row to be perforated and filled with heating-pipes to serve as inlets.

The iron door and window transom on a level with mezzanine floor to have the panels cut out and a connection made with the space back of the cast-iron lining, into which the shutters slide, thus forming a fresh-air-supply duct to direct radiators, to be placed at the mouth of each duct.

DATA.

	Cubic contents in feet
Basement	1, 574, 300
First story and mezzanine	1, 479, 810

Basement.—The velocity of inlet currents to basement should not exceed 2 feet per second, or 7,200 feet per hour; hence the aggregate area of openings should = $\frac{2504600}{7200} = 348$ square feet.

To deliver 2,504,600 cubic feet of air per hour requires about 20 horsepower, with a consumption of about 125 pounds of coal per hour.

The size of supply shafts to fan is 36 square feet each, hence the velocity in a shaft $\frac{2504600}{72 \times 3600} = 9.7$ feet per second.

First story and mezzanine.—The aggregate area of outlet openings leading to asperating shafts is—

	Square feet.
Through columns	85
Elevators	70
Direct into shafts	60
	<hr/> 226

The velocity of currents through these openings must be forced to $\frac{4708800}{226 \times 3600} = 5.8$ feet per second.

This velocity would be necessary to create a vacuum for the proper amount of fresh air to enter, but it will be difficult to attain; it is therefore suggested to add two additional shafts, located near the elevators, of sufficient size to reduce the velocity to about 3 feet 6 inches per second.

The aggregate size of both would have to be $\frac{4708800}{3.5 \times 3600} - 226 = 147$ square feet. The opening near the floor should be 4 by 18 feet.

The heating surface in first and mezzanine story will have to be increased sufficiently to warm the additional supply of fresh air.

The aggregate area of inlet openings is as follows:

	Square feet.
Between beams of first floor	48
Under post-office screen base	42
Mezzanine transoms	90
Ridge ventilator, changed to inlet	220
Total	<hr/> 400

Consequently the velocity of the air through these ducts is $\frac{4708800}{3600 \times 400} = 3.2$ feet per second. The openings immediately where the air enters must be increased to 654 square feet so that the velocity be reduced to 2 feet per second.

The present ridge ventilator will be changed to a supply inlet, which is effected by reason of the increased asperating power of the shafts. Coils of heating pipes must be placed in the ridge opening to heat the incoming air.

The air to basement after leaving fan can be cooled in summer by means of a spray of water placed near or in the heating chamber.

The additional shafts can be constructed similar to the iron stud partitions now in the building.

Sketches herewith submitted illustrate the proposed changes and additions.

In conclusion I add an approximate estimate of the cost of the proposed alterations, &c.:

Fan and twenty horse-power engine.....	\$1,500
Changing coils in cellar to heating chamber.....	5,000
Two supply-shafts in fan.....	3,000
Changing ducts from vacuum to plenum system.....	1,500
Changing floor-registers to raised pedestals.....	250
Changing outlets of ducts under cellar floor.....	1,000
Construction of four additional asperating-shafts.....	4,000
Cutting out arches in first story and constructing ducts.....	3,000
Cutting out panels of first story, opening transoms.....	1,500
Perforating base of post-office screen.....	250
Changing heating-coils in first story and mezzanine.....	1,000
Additional heating-coils in first story and ridge supply opening.....	3,000
Heating pedestals in first story.....	1,000
Contingencies.....	4,000
Total.....	30,000

Very respectfully,

F. SCHUMANN,
Civil Engineer.

JAS. G. HILL,
Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

EXTENSION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, December 12, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of a communication dated the 9th instant, from the postmaster and custodian of the United States court-house and post-office building at New York City, with copy of a report from the general superintendent of the sixth division registry department, relative to the extension of the mezzanine gallery of said building to the first row of pillars in front of the elevator-shaft, and the flooring of the space behind said shaft to the double row of columns, in order that increased and secure accommodations may be provided for the proper transaction of the important business of the registry department. In accordance with your direction a thorough examination has been made of that portion of the building with a view of carrying out the postmaster's recommendation, and I submit herewith for your information an estimate, in detail, of the cost of extending the mezzanine gallery herein referred to.

As appears, the work is estimated to cost \$12,461.28, and I would respectfully recommend that an appropriation of this amount be made during the present session of Congress.

Very respectfully,

JOHN FRASER,
Acting Supervising Architect.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

POST-OFFICE, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.,
Office of the Postmaster.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to refer to you a communication from the head of sixth division of this office, and to ask that you kindly

accord it your personal consideration, as I deem it a matter of vital importance.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. L. JAMES,

Postmaster.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

POST-OFFICE, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.,

SIXTH DIVISION, REGISTRY DEPARTMENT,

November 9, 1878.

SIR: Since the occupation of our present quarters on this mezzanine gallery the business of the registry division has increased greatly, far beyond my greatest anticipation, having fully trebled. This is plainly to be seen in the crowded lobby, and the manner in which the receiving desk and every table and piece of working furniture is overburdened during the busiest hours of the day.

This office being the principal exchange office under the Berne treaty, the foreign registered business has steadily increased, and with every addition of a foreign country to the Postal Union an extra amount of registered matter is added.

The report of the honorable Third Assistant Postmaster-General exhibits the remarkable increase in postage-stamps and postal cards ordered, all of which are registered in this division.

One million eight hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight registered letters and packages were handled during the past fiscal year, an increase of 207,757 over previous year.

The number of through registered pouches received, sent, and examined in transit last year exceeded the previous year by 5,115, there being 19,998 through registered pouches sent and received, containing 312,885 registered packages. Twenty-five thousand more registered packages were sent out, in through pouches, than in preceding year. Twelve hundred special registered bags are required to make the exchanges with the foreign Union offices. Seven thousand one hundred and eighty-eight were received during the last year, and 8,336 sent to the said foreign offices.

In addition to this regular increase of work, we have now to deal with the third-class matter registered. This registration commenced the first week on 325 packets registered by the public at this office, and in five weeks has increased to 1,300 packets a week.

It is imperatively necessary that the extension of this division be considered at once. The narrow and elongated space now occupied is crowded to its fullest capacity. I would recommend the extension of this gallery to the first row of pillars in front of the elevator-shaft and the flooring of the space behind said shaft to the double row of columns.

No space can be obtained on the lower floor, and it would be neither safe nor expedient to occupy any of the opposite narrow gallery, nor any remote part of the building.

Two very important measures also require consideration: safety for the immense values continually in this division, and an improvement in the sanitary condition of the gallery.

The front part of the gallery is too exposed. The windows which the terrible heat and vitiated air require us to open can be reached from

the side-walk by the ornamented pillars. Were the inside iron shutters closed, the windows could not be used and the gallery would be unendurable.

On the 2d February, I wrote you respecting the sanitary condition of the gallery, and the death and suffering of the clerks employed, which correspondence was forwarded through the Hon. Third Assistant Postmaster-General and chief special agent to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. Nothing tangible has resulted from this action, and I earnestly implore that the Treasury Department be asked to investigate this matter, and afford relief and adequate protection at the earliest possible date.

On Saturday night last there was \$60,000 gold coin, and, at the lowest estimate, \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000 in bonds, bullion, stamps, &c., in this division.

While what is considered ample force is detailed to protect this gallery and its treasures, I would feel more confident that all necessary protection was afforded and adequate precaution taken if every point by which an entry might be made to surprise the men was properly secured, *i. e.*, the windows protected, as also the front of the gallery.

The entire arch of the windows might be protected by an ornamental and secure iron-work placed far enough out to admit of the cleaning of the outside of the windows.

With the extension of the gallery, the inclosure from the interior of the office should also be acted on.

While you are fully aware of the necessities and requirements of the business of this division and its sanitary condition, I feel that your interest and that of the Post-Office Department requires immediate action in this matter, and I therefore deem it my duty thus to present it for reference to the proper authorities.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. FORRESTER, JR.,
General Superintendent, Sixth Division.

Hon. THOS. L. JAMES,
Postmaster, New York City.

U. S. COURT-HOUSE & POST-OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
December 11, 1878.

ESTIMATE OF COST OF ADDITION TO MEZZANINE FLOOR.

[Taken from pencil tracing, measurement sealed.]

Iron work.

17.8 12" <i>l</i>	}	41½ lbs. =	4,651 lbs.
3)12.7 "			
12.8½ "			
3)14.6 "			
2)13.6 12" <i>h</i>	}	56½ lbs. =	6,432 "
2)14.9 "			
3)19.0 "			
25)14.0 10½"			
		35 lbs. =	12,250 "

10)27.0 12" l		
18.6	} 41½ lbs. =	
20.3		
22.0		
23.9		
25.3		19,615
4)12.0		
12.0		42,948 lbs. 5½c..
8.6		2,362 14
5.6		
17.0		

Wrought iron in bands, connecting beams to columns, allowing for tap-bolts, rivets, &c.

5)2.0	wt.	
"3.10		
52.2		
—10		
—1		
—43 5 8		
× 37.5		
1630 lbs.	.....	5½c.. 89 65

No. 96.—*Wrought angle-irons 9" × 9" × 9" × ½" connecting beams to girders.*

1.6	W—1	
—9		
—0½ — 6 9 = 54'.0"		
× 37.5		
2025 lbs.	.....	5½c.. 111 38

Provide a sum for removing 254'.0" of c. i. casing & hand rail from old line and fixing in place of same material 166'.0" on new line.

166.....	75c..	124 50
----------	-------	--------

Superficial of corrugated iron arching, furring, and lathing to floor.

117.6		
14.0		
—16.45		
4.0		
4.0		
—16		
45.4		
50.6		
—22.89 4		
39.50 4	.....	40 cents.. 1,580 13

Plaster work.

Superficial of plastering on ceiling.

9)39.50 4	(See amount corrugated arching.)	
440 square yards	.....	40 cents.. 176 00

*Concrete work.**Superficial of concrete filling.*

9)3950 4 (see amount corrugated arching.)

440 square yards	1.75....	770 00
------------------------	----------	--------

*Carpenter work.**Superficial of 1½" flooring laid on strips.*

3" + 2"

3950' 4" (see amount corrugated arching) say 40 squares, 15.	600 00
--	--------

Painters' work.

Provide a sum for repainting old iron-work	200 00
--	--------

Superficial of glass from mezzanine floor to ceiling, forming partition for rooms.

172.0

11.0

1892

16.0

11.0

176

14.6

13.9

199 5

2,267 5	75 cents....	1,700 56
---------------	--------------	----------

Superficial of iron grating to windows, &c.

20) 8.6

8.7

1,459 2

31.3

13.9

429 8

1,888 10	1.35....	2,549 92
----------------	----------	----------

Provide for fastenings and securing windows:

No. 20 windows,	10....	200 00
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Contingencies, patching floor, &c	2,000 00
---	----------

Total.....	12,464 28
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APPENDIX H.

Explanation of the estimate for the payment of professional services rendered by F. W. Viehe, in the case of the United States v. Hall-Neilson et al. (See page 11.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, November 9, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a letter of F. W. Viehe, attorney at law, Vincennes, Ind., dated July 25, 1878, and its inclosure, a bill, amounting to the sum of \$3,185.06, for professional services rendered and cash paid out by him in the case of the United States v. Hall-Neilson *et al.* A copy of his itemized bill is also inclosed. The case referred to involved the title claimed by the United States to a valuable tract of land, containing about 80 acres, situated in the city of Vincennes, Ind.

The records of this office show that the Solicitor, upon a suggestion made by the Secretary of the Treasury, wrote, on the 3d of April, 1867, to Mr. John Ross, of Vincennes, requesting him to name some lawyer of ability and experience to take charge of this case. On the 15th of same month he replied, and strongly recommended the employment of Messrs. Allen and Viehe, attorneys, and, on the 23d of same month, the Solicitor wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing a copy of Mr. Ross's letter, and recommending that Special Attorney Mellen be directed to make an arrangement with Messrs. Allen and Viehe to take charge of the case, such arrangement to be approved by the Solicitor and Secretary of the Treasury. The said letter was returned to this office, indorsed: "Approved, by direction of the Secretary. Wm. E. Chandler, Assistant Secretary."

On the 8th of June, 1867, Special Attorney Mellen, by letter to this office, reported that, pursuant to instructions received, he had employed Messrs. Allen and Viehe to take charge of the case, and that they are to be allowed such reasonable compensation therefor as shall be considered proper by the Solicitor and Secretary of the Treasury.

It does not appear that any subsequent authorization was obtained from the Solicitor or Secretary of the Treasury.

The correspondence in the case appears to have been carried on with Messrs. Allen and Viehe from the time of their employment, on the 8th of June, 1867, till the 1st of February, 1869, when Mr. Viehe wrote, stating that the firm of Allen and Viehe had been dissolved, and that he (Viehe) wished to be continued as an assistant counsel of the United States. He was so continued, and subsequently, when suit was brought by Jonathan Crews *et al.* in the United States circuit court to try the effect of their patent, he was appointed by the Attorney-General, on the 27th of October, 1875, as special counsel to the United States attorney for Indiana. A copy of said appointment is also inclosed.

The work done by Mr. Viehe has been beneficial to the government.

He defended the trustees of the United States in the ejectment suits brought against them by Jonathan Crews *et al.* in the circuit court for Knox County, Indiana, and obtained a judgment in favor of said trustees. A new trial was granted, and a judgment again obtained in favor of the said trustees. Application was then made for a new trial, which was overruled in January, 1872. The case was then appealed to the

supreme court of the State of Indiana, and the judgment of the circuit court was affirmed.

A patent to the land had been inadvertently issued on the 11th of September, 1875, and the defeated parties set up their claim thereunder. An action was instituted by them in the United States circuit court for the district of Indiana, to try the effect of their patent. It was tried in June, 1877, and a judgment rendered in favor of the government. A new trial was granted upon payment of costs. It was tried in March, 1878, and a judgment again rendered in favor of the government. A motion was then made for a new trial, which was overruled.

This last action of the court has settled the litigation relating to the land in question, and has established the title to it in the United States. I think the amount claimed by Mr. Viehe for his services is reasonable and proper.

As there is no appropriation available to pay Mr. Viehe, I have the honor to suggest that it be estimated for in the deficiency bill for the current fiscal year.

Respectfully,

K. RAYNER,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The United States to F. W. Viehe, Dr., for professional services as attorney in the litigation about the so-called Hall-Neilson land.

Ejectment case of the Trustees against Jonathan Crews et al., tried February term, 1869, in Knox circuit court; judgment for trustees.

Defending case to enjoin writ of possession; injunction granted and case reverted in supreme court.

New trial was granted in ejectment case on payment of costs, and judgment again obtained for trustees in August, 1870.

Application for new trial overruled in January, 1872; case appealed to supreme court, and judgment affirmed.

For these services	\$2,500 00
The above litigation fully settled the rights of the parties, but a patent was inadvertently issued on the 11th of September, 1875, and the defeated parties then claimed under the patent. An action of ejectment was instituted in the United States circuit court at Indianapolis, to try the effect of the patent. Tried in June, 1877, and judgment for the government. New trial granted on payment of costs. Tried again in March, 1878, and judgment for United States. Motion for new trial overruled. Fee	500 00
Total for services	3,000 00
Expenses paid by me as per statement in my letter of June 1, 1875, and still due	132 33
Unpaid costs to officers, as per same statement	52 73
Total	3,185 06

The above is correct.

F. W. VIEHE.

JULY 25, 1878.

APPENDIX I.

Statement of balances accrued for transporting the mails on railroads during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, the appropriation for that service having been exhausted. (Estimated for on page 17.)

Name of payee.	Detailed object of expenditure, and explanation.	Amount.
Portland and Rochester Railroad Company.	For service from April 22 to June 30, 1878, route No. 8, Maine.	\$184 77
Consolidated European and North American Railroad Company.	For service from May 1 to June 30, 1878, route No. 12, Maine.	257 75
Missisquoi and Clyde River Railroad Company.	For service from January 1 to June 30, 1878, including deductions remitted, route No. 2009, Vermont.	1, 107 49
Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers and Massawipps Valley Railroad Company.	For service from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 2010, Vermont.	1, 028 70
Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company.	For service from January 1 to June 30, 1878, route No. 19015, Tennessee.	447 12
Southwestern Railroad Company	For service from December 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 20022, Kentucky.	169 06
Mount Sterling Coal Railroad Company.	For service from March 1 to June 30, 1878, route No. 20023, Kentucky.	261 49
Havana, Rantoul and Eastern Railroad Company.	For service from December 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 23058, Illinois.	315 49
Belleville and Eldorado Railroad Company.	For service from March 11 to June 30, 1878, route No. 23061.	307 74
Natchez, Jackson and Columbus Railroad Company.	For service from September 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 18010, Mississippi.	956 14
Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad Company.	For service from April 1 to June 30, 1878, route No. 6066, New York.	9 62
Poughkeepsie, Hartford and Boston Railroad Company.	For service from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 6079, New York.	80 10
Fall Brook Coal Company, operating the Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Railroad.	For service from January 10 to June 30, 1878, route No. 6103, New York.	1, 547 60
Grand Trunk Railroad Company of Canada.	For service from April 1 to June 30, 1878, route No. 24007, Michigan.	1, 065 82
Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company.	For service from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 24015, Michigan.	2, 082 24
Chicago and North Eastern Railroad Company.	For service from April 1 to June 30, 1878, route No. 24039, Michigan.	480 85
Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad Company.	For service from April 1 to June 30, 1878, route No. 24041, Michigan.	852 63
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company.	For service from July 16, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 25030, Wisconsin.	280 56
Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad Company.	For service from January 1 to June 30, 1878, route No. 25031, Wisconsin.	287 10
Central Railroad Company of Iowa, lessees of Grinnell and Montezuma Railroad Company.	For service from April 1 to April 14, 1878, route No. 27032, Iowa.	25 53
Grinnell and Montezuma Railroad Company.	For service from April 15 to June 30, 1878, route No. 27032, Iowa.	140 41
Newton and Monroe Railroad Company.	For service from September 9, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 27036, Iowa.	551 82
Crooked Creek Railway and Coal Company.	For service from November 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 27037, Iowa.	224 66
Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque and Minnesota Railroad Company.	For service from February 1 to June 30, 1878, route No. 27039, Iowa.	820 43
Waukon and Mississippi Railroad Guarantee Company.	For service from February 11 to June 30, 1878, route No. 27040, Iowa.	317 91
Columbus, Washington and Cincinnati Railroad Company.	For service from December 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 21057, Ohio.	839 54
Anderson, Lebanon and Saint Louis Railroad Company.	For service from March 1 to June 30, 1878, route No. 22037, Indiana.	365 52
Cumberland Valley Railroad Company.	For service from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 8030, Pennsylvania.	3, 775 25
Pennsylvania Railroad Company	For service from January 1 to June 30, 1878, route No. 8027, Pennsylvania.	113 40
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.	For service from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 8040, Pennsylvania.	4 05
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.	For service from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 8050, Pennsylvania.	140 25
Shenango and Alleghany Railroad Company.	For service from April 1 to June 30, 1878, route No. 8051, Pennsylvania.	345 29
South Mountain Iron Railroad Company.	For service from October 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 8052, Pennsylvania.	513 54
Parker and Karus City Railroad Company.	For service from January 1 to June 30, 1878, route No. 8086, Pennsylvania.	704 70
Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company.	For service from May 13 to June 30, 1878, route No. 10013, Maryland.	248 23

ESTIMATES OF DEFICIENCIES.

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Statement of balances accrued for transporting the mails, &c.—Continued.

Name of payee.	Detailed object of expenditure, and explanation.	Amount.
Western and Atlantic Railroad Company.	For service from January 1 to June 30, 1878, route No. 15002, Georgia.	\$1,633 83
Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railroad Company.	For service from January 1 to June 30, 1878, route No. 15001, Georgia.	1,958 77
Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company.	For service from January 1 to June 30, 1878, route No. 15003, Georgia.	676 10
Macon and Augusta Railroad Company.	For service from April 1 to June 30, 1878, route No. 15021, Georgia.	782 80
South Carolina Railroad Company	For service from January 1 to June 30, 1878, route No. 14003, South Carolina.	477 00
Kansas Pacific Railroad Company	For service from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 33001, Kansas.	111,407 82
Kansas Central Railroad Company.....	For service from December 10, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 33010, Kansas.	609 28
Fort Scott, Southeastern and Memphis Railroad Company.	For service from March 1 to June 30, 1878, route No. 33014, Kansas.	68 61
Kansas City, Burlington and Santa Fe Railroad Company.	For service from May 1 to June 30, 1878, route No. 33015, Kansas.	279 04
Joplin Railroad Company.....	For service from August 13, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 33016, Kansas.	1,373 48
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company.	For service from September 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 33017, Kansas.	345 98
Waterville and Washington Railroad Company.	For service from July 1, 1877 to June 30, 1878, route No. 33018, Kansas.	1,156 68
Republican Valley Railroad Company..	For service from February 1 to June 30, 1878, route No. 33019, Kansas.	969 20
Nebraska Railroad Company.....	For service from September 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 34005, Nebraska.	1,120 59
Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad Company.	For service from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 34008, Nebraska.	2,558 81
Colorado Central Railroad Company....	For service from April 1 to June 30, 1878, route No. 38004, Colorado.	3,078 82
Trustees of the Utah Western Railroad Company.	For service from January 1 to June 30, 1878, route No. 41005, Utah.	911 25
Northern Pacific Railroad Company....	For service from December 16, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 43001, Washington Ter.	1,112 28
San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad Company.	For service from February 15 to June 30, 1878, route No. 46025, California.	244 36
Santa Cruz and Fulton Railroad Company.	For service from October 16, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 46028, California.	267 13
Central Pacific Railroad Company.....	For service from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 46027, California.	656 04
Southern Pacific Railroad Company....	For service from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 46014, California.	41,998 96
	Also, from February 1 to June 30, 1878, route No. 46017, California.	185 06
North Pacific Coast Railroad Company	For service from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 46016, California.	1,432 56
Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad Company.	For service from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 46020, California.	1,129 08
Amador Branch Railroad Company	For service from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 46024, California.	642 97
California Northern Railroad Company	For service from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 46023, California.	1,573 43
Winona and Saint Peter's Railroad Company.	For service from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 26015, Minnesota.	84 00
Florida Central Railroad Company.....	For service from April 1 to June 30, 1878, route No. 16006, Florida.	868 32
Kansas City, Saint Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad Company.	For service from April 1 to June 30, 1878, route No. 28006, Missouri.	732 60
Little Rock, Mississippi River and Texas Railroad Company.	For service from June 11, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 29007, Arkansas.	2,042 19
Baton Rouge, Grosse Tete and Opelousas Railroad Company.	For service from April 1 to June 30, 1878, route No. 30005, Louisiana.	89 43
Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad Company.	For service from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 31002, Texas.	5,944 05
Texas and Pacific Railroad Company....	For service from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, routes Nos. 31009 and 31011, Texas.	10,687 34
Tyler Tap Railroad Company	For service from November 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 31015, Texas.	588 65
Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company.	For service from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, route No. 17010, Alabama.	1,100 24
Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.	For increased expedition of the mails, being amount deducted from January 1 to June 30, 1878, under act approved July 12, 1876, route No. 19006, Tennessee.	727 36
	Also, same allowance for same period on route No. 20005, Kentucky.	2,245 03
East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company.	For increased expedition of the mails, being equivalent to the amount deducted from January 1 to June 30, 1878, under act approved July 12, 1876.	2,109 79

Statement of balances accrued for transporting the mails, &c.—Continued.

Name of payee.	Detailed object of expenditure, and explanation.	Amount.
Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company.	For increased expedition of the mails, being equivalent to the amount deducted from January 1 to June 30, 1878, under act approved July 12, 1876.	\$1,262 12
	Total	228,896 80

APPENDIX J.

Relating to the estimate to pay the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for carrying the mails. (See page 17).

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 16, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in reply to your letter of this date, a certificate of the dates of dispatch from San Francisco of steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in the months of November and December, 1876, with the United States mails for Japan and China; also of the dates of arrival at San Francisco of the same steamers on their return trips from Hong-Kong, China, bringing the mails from China and Japan.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. KEY,
Postmaster-General.

Hon. J. M. MCGREW,
Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 16, 1878.

SIR: I certify that it appears, by satisfactory evidence on the files of this department, that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, contractors for the ocean mail steamship service between the United States, Japan, and China, authorized by act of Congress approved February 17, 1865, and by the amendatory act of February 18, 1867, dispatched the steamship Alaska on the 1st of November, 1876, and the steamship City of Tokio on the 2d of December, 1876, from San Francisco, with the United States mails for Hong-Kong, China, via Kanagawa, Japan.

I also certify that it appears, from the records of this department, that the steamships above named arrived at San Francisco, with mails from China and Japan, as follows, viz:

The steamship Alaska on January 20, 1877, and the steamship City of Tokio on February 10, 1877.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. KEY,
Postmaster-General.

The AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

APPENDIX K.

Abstract of balances due from the United States on accounts in the Treasury Department for expenses of courts in the year ending June 30, 1878, claimed or allowed but not paid because of a deficiency of appropriations.
 —(Estimated for on page 18.)

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Alabama, southern	\$1,612 94
Arkansas, eastern	1,905 26
Arkansas, western	2,242 30
California	1,044 17
Dakota	8,723 76
Illinois, northern	1,201 75
Indiana	10,000 00
Iowa	1,097 62
Kansas	726 25
Kentucky	6,987 87
Maine	1,554 04
Massachusetts	733 15
Michigan, eastern	1,300 00
Minnesota	4,389 60
Mississippi, southern	3,000 00
New Jersey	636 46
New Mexico	4,515 00
New York, northern	2,525 78
Ohio, southern	6,255 44
South Carolina	7,099 98
Tennessee, eastern	6,264 00
Tennessee, middle	3,558 74
Texas, western	501 60
Utah	1,233 17
Virginia, eastern	576 29
Virginia, western	5,314 63
Add sums stated by marshals to be needed in addition to advances heretofore made:	
Kentucky	5,000 00
North Carolina, western	5,000 00
And amount estimated for accounts not yet rendered	18,000 00
Total required to supply deficiency	110,000 00



